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ANNALS

OF THE

COLLEGE

OF

FORT WILLIAM,

From the Period of its Foundation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

RICHARD, MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P.

On the 4th May, 1800, to the Present Time.

Compiled from Official Records,

ARRANGED AND PUBLISHED

BY

THOMAS ROEBUCK,

Captain in the Madras Native Infantry; Public Examiner in the
Hindoostanee, Bruj Bhasha, Persian *and* Arabic *Languages,*
and late Assistant Secretary to the Council of the
College of Fort William.

Calcutta:
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1819.

BRARY

College of Fort William

كتاب كالج فورٹ وليم
किताब कालेज फ़ोर्टविलियम
[illegible]

The Most Noble

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P.

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I TRUST that your LORDSHIP will pardon the liberty which, as an entire stranger, I have taken, in dedicating to your LORDSHIP the following Work: motives of Respect, Justice, and Propriety have impelled me to offer it to your Lordship, as the ILLUSTRIOUS FOUNDER of an Institution, which, during a period of eighteen years, has been productive of incalculable benefits to British India.

May your LORDSHIP therefore be pleased to accept it, as the humble tribute of one, who, for nearly eight years, has had the honor to serve in the COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

I am,
MY LORD,
With the highest Respect,
Your LORDSHIP'S most
Obedient Servant,
THOMAS ROEBUCK.

GARDEN REACH,
CALCUTTA,
January 1, 1819.

PREFACE.

IN preparing the following sheets for the ess, my chief object has been to furnish the udents at present in College, or those, who y hereafter be attached to it, with a Record every thing memorable that has occurred m the commencement of the Institution, to the last Public Disputations in the ental Languages, held on the 15th Au- st, 1818; conceiving, that the perusal of a Work cannot fail of producing the st beneficial effects upon the mind of every w Student; as it will not only place before the brightest examples, but likewise, prove im beyond all doubt, the great benefits ich have been derived by the majority of Students, who have passed through the llege of Fort William.

order to effect this, I have collected into body the details of the Institution, with a w to shew its objects and advantages.

he Introduction, consisting of the Ma[illegible] s of WELLESLEY's very able Minute in uncil, will more clearly explain the important objects contemplated by His Excellency in founding the College of Fort William, than any thing that could be offered in this place and the great advantages, in a Moral, Literary, and Political point of view, that have resulted from the establishment of the College even in its present reduced state, will be found fully attested in all the Discourses of those eminent persons, who as Visitors, have presided at the Annual Disputations of the Students.

In this place, it is worthy of remark, that although most of the Visitors are known to have entertained very opposite opinions upon other subjects, yet, with regard to the utility and success of the College of Fort William, they have all agreed in declaring, that it has completely answered the important ends proposed by its NOBLE FOUNDER.

The following extracts however, will place this in a clearer point of view;

Extract from the Discourse of His Excellency the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY, *at the Public Disputations of 30th March,* 1803.

“ It is my duty to declare in the most public and solemn
“ manner, *that the Institution has answered my most sanguine*
“ *hopes and expectations*; that its beneficial operation has jus-
“ tified the principles of its original foundation: and that the
“ administration and discipline of the College have been con-
“ ducted with honour and credit to the character and spirit
“ of the Institution, and with *great advantage* to the Public
“ Service.”

Extract from the Discourse of the Honorable Sir GEORGE BARLOW, *Visitor of the College, at the Disputations in March*, [illegible]

"On the occasion of the First Public Disputations, holden at the College of Fort William, (when the absence of the [illegible] imposed on me the duty of presiding in the assembly of its Officers and Students), I stated my conviction, that the progressive operation of those advantages which had been manifested, even at that early period of the Institution, would secure its intended benefits, and justify the expectations of that wisdom which planned, and the energy which [illegible] the progress of this judicious system of public education. My judgment has been confirmed by the experience of every successive year, and by the sentiments which at each successive Disputation have been delivered, by the illustrious Founder of the College of Fort William."

Extract from the Discourse of the Right Honorable Lord MINTO, *Visitor of the College, at the Public Disputations*, [illegible] *February* 1809.

I shall yet have victors to crown with our annual honors, and "that my next Discourse need not be barren either in acknowledgments to the College of Fort William, or in congratulations to the public, on the high and still rising reputation of that useful and important Institution."

Extract from the Discourse of His Excellency Lieutenant-General GEORGE HEWETT, *Acting Visitor of the College, at the Public Disputations, held on the 7th August*, 1811.

"I have great satisfaction in observing, that twenty students are reported by the Examiners and Council of the College, to have been found qualified at the present Examination, by their proficiency in two or more languages, to enter upon the Public Service. This equals the highest number reported to have obtained the same qualification in past years; and is alone sufficient to maintain the credit of the College, as well as to prove its continued utility in accomplishing the purposes designed by it."

[illegible]

Extract from the Discourse of the Right Honorabl MINTO, *Visitor of the College, at the Public Disputati 30th September* 1812.

" I have the wonted gratification of closing this report of
" College, and its labours for the year 1811-12, by congratu-
" lating that Institution on the continued advantages, which
" it has ever, but at no period more than the present enjoye
" in the distinguished, I may say, in some instances, illustrio
" talents, knowledge and application of its Professors, and
" the zeal, assiduity and intelligence of its Officers."

Extract from the Discourse of the Right Honorable Lor MINTO, *Visitor of the College, at the Public Disputations, 20th September*, 1813.

" The result of every year, during those periods of which I
" can speak from personal experience has been uniformly ho-
" norable to the Institution and I carry with me the confident,
" because well-founded conviction, that with the ability and
" assiduity of the teachers of this school; the efforts which
" every season displays of labour and talents in the scholars;
" the superintending experience of the College Council; and
" the liberal wisdom which will direct the government of India,
" and the supreme authorities at home, the College of Fort
" William, as it is competent to all its important purposes, at the
" present hour, so it will endure to remote periods, with growing
" reputation to cultivate and augment the Oriental learning of
" many generations to come."

Extract from the Discourse of His Excellency Lord MOIRA, *Visitor of the College, at the Public Disputations, 20th June*, 1814.

" I seize this early opportunity of conveying to you the high
" sense I entertain of the numerous benefits to be derived from
" the admirable Institution of the College of Fort William;
" of my respect for the enlightened views and principles that
" suggested its foundation; and of the warm interest I shall
" ever take in every thing which concerns its stability and
" reputation."

Ext

Extract from the Discourse of the Honorable Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, *Acting Visitor, at the Public Disputations, 25th July*, 1815.

“ All therefore who unite in the opinion which I profess to en-
“ tertain, of the great advantages of this Institution, even when
“ considered merely as the means of stimulating and enabling
“ the Civil and Military servants of the Company, to acquire
“ an intimate and critical knowledge of the Languages of the
“ East, must anxiously desire its stability; and to such it must
“ be satisfactory to reflect, that the College has been formally
“ recognized, by an act of the Legislature, as well as that the
“ Honorable Court of Directors continue to afford to it their
“ indispensable support, deeming their College of Hertford, as
“ far as it embraces the study of the Eastern Languages, to be
“ calculated only to bestow an elementary preparation for the
“ more efficient and exclusive studies of this Institution.”

Extract from the Discourse of His Excellency Lord Moira, *Visitor of the College, at the Public Disputations, 15th July*, 1816.

“ I am satisfied that the literary spirit of this country must
“ soon have dwindled away until it became extinct, under a
“ foreign rule, like that of our nation, had it not been for the
“ new life instilled into scientific pursuits, through the many
“ public testimonies afforded by the Government of its dispo-
“ sition to encourage and protect them to the utmost, and
“ amongst these, the establishment of this Institution eminently
“ holds the first place.”

“ This recurrence to the subject is however purely gratuitous
“ and unnecessary, for at this time, the benefits of the College
“ are generally acknowledged, and the Institution is in the
“ enjoyment of so well deserved and universal a reputation,
“ that it needs no one to advocate its cause before the public.”

Extract from the Discourse of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, *Visitor of the College, at the Public Disputations, 30th June*, 1817.

“ If any just account of the late examinations at the College
“ have gone abroad, all whom I have the honor to meet on this
“ occasion

"occasion must have come unmixed with [illegible]
"which [illegible]—It is a day on which we may well
"exult.—Our satisfaction, however, ought to be [illegible] with
"discrimination.—We have but to ask ourselves to what
"cause it [illegible] immediately point to the gen[illegible]
"when the obligation which flowed upon great public questions,
"all men come to think nearly alike at last; that is when the
"fleeting prejudices or interests of the day have passed away,
"their judgments act, and they discern uniformly what is
"beneficial.—But there is a main difference between him
"who perceives and recommends what is useful while it is yet
"time to secure the advantage, and those who come to a tardy,
"sluggish conviction when the opportunity has gone by, or
"when at least much indisputable good has been lost in the de-
"lay of recognizing it.—To the wise and extensive forecast of
"the Marquis Wellesley let us, therefore, pay a grateful tribute
"on a day like this.—Let us recollect what objections assailed
"the noble Institution which his genius planned: And let us
"feel with triumph how experience has overthrown the cavil.
"The present exhibition, and the circumstances which I am
"about to detail, are uncommonly gratifying. In contemplat-
"ing the realization of those generous and comprehensive views
"which dictated the establishment of the College, one has to
"rejoice in the full success of so elevated a purpose. The ac-
"knowledged practical benefits already experienced from this
"Institution, attest at once the wisdom of the plan and the
"merit of the College Officers and Instructors. These Gentle-
"men have a proud reward in the applause which, they must
"be sensible, general opinion offers to them."

The concurrence of these testimonies and their exalted character, proceeding as they do from the highest authorities of the Indian Empire, and founded in many cases on personal experience, and in all, on unquestionable information, leave no doubt, as to the manner in which the College has answered the en

ned objects of its ILLUSTRIOUS FOUND-
If any further proof could however be [illegible] ed, it would be unanswerably furnished, present lists of the civil members of the pany's Service, amongst the most able istinguished of whom will be found all who in the early part of their career, earnest of their present eminence in the stations, which they then occupied in [illegible] of the College.

advantages which have thus indisly been afforded by the establishment of [illegible], and the efficacious aid which it ontributed to the administration of public overnment in British India, are of so a magnitude, as to throw a shade over quences of a less important, though in rary and national point of view, no less able a character, resulting from the ation; and the cultivation of Oriental ature, and the exaltation of the British ter amongst the nations of Europe, may be ascribed to this source.

[illegible] list of books published under the [illegible] ge and generally for the use of the llege, attached to the following work, [illegible] [illegible] compositions in the vernacular and classical languages of the East, [illegible] variety of subjects [illegible] elucidating the

[illegible]

manners, customs, languages, laws and religions of the Eastern world. It comprehends many compositions widely celebrated in these regions, and whilst it presents to the European student, an opportunity of acquiring knowledge he would seek in vain for from other sources, it secures to the Native of the East, the enjoyment of those means of intellectual gratification, of which, the perishable nature of his manuscripts and the neglect of his rulers, would very shortly have deprived him. The list includes also the result of the labours of many distinguished European scholars, which, but for the stimulus given to literary zeal, by the institution of the College, and the encouragement yielded by the liberality of the Government, would never in a probability have been called into being, an would not have given to the subjects of Gre Britain that foremost place amongst the O entalists of Europe, which their honor, a their duty should instigate them to assume.

To expatiate however, upon the utility and importance of an establishment like that, of which the following Annals are collected, would far exceed the bounds to which these prefatory remarks must be necessarily restricted; it is also unnecessary; for those Annals are its best testimonials, and it only remains to express as a hope, what might almost be predicted as a certainty, that the same proofs of its value will continue as conspicuous in its future records as in its past.

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1815,

In consequence of the Report of the Committee, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confer the following Prizes on the undermentioned gentlemen, as public marks of distinction for the progress which they have respectively made in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages.

HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

FIRST CLASS.

Scott Waring, Esq.—the first prize—a Gold Medal, and the sum of 1600 Sicca Rupees.

Charles Lloyd, Esq.—the second prize—a Gold Medal, and the sum of 1500 Sicca Rupees.

A Gold Medal, and the sum of 1500 Sicca Rupees, adjudged to Lewis Mackenzie, Esq. deceased since the date of the Report.

SECOND CLASS.

William Henry Trant, Esq.—the first prize—a Gold Medal, and the sum of 1400 Sicca Rupees.

Thomas Fortescue, Esq.—the second prize—the sum of 1200 Sicca Rupees.

[illegible] Forbes, Esq.—the third prize—the sum of 1000 Sicca Rupees.

THIRD CLASS.

John Monckton, Esq.—the first prize—the sum of 1100 Sicca Rupees.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.—the second prize—the sum of 900 Sicca Rupees.

James Hunter, Esq.—the third prize—the sum of 700 Sicca Rupees.

FOURTH CLASS.

William Morton, Esq.—the first prize—the sum of 800 Sicca Rupees.

David Morrison, Esq.— the second prize—the sum of 600 Sicca Rupees.

William Byam Martin, Esq.—the third prize—the sum of 400 Sicca Rupees

PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

Edward Scott Waring, Esq.—the first prize—a Gold Medal, and the sum of 1600 Sicca Rupees.

Charles Lloyd, Esq.—the second prize—a Gold Medal, and the sum of 1500 Sicca Rupees.

A third Medal, and the sum of 1300 Sicca Rupees, adjudged to Lewis Mackenzie, Esq. deceased since the date of the Report.

The prize allotted by the Governor-General in Council, for the gentleman whose proficiency should entitle him to be placed the third on the list of the first class of the Students of the Hindoostanee language, and the prize allotted for the gentleman who should be placed the third on the list of the Students of the Persian language, were adjudged to the late Lewis Mackenzie, Esq according to the Report of the Committee.

The Governor-General in Council having learnt, with the greatest concern, the melancholy event of Mr. Mackenzie's premature decease, his Lordship is pleased to direct that the prizes adjudged to the late Mr. Lewis Mackenzie be delivered to his representatives, as a testimony of the sense entertained by the Governor-General in Council, of the talents and merits of Mr. Mackenzie, which promised to render his future services useful to the public and honorable to his own character.

The Governor-General in Council further directs, that the usual allowance for a Moonshee be paid, conformably to the established rules, to the gentlemen to whom prizes have been adjudged; and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, who were examined by the Committee, to be such as entitle them to that allowance, conformably to the principles prescribed by his Lordship in Council.

FIRST CLASS.

Francis Fauquier, John Walter Sherer.

SECOND CLASS.

William Blunt, Charles Patterson, Henry Hodgson.

THIRD CLASS.

Richard Chicheley Plowden, Richard Turner.

FOURTH CLASS.

Paul William Pechell, Henry Dumbleton.

NOT ATTACHED TO ANY CLASS.

David Campbell, Gilbert Coventry Master, and John Kinloch, Esquires.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council feels the greatest satisfaction in conferring these public marks of distinction on the several gentlemen to whom they have been adjudged. The merits of Mr. Waring, Mr. Lloyd, the late Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Trant, merit his Lordship's particular notice: and he is happy to express his approbation of the diligence of those gentlemen, whose progress has entitled them to a sum equal to the allowance fixed for the Moonshee, which they have entertained.

It is not the intention of the Governor-General in Council to record the names of those gentlemen of whose progress in the language the Committee were unable to make any favourable report. His Lordship is willing, on the present occasion, to ascribe the inconsiderable progress which these gentlemen have made, to the causes assigned by the Committee. The operation of those causes has ceased; and the Governor-General in Council is persuaded, that he shall hereafter be able to recommend to the favourable notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the merits of many gentlemen whose names he has not been justified in recording among those who have merited his approbation.

The Governor-General in Council takes this opportunity of expressing his sense of the merits of Mr. Gilchrist, in having formed a valuable Grammar and Dictionary of the Hindoostanee language, and having thereby facilitated the acquisition of the language most generally used throughout Hindoostan. Mr. Gilchrist is also entitled to the particular notice and approbation of his Lordship in Council, for the zeal, ability, and diligence with which he has discharged the duty committed to him of instructing the Junior Civil Servants, who were directed to attend him for the purpose of acquiring the Hindoostanee and the Persian languages.

The propriety of conduct generally manifested by the gentlemen examined, merits the particular applause of the Governor-General in Council, as being connected with that sense of public duty, which has produced in many the most laudable efforts, and which he trusts will ultimately animate the exertions of all, under the Collegiate Institution.

The primary objects of that Institution are, to facilitate and reward the progress of the Junior Civil Servants of the Company in the acquisition of every branch of useful knowledge, requisite for the due discharge of their respective public stations: and it will be the constant and unremitting care of the Governor-General in Council, to encourage and distinguish the industry and talents of those gentlemen who shall [illegible] a sincere desire to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded to them by that institution, under his Lordship's immediate superintendence and control.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. II.

AN
ACCOUNT OF
THE FIRST
PUBLIC DISPUTATION
IN THE
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Holden the 6th February, 1802, with the Discourse delivered by the Honorable Sir George H. Barlow, *Bart. as the Acting Visitor occasion.*

College of Fort William February 11, 1802.

On Saturday last, the Sixth of February, being the Anniversary of the commencement of the First Term of the College of Fort William, and the day appointed for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages, and for the distribution of the Prizes and Honorary Rewards adjudged at the late Public Examinations; the Honorable the Acting Visitor, accompanied by the Members of the Supreme Council, and by the Governors of the College, proceeded to the College.

The Honorable the Acting Visitor was met at the entrance of the College, by the Provost, Vice-Provost, Professors and Officers of the College, who attended him to the public Examination Room, where the Students were assembled.

The Disputations immediately commenced in the following order:

FIRST.—PERSIAN.

Position.—"An Academical Institution in India, is advantageous to the Natives, and to the British Nation."

Defended by.... ...Mr. J. H. Lovett.
First Opponent,.....Mr. C. Lloyd.
Second Opponent,....Mr. G. D. Guthrie.
Moderator,.........Lieut. John Baillie, *Professor*.

SECOND.—BENGALEE.

Position.—"The Asiatics are capable of as high a degree of civilization, as the Europeans.".

Defended by........Mr. W. B. Martin.
First Opponent, ...Mr. W. B. Bayley.
Second Opponent,....Mr. H. Hodgson.
Moderator,........ W. C. Blaquiere, Esq

THIRD.—HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—"The Hindoostanee Language is the most generally useful in India"

Defended by... ....Mr. W. B. Bayley.
First Opponent, ...Mr. J. H. Lovett.
Second Opponent,....Mr. C. Lloyd
Moderator,... .....John Gilchrist, Esq. *Professor*.

When the Disputations were ended the following Prizes and Honorary Rewards, adjudged at the Second Examination of 1801 were distributed by the Provost, in the presence of the Acting Visitor.

PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

	Rs.
Mr. J. H. Lovett,	Medal, and 1500
Mr. R. Jenkins,	Medal, and 1000
Mr. C. Lloyd,	500

HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

Mr. W. B. Bayley,	Medal, and 1500
Mr. J. H. Lovett,	Medal, and 1000
Mr. C. Lloyd,	500

ARABIC LANGUAGE.

Mr. J. H. Lovett,	Medal, and 1500

BENGALEE LANGUAGE.

Mr. W. B. Bayley,	Medal, and 1500
Mr. W. B. Martin,	Medal, and 1000

PERSIAN WRITING.

Mr. H. Dumbleton,	Medal, and 1000

NAGREE WRITING.

Mr. W. Morton,	Medal, and 1000

BENGALEE WRITING.

Mr. H. Hodgson,	Medal, and 1000

ENGLISH ESSAYS.

SECOND TERM.

Mr. W. B. Martin,	Medal, and 1000

THIRD TERM.

Mr. T. Hamilton,	Medal, and 1000

FOURTH TERM.

Mr. E. Wood,	Medal, and 1000

After the distribution of the Prizes and Honorary Rewards, the Honorable the Acting Visitor addressed the Students to the following effect:

GENTLEMEN,

The public service having demanded the presence [illegible] Most Noble the Patron and Founder of t[illegible]ge of Fort William, in a distant quarter of [illegible]ritish Empire in India, he has been pleased to [illegible] it my duty to witness this first distribution of [illegible] Prizes and Honorary Rewards, which have been [illegible]dged under the Statutes of the Institution.

The satisfaction which I have derived from the discharge of this honorable duty, has been greatly heightened by the additional proof of the beneficial effects resulting from this Institution afforded by the public exercises of this day.

Those who are yet but imperfectly acquainted with the nature and objects of this Institution, will learn with equal surprise and satisfaction, that Students recently arrived in India, have this day ably maintained a public disputation in the Oriental languages.

The establishment of the College of Fort William has already excited a general attention to Oriental languages, literature, and knowledge, which promises to be productive of the most salutary effects in the administration of every branch of the affairs of the Honorable Company in India.

The numerous and important benefits to be derived from this Institution, cannot however be justly estimated from the experience of the [illegible]

[illegible]

of one year which has elapsed since it commenced its operation. But, if succeeding years shall exhibit advantages proportionate to those which have been already manifested, this Institution will realize the most sanguine expectations which have been entertained of its success.

I am happy to avail myself of this occasion to express my satisfaction at the uniform zeal and attention which have been manifested by all the Officers and Professors of the College in the discharge of their public duties. I also experience great pleasure in expressing my thanks to those Gentlemen who have conducted the Public Examinations, and who, by affording the aid of their talents and knowledge, have rendered an essential service to the Institution.

Of the Students now entering on their course of public service, as well as of those who continue attached to the College, I am happy to observe, that there are many who have not only distinguished themselves by their proficiency in the Oriental languages and literature, but whose uniform observance of the Statutes and Rules of the Institution, and whose general correctness of conduct, have afforded an honorable and useful example to their Fellow-Students. I am persuaded that those deserving characters will reflect further credit on the Institution; and that they will continue to exert their endeavours for the attainment of a higher degree of perfection in the different branches of knowledge, of which they have so happily laid the foundations.

I

I entertain a confident hope that all the Students, who remain attached to the College, will emulate the laudable example furnished by the meritorious characters whom I have described. The Institution now affords to those Students the means of qualifying themselves for the important offices which they are destined to exercise under the British Government in India. By diligently availing themselves of those means, they will proportionally advance their personal interests and reputation; and they will also enjoy the grateful and animating prospect of becoming eminently useful to their country, by rendering it essential assistance in realizing the important advantages to be derived from the extensive and valuable dominions which it has acquired in India; and by aiding it in fulfilling the high moral obligations attendant on the possession of its Indian Empire, on the discharge of which the prosperity and permanency of that Empire equally depend.

A REPORT OF THE

FIRST EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JULY, 1801.

PERSIAN.

1 Elliott,

---

2 Lloyd,
3 A. Ross.

SECOND CLASS.

4 Hamilton.

HINDOOSTANEE.

1 Elliott,

---

2 Bayley,
3 Hunter,
4 Dumbleton,
5 Metcalfe.

PERSIAN.

5 Pott,
6 Wauchope,
7 Campbell,
8 Guthrie,
9 Lauer,
10 Wynne,
11 Hodgson.

THIRD CLASS.

12 Morgan,
13 Hartwell,
14 Goodwin,
15 Wemyss,
16 Thackeray,
17 [illegible],
18 Impey,
19 Bourchier,
20 Plowden,
21 Tod,
22 Sparrow,
23 Perry,
24 Rattray,
25 Vansittart,
26 Higginson,
27 D. Morieson.

LOWEST CLASS.

In Alphabetical Order.
28 Fleming,
29 Grant,
30 Pechell,
31 Powell,
32 Smith

HINDOOSTANEE.

SECOND CLASS.

6 Morison,
7 Hartwell,
8 Potter,
9 Campbell,
10 Newnham,
11 Pott,
12 Lauer,
13 A. Ross,
14 Wemyss,
15 Wynne

THIRD CLASS.

16 King,
17 Cowan,
18 Sands,
19 Bourchier,
20 J. Morison,
21 Paton,
22 Tod,
23 R. C. Ross,
24 Goodwin,
25 Kelso,
26 Impey,
27 Chisholme,
28 Rennell,
29 Barwell.

LOWEST CLASS.

In Alphabetical Order.
30 Blagrave,
31 Digby,
32 French,
33 Gorton,
34 Liell,
35 Mitford,
36 Swettenham.

BENGALEE,

BENGALEE.

1 Hodgson,
2 Bayley,
3 Lloyd,
4 Martin,
5 Scott,
6 Law,
7 Hartwell,
8 D. Morrison.

ARABIC.

1 Lloyd,
2 Campbell,
3 Thackeray,
4 Guthrie,
5 Laing.

WRITING.

PERSIAN CHARACTER.	NAGREE CHARACTER.
Scott	Elliott.

SECOND EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN DECEMBER, 1801.

PERSIAN.

1 Lovett, 1st prize,
2 Jenkins, 2d prize,
3 Lloyd, 3d prize,

4 Guthrie,
5 Laing,
6 Hamilton,
7 Bayley,
8 A. Ross,
9 Wauchope,
10 Hodgson,
11 Potts,
12 Campbell,
13 Wood.

SECOND CLASS.

14 Chaplin,

HINDOOSTANEE.

1 Bayley, 1st prize,
2 Lovett, 2d prize,
3 Lloyd, 3d prize,

4 Jenkins,
5 Hodgson,
6 Dumbleton,
7 Potts,
8 Chaplin,
9 Hunter,
10 Goodwin.

SECOND CLASS.

11 Hartwell,
12 Kelso,
13 Newnham,
14 Sands,

PERSIAN.

PERSIAN.

15 Wynne,
16 Bourchier,
17 Ewer,
18 Newnham,
19 Vansittart,
20 Hartwell,
21 Morgan,
22 H. Impey,
23 Wemyss,
24 Goodwin,
25 Perry,
26 Keene,
27 Sands.

THIRD CLASS.

28 Agar,
29 Morton,
30 A. B. Todd,
31 D. Morrieson,
32 Oliver,
33 Macconochie,
34 Pechell,
35 Sparrow,
36 Paton,
37 Thackeray,
38 Gowan,
39 Money,
40 Lushington.

FOURTH CLASS.

41 Lang,
42 Curtis,
43 Craigie,
44 Smyth,
45 Rattray,
46 Fleming,
47 Swettenham,
48 Digby,

HINDOOSTANEE.

15 W. Scott,
16 Bouchier,
17 R. C. Ross,
18 Wood,
19 Rennell,
20 Wemyss,
21 Grant,
22 Morgan,
23 R. C. Plowden,
24 Gowan,
25 J. Morison.

THIRD CLASS.

26 Romer,
27 G. Smith,
28 Agar,
29 Cole,
30 Lawrence,
31 T. C. Plowden,
32 Barwell,
33 Walker,
34 Spottiswoode,
35 Watson,
36 D. Scott,
37 Hayes,
38 E. Impey,
39 Saunders,
40 Liell,
41 Sprot,
42 J. P. Shakespear.

FOURTH CLASS.

43 Agnew,
44 Peter,
45 Vaughan,
46 Shaw,
47 French,
48 Chisholme,

PERSIAN.

PERSIAN.

49 Higginson,
50 Powell.

HINDOOSTANEE.

49 A. G. I. Tod,
50 Mainwaring,
51 Maidman,
52 Salter.

ARABIC.

1 Lovett, prize.
2 Lloyd,
3 A. Ross,
4 Campbell,
5 Guthrie,
6 Laing,
7 Thackeray.

SECOND CLASS.

8 Wood,
9 Potts,
10 Hamilton.

BENGALEE.

1 Bayley, 1st prize.
2 Martin, 2d prize.
3 Hodgson,
4 Lloyd,
5 Law,
6 Hartwell,
7 W. Scott,

---

8 Sage,
9 Gorton.

PERSIAN WRITING.

1 Dumbleton, prize.
2 Lovett,
3 Lloyd,
4 Thackeray,
5 Newnham,
6 Wood,
7 Goodwin,
8 Romer,
9 R. C. Ross,
10 Hodgson.

SECOND CLASS.

11 Morison,
12 Ewer,
13 Chaplin,
14 Vansittart,
15 Kelso,
16 Potts,
17 Jenkins,
18 Wauchope,
19 Oliver,
20 Paton.

THIRD CLASS.

21 Hamilton,
22 Laing,
23 Peter,
24 Cole,
25 Gowan,
26 Shakespear,
27 Keene,
28 Higginson,
29 Wynne,
30 Long.

FOURTH CLASS.

31 G. Smith,
32 Wemyss,
33 A. Ross,
34 Pechell,
35 Sands,
36 Guthrie,
37 Sparrow,
38 Perry,
39 Lushington,
40 Agnew,
41 Maconochie,
42 Vaughan.

NAGREE WRITING.

1 Morton, prize.
2 Hunter,
3 Lovett,
4 Goodwin,
5 Lloyd,
6 Dumbleton,
7 Shaw,
8 Jenkins,
9 Kelso,
10 Hodgson.

SECOND CLASS.

11 Bourchier,
12 Jenkins,
13 Gowan,
14 Barwell,
15 Hartwell,
16 Romer,
17 Sands,
18 Spottiswoode,
19 Wynne,

BENGALEE WRITING.

1 Hodgson, prize.
2 Martin,
3 Bayley,
4 Lloyd,
5 Law,
6 Scot,
7 Hartwell.

ENGLISH ESSAYS.

SECOND TERM OF 1801.

Subject.—" On the advantages to be expected " from an Academical Institution in India; con" sidered in a moral, literary, and political point " of view."

1 W. B. Martin, Prize.
2 W. P. Elliott,
3 W. B. Bayley,
4 J. W. Laing,
5 C. T. Metcalfe,
6 T. Hamilton,
7 C Lloyd,

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Arabic and Nagree characters by Roman letters is given here, as a Key to the orthography of Asiatic words which occur in the following Work.

u ụ a ā ā ā i ị ī ee ee oo ọọ oo ọọ

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ہ	ک	ق	کھ	خ	گ	غ	گھ	ن	چ	چھ	ج	ز	ض

ẓ	z	zh	jh	n	ṭ	ṭh	ḍ	ṛ	ḍh	ṛh	ṇ	t	ṭ	th
ज़	ज़	झ़	झ	ञ	ट	ठ	ड	ड़	ढ	ढ़	ण	त	त़	थ
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sh	ṣh	s	ṣ	ṣ	h	ḥ	chh, ksh, kḳh	gn	ṅ
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ش	ش	ث	ص	س	ه	ح	چھ کش کھ	گیں	ا

INTRODUCTION.

ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

MINUTE IN COUNCIL AT FORT WILLIAM: BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P.

CONTAINING

HIS REASONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLEGE IN BENGAL.

Dated the 18th August, 1800.

I.

THE British Possessions in India now constitute one of the most extensive and populous Empires in the world. The immense territories now under the administration of the government of the various provinces which compose this Empire, principally confided to the European Civil Servants of the East India Company. Those provinces, namely, Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares, the Company's Jaghire in the Carnatic, the Northern Sircars, the Baramahl, and other districts ceded by the peace of Seringapatam in 1792, which are under the immediate and direct administration of the European Civil Servants of the Company, are acknowledged to form the most opulent and flourishing part of India, in which property, life, civil order, and religious liberty are more secure, and the people enjoy a larger portion of the benefits of good government, than in any other country in this quarter of the globe. The duty and policy of the British Government in India therefore require, that the system of confiding the immediate exercise of every branch and department of the Government to Europeans educated in its own service, and subject to its own direct control, should be diffused as widely as possible, as well with [illegible] of [illegible] ty of [illegible], as [illegible] well [illegible] Nation [illegible] found [illegible] Council [illegible] given [illegible] the pre[illegible]

2. The p[illegible] of th[illegible] of this [illegible] by the late [illegible] Servants [illegible] of [illegible] Writers, Factors and Merchants, [illegible] are [illegible] the Company.

3. [illegible] to administer a vast and complicated system of revenue throughout districts equal in extent to some of the [illegible] kingdoms in Europe, to maintain civil order [illegible] of the [illegible] these are now [illegible] of the Civil Servants of the Company. The Senior Merchants [illegible] the five Courts of Circuit and Appeal, [illegible] in each of these courts, [illegible] extent, [illegible] to a larger population, and [illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible] or [illegible] Merchants [illegible] With [illegible] the [illegible] Revenue and [illegible] the several [illegible] Magistrates [illegible] order [illegible] of the Company [illegible] partment, but these Civil Servants [illegible] magistracy [illegible] Writers, [illegible] by law, and [illegible] community, and [illegible] affords [illegible] duty, [illegible]

4. The proceedings [illegible] the [illegible] tions, are [illegible] Native [illegible] laws [illegible] the Company's Judges are bound to administer [illegible] England [illegible] the law [illegible] Natives [illegible] their former [illegible] of the Governor General in Council, [illegible] by the [illegible] spirit of the British constitution. [illegible] various or complicated duties [illegible] in the world, qualifica[illegible] more various [illegible] from every British [illegible] the Company's [illegible]

5 To the administration of the revenue [illegible] many of the preceding observations will apply with equal force, [illegible] the Merchants, Factors, and Writers employed in this department [illegible] bound by law to acquire the mercantile denomination appropriated to the respective classes in the Company's service; [illegible] possible for a Collector of the revenue [illegible] for any Civil Servant employed under him, to discharge the duty [illegible] to the people, unless he shall be conversant in the language, manners and usages of the country, and [illegible] general principles of the law administered [illegible] Courts of Justice. In addition to the ordinary [illegible] of the Judges, Magistrates, and Collectors, [illegible] in the capacity of Governors [illegible] the military, and [illegible] other extensive powers [illegible] and Collectors [illegible] by law, [illegible] time to time to the Government [illegible] such amendments of the existing laws or such new [illegible] to them to be necessary to the welfare and good government [illegible] respective districts. In this view, the Civil Servants employed in [illegible] of judicature and revenue, [illegible] of [illegible] Council to the Governor-General in Council, and [illegible] by which the Government ought to be enabled [illegible] the wants and wishes of the people. The remarks [illegible] two main branches of the Civil Service, namely, those of judicature and [illegible] at least equally forcible in their application to those branches which may be described under the general terms of the political [illegible] comprehending the offices of Chief Secretary, the [illegible] in the Secretary's Office, in the Treasury, and in the Office of Ac[illegible] together with all the public officers employed in conducting [illegible] business at the seat of Government. To these must be added [illegible] branch, including the several Residencies at [illegible] Princes, or of other Native Powers [illegible]

It is certainly [illegible] that all these stations should be filled [illegible] of the Company [illegible] equally evident that [illegible] wholly [illegible]

It is that department of the [illegible] which [illegible] exclusively [illegible] knowledge and habits different [illegible] from those which form the [illegible] character in Europe [illegible] Company's [illegible] conducted with the greatest [illegible] adequate [illegible] their commerce [illegible] many of the [illegible] enumerated in the preceding [illegible] happiness [illegible] essentially depend on the conduct of the commercial [illegible] providing the investment [illegible] their conduct cannot [illegible]

[illegible] where [illegible] they be conversant in the Native Languages, and in the customs and manners of the people, as well as in the laws by which the country [illegible] ance, [illegible] and [illegible] Princes, [illegible] ignorance and [illegible] Company's Revenue, [illegible] touches the dearest and [illegible] interests, [illegible] concerns of numerous [illegible] people, [illegible] any [illegible] power injurious to them, [illegible] or contrary to their prejudices [illegible]

The Civil Servants of the English East India Company, therefore, can no longer be considered as the agents of a commercial concern; they are in fact the ministers and officers of a powerful Sovereign; they must now be viewed in that capacity with a reference, not to their nominal, but to their real occupations. They are required to discharge the functions of Magistrates, Judges, Ambassadors, and Governors of Provinces, in all the complicated and extensive relations of those sacred trusts and exalted stations, and under peculiar circumstances which greatly enhance the solemnity of every public obligation, and aggravate the difficulty of every public charge. Their duties are those of statesmen in every other part of the world, with no other characteristic differences than the obstacles opposed by an unfavourable climate, by a foreign language, by the peculiar usages and laws of India, and the manners of its inhabitants. Their studies, the discipline of their education, their habits of life, their manners and morals, should therefore be so ordered and regulated as to establish a just conformity between their personal consideration and the dignity and importance of their public stations, and a sufficient correspondence between their qualifications and their duties. Their education should be founded in a general knowledge of those branches of literature and science which form the basis of the education of persons destined to similar occupations in Europe. To this foundation should be added an intimate acquaintance with the history, languages, customs, and manners of the people of India, with the Mahomedan and Hindoo codes of law and religion, and with the political and commercial interests and relations of Great Britain in Asia. They should be regularly instructed in the principles and system which constitute the foundation of that wise code of regulations and laws enacted by the Governor-General in Council, for the purpose of securing to the people of this empire the benefit of the ancient and established laws of the country, administered in the spirit of the British constitution. They should be well informed of the true and sound principles of the British constitution, and sufficiently grounded in the general principles of ethics, civil jurisprudence, the law of nations, and general history, in order that they may be enabled to discriminate the characteristic differences of the several codes of law administered within the British empire in India, and practically to combine the spirit of each in the dispensation of justice, and in the maintenance of order and good government. Finally, their early habits should be so formed as to establish in their minds such solid foundations of industry, prudence, integrity, and religion, as should effectually especially guard them against those temptations and corruptions with which the nature of the climate and the peculiar depravity of the people of India will surround and assail them in every station, especially upon their first arrival in India. The early discipline of the service should be calculated to counteract the defects of the climate and the vices of the people, and to form a natural barrier against habitual indolence, dissipation, and licentious indulgence; the spirit of emulation in honourable and useful pursuits should be kindled and kept alive by the continual prospect of distinction and reward, of profit and honour; nor should any precaution be relaxed in India which is deemed necessary in England, to furnish a sufficient supply of men, qualified to fill the high offices of the state, with credit to themselves and with advantage to the public. Without such a constant succession of men in the several branches and departments of this government, the wisdom and benevolence of the law must prove vain and inefficient. Whatever course and system of study may be deemed requisite in England to secure an abundant and pure source for the efficient supply of the public service, the peculiar nature of our establishments in the East (so far from admitting any relaxation of those wise and salutary rules and restraints) demands that they should be enforced with a degree of additional vigilance and care, proportioned to the aggravated difficulties of the Civil Service, and to the numerous hazards surrounding the entrance of public life in India.

II.

It is unnecessary to enter into any examination of facts, to prove that no system of education, study, or discipline, now exists either in Europe or in India, *founded on the principles, or directed to the objects, described in the* preceding pages; but it may be useful in this place to review the course through which the Junior Civil Servants of the East India Company now enter upon the important duties of their respective stations, to consider to what degree they now possess, or can attain any means of qualifying themselves sufficiently for those stations, and to examine whether the great body of the civil servants of the East India Company at any of the Residencies, can now be deemed competent to discharge the arduous and comprehensive trusts, in a manner correspondent to the interests and honour of the British name in India, or to the prosperity and happiness of our Native Subjects.

1. The age at which the Writers usually arrive in India, is from sixteen to eighteen. Their parents or friends in England, from a variety of *considerations, are naturally desirous, not only to accelerate the appointment at* home, but to despatch the young man to India at the earliest possible period. Some of these young men have been educated with an express view to the Civil Service in India, on principles utterly inadequate to its actual condition; conformably to this error, they have received a limited education, confined principally to commercial knowledge, and in no degree extended to those liberal studies which constitute the basis of education at public schools in England. Even this limited course of study is terminated at the early period of fifteen or seventeen years.

11. It would be superfluous to [illegible] any argument to [illegible] the [illegible] young men [illegible] of any station within the Civil service of the Company, beyond the [illegible] labour [illegible], unwholesome, and unprofitable [illegible] of some occupation. Those who have received the benefit of a better education, have the misfortune to find the course of their [illegible] interrupted at the [illegible] period when it [illegible], and [illegible] they [illegible] enabled to secure the fruits of early application.

12. But the [illegible] of young men, those whose education has been [illegible] and defective; and those, the early progress of whose studies has been unseasonably broken, when arrived in India, are equally precluded from the means, either of commencing a new and judicious course of study, adapted to their new situation, or of prosecuting that course which has been unseasonably interrupted. Not only no encouragement is offered by the present constitution and practice of the Civil service to any such pursuits, but difficulties and obstacles are presented by both, which render it nearly impossible for any young man, whatever may be his disposition, to pursue any systematic plan of study, either with a view to remedy the defects or to improve the advantages of his former education.

13. On the arrival of the Writers in India, they are either stationed in the interior of the country, or employed in some office at the presidency.

14. If stationed in the interior of the country, they are placed in situations which require a knowledge of the languages and customs of the Natives, or of the regulations and laws, or of the general principles of jurisprudence, or of the [illegible] system of revenue, or of the nature of the Company's investments, or of many of these branches of information combined. In all these branches of knowledge, the young Writers are totally uninformed, they are consequently unequal to [illegible] prescribed duties. In some cases, the [illegible] office, expecting [illegible] from their services, leave them unemployed; in this state, many devote themselves to the [illegible] and enjoyments which their situation enables them to command, without making any effort to qualify themselves for the important stations to which they are destined. They remain sunk in indolence, until, from their station in the service, they succeed to offices of high public trust.

15. To the [illegible] the necessary result of these pernicious habits of inaction, the principles of public integrity are endangered, and the successful administration of the whole government exposed to hazard. This has been the unhappy course of many who have conceived an early disgust in provincial situations, against business to which they have found themselves unequal, and who have been abandoned to the effects of despondency and sloth.

16. Even the young men whose dispositions are the most promising, if stationed in the interior of the country, at an early period after their arrival in India, labour under great disadvantages. They also find themselves unequal to such duties, as require an acquaintance with the languages, or with the branches of knowledge already described. If entirely employed in the

subordinate

[illegible] ordinate details of office, they are absolutely precluded from reviving any former acquirements, or from establishing those foundations of useful knowledge indispensably necessary to enable them hereafter to execute the d[illegible] [illegible] stations with ability and credit. Harassed with the ungrateful task of transcribing papers and accounts, or with other equally fatiguing and frivolous labours of a copying clerk or index maker, their pursuit of useful knowledge cannot be systematic; if attempted in any degree, their studies are desultory and irregular, and their attention to any definite pursuit is at all times distracted by the uncertainty of the nature of those employments to which they may [illegible] nominated.—No course of study having been pointed out [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], no selection of prescribed authority of the branches [illegible] [illegible] appropriated to each department and class of the service, [illegible] [illegible] want of a guide, and the most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the application [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] instead of promoting, hear [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the public [illegible].

17. W[illegible] [illegible] sank [illegible] the[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] of mo[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cement duties of these offices necessarily [illegible] [illegible] whole [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] too late to resort to any system [illegible] of study with a view to acquire the qualifications of which, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] discharge of their official functions, they feel the [illegible] want; [illegible] at that late season they should make an effort to acquire knowledge, it must be sought by the interruption of their current business, to the detriment of the public interests, and to the inconvenience or injury of the individuals subject to their authority.

18. With respect to the young men attached to the offices at the Presidency, the duty consists chiefly in transcribing papers. This duty, if pursued with the utmost diligence and assiduity, affords little knowledge [illegible] [illegible] is often prejudicial to health, and would be better performed by any Native [illegible] Portugueze writer. They obtain no distinct knowledge of the [illegible] [illegible] because they pursue no regular course of reading, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the documents which compose those [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] scarcely time to understand [illegible] [illegible] the papers which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. At the expiration of [illegible] [illegible] they usually remain in the situation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the business is necessarily [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Natives, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the knowledge of the [illegible] at the presidency, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and in which they fall into irretrievable courses of gaming, and totally destroy their health and fortunes. Some succeed, in the ordinary progress of the service, to employments in which their incapacity or misconduct becomes conspicuous to the Natives, disgraceful to themselves, and injurious to the state.

19. All these descriptions of young men, upon their first arrival in India, are now exposed to a disadvantage the most perilous that can be encountered at an early period of life. Once landed in India, their studies, manners, morals, expenses, or conduct, are no longer subject to any degree of regulation or direction; no system is established for their guidance, encouragement, or restraint; no authority has been constituted with either the duty or power of enforcing any such system; and they are abandoned at the age of sixteen or eighteen, with affluent income, to pursue their own inclinations, without the superintendance or controul of parent, guardian, or master; often without a friend to advise or admonish, or even to instruct them in the ordinary details and modes of an Indian life.

20. The practice of consigning the young Writers to the care of friends resident in India, affords no adequate remedy to this evil. Those friends are often incompetent to the arduous and delicate task imposed upon them; and it frequently happens that they may be so removed from the spot at which the young man may be stationed by the government, that years may elapse before he may have been able even to see the persons appointed by his European friends to superintend his introduction into India.

21. In former periods of our establishment, when the annual incomes of the Civil Servants were of a more fluctuating nature, and less limited, and more vague and indefinite, the tables of the principal servants were generally open to those more recently arrived from Europe; and the young Writers, upon their first landing in India, were frequently admitted and domesticated in the families established at the presidency or in the provinces.

22. The consequences of this loose and irregular system were numerous and obvious; without entering into the topic it is sufficient to observe, that the definite and regulated scales of profit established in the Civil Service by Lord Cornwallis have occasioned a material alteration in the economy of every private family among the Civil Servants.

23. Incomes being limited and ascertained, and no other sources of emolument now existing beyond the annual savings from the regulated salaries, the tables of the Civil Servants can no longer be open to receive the numerous body of Writers annually arriving from Europe; still less can these young men be generally admitted to reside habitually in families of which the annual expenses are now necessarily restrained within certain and regular boundaries.

24. Many of the young men, on their first arrival, are therefore compelled to support the expense of establishing themselves; the extent of this necessity is obvious, and forms one leading cause of expense and dissipation.

25. Under all these early disadvantages, without rule or system to direct their studies, without any prescribed object of useful pursuit connected with

fate a

fit to reward, [illegible] punishment or distinction; without any guide to regulate, or authority [illegible] their conduct, to form, improve, or preserve the moral [illegible] to [illegible] and intellectual characters of the Civil Servants of the I[illegible] [illegible]y that many instances have occurred, in various branches [illegible] of the Civil Service at all the presidencies, of persons [illegible] the public duties with considerable respect and h[illegible]

26. It [illegible] may be observed that all the merits of the Civil Servants [illegible] be ascribed to their own [illegible], and to their own exertions, while their defects must be imputed [illegible] to the constitution and [illegible] of the service, which has not been accommodated to the progressive changes of our situation in India, and have not kept pace with the growth of this Empire, [illegible] with the increasing extent and importance of the functions and duties of the Civil Servants.

27. [illegible] study and acquisition of the languages have however been [illegible] Bengal, and the general knowledge and qualifications of the Civil Servants have been improved. The proportion of the Civil Servants in Bengal, [illegible] a considerable progress towards the attainment of the [illegible] their several stations, appears great, and even astonishing, when viewed with regard to the early disadvantages, embarrassments [illegible] of the Civil Service. But this proportion will appear [illegible] compared with the exigencies of the state, with the m[illegible] provinces, and with the total number of the Civil Servants [illegible] must supply the succession to the great offices of the Government. [illegible] be admitted that the great body of the Civil Servants in [illegible] at present sufficiently qualified to discharge the duties of the [illegible] stations in the administration of this Empire; and that it is [illegible] in the judicial, fiscal, financial, and political branches [illegible]ment.

28. The state of the Civil Service of Madras and Bombay is still more de[illegible] than that of Bengal. Various causes have concurred to aggravate, in an extreme degree, at both those presidencies, all the defects existing in the Civil Service of Bengal, while many circumstances peculiar to those [illegible] have favoured the growth of evils at present unknown in this. The condition of the Writer on his first arrival at either of the subordinate presidencies is still more destitute, and more exposed to hazard, than at Calcutta.

29. The study and acquisition of the languages, and of other necessary [illegible]ments, has not been extended in the Civil Service at Madras or Bombay to any considerable degree. [illegible] remarkable, eminent and meritorious individual exceptions exist in the Civil Service at both the subordinate presidencies, but those exceptions are not sufficiently numerous to constitute a general [illegible]. [illegible] whatever may be the actual condition of the Civil Service [illegible] at any of the presidencies, if the arduous duties of that service have been justly defined in the preceding pages, if the qualifications necessary for their discharge have been truly described, if the neglected and exposed

[illegible] and [illegible] no theory [illegible] [illegible] competency of the [illegible] duties, the necessity of [illegible] would [illegible] facts [illegible] barrier [illegible] retard the progress of the [illegible] for their respective stations. The government [illegible] this duty by the extraordinary or even general exertions of [illegible] to surmount the many difficulties of the first stage of [illegible]. In the good government of this Empire be the primary duty of its sovereign, it [illegible] ever be a leading branch of that duty to [illegible] to the public officers and ministers the means of qualifying themselves for their respective functions: the efficiency of the service cannot be wisely or consistently left dependent on the success of individual or accidental merit, struggling against the defect of established institutions, operating [illegible] upon [illegible] talents and [illegible] [illegible] to reward [illegible] [illegible] dispositions.

30. I [illegible] remark [illegible] necessity of [illegible] education [illegible] in India. [illegible]

31. It may, however, be [illegible] that [illegible] East India Company. [illegible] period of years, and in the [illegible] various changes [illegible] furnished [illegible] equal to the exigency of the [illegible] Company have never been wanting to conduct to a happy issue the numerous revolutions which have taken place in the affairs of the Company in India; and that these eminent persons have ultimately raised the British Empire in India, on the most solid foundations of glory, wealth, and power. Why, therefore, should we apprehend that the source hitherto so fruitful, and [illegible] so abundant a stream of virtue and talents, will fail in the present age, and prove insufficient to the actual demands of our interests in this quarter of the globe? The answer to this topic of argument is obvious. Extraordinary combinations of human affairs, wars, revolutions, and all the

unusual

[illegible] form the marked features and prominent characters of the [illegible] naturally bring to light talents and exertions adapted [illegible] That the Civil or Military Service of the East India Company [illegible] ed persons calculated to meet all the wonderful revolutions [illegible] is a circumstance not to be attributed to the original [illegible] their service at any period of time; that constitution [illegible] operations, at the suggestion, and under the direction [illegible] which it has produced, and it has still been [illegible] of an extraordinary nature. But it must [illegible] tten that [illegible] successive efforts of those eminent personages, and [illegible] revolution [illegible] have [illegible] upon the East India Company, the [illegible] of government [illegible] exten[illegible] [illegible] the same spirit of [illegible] But duty, policy, and honour require that [illegible] ed by [illegible] extended by [illegible] it, of which [illegible] conquest and successive [illegible] extraordinary; it must be considered as [illegible] and [illegible] its internal government demand [illegible] and steady, and [illegible] supply of qualifications [illegible] degree [illegible] to those [illegible] periods of our establishment [illegible] Empire. The stability of that [illegible] the [illegible] result of [illegible] active [illegible] [illegible] principles of internal order [illegible] station of justice, by a prudent [illegible] encouragement and protection of [illegible] and commerce; by a careful and judicious [illegible] and by the [illegible] policy towards the Native powers of India [illegible] [illegible] the present [illegible]

49 [illegible] part of the [illegible] It may be [illegible] to observe in this place, that the [illegible] require to be governed, must [illegible] of the Empire, and with the general character of [illegible] we must now seek, not the [illegible] by which kingdoms are overthrown, revolutions governed, or wars conducted, but [illegible] useful knowledge, [illegible] these are the [illegible] monuments of a wise and well regulated government: these are the [illegible] and intelligence [illegible] and improving the arts of peace, of [illegible] obedience and grateful attachment over every region and district of this vast Empire, and of [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] and deportment [illegible] the permanent [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] the East India Company [illegible] [illegible] will bear a due proportion to the wisdom, liberality, and justice [illegible]

II.

46. From the preceding discussion, it appears, that the actual state of the Company's Civil [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] principally, if not exclusively, in the defective education of the Junior Civil Servants, and in the insufficient discipline of the early stages of the service. The [illegible] which have been reviewed in the course of this discussion, furnish the main principles on which an improved system of education and discipline may be founded, with a view to secure the important ends of such an institution.

47. The defects of the present condition of the Civil Service may be considered under the following heads:—

First, An erroneous system of education in Europe, confined to commercial and [illegible] [illegible].

Secondly, The [illegible] interruption of [illegible] course of [illegible] education [illegible] [illegible] Europe.

Thirdly, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the first [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to regulate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Fourthly, The want of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which might be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] advantages of their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] knowledge of the languages, laws, usages and customs of India, [illegible] with such other branches of knowledge as are requisite to [illegible] them for the several stations.

Fifthly, The want of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] establishment of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] qualifications requisite for the discharge of the several civil stations.

48. It is obvious that an education [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] or Indian, would not afford an adequate remedy for [illegible] the defects [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of the East India Company's [illegible] [illegible] would not qualify them for the discharge of duties of a mixed and complicated nature, involving the combined principles of Asiatic and European policy and government. Their education must therefore be of a mixed nature; its foundation must be judiciously laid in England, and the superstructure systematically completed in India.

[illegible] with respect to the proposition of employing [illegible] the junior Civil Servants, [illegible] appointed in England, [illegible] to their departure for India. It may be imagined, that many of the enumerated evils may be prevented by not allowing the Writers to proceed to India until they shall have attained a more advanced age than that at which they now usually embark, and by requiring them to undergo examinations in England, for the purpose of ascertaining their proficiency in the branches of knowledge necessary to the discharge of their duties in India.

38. This arrangement, [illegible] of private, but too important nature, will arise in the mind of every parent, who may have destined his children for India. To [illegible] education [illegible] described [illegible] the detention of the Student in Europe to the age of twenty or twenty-two years, many parents could not defray the expense [illegible], even if the other means of prosecuting it now suggested, could be provided at any school or college at home.

39. Other objections of a private nature might be stated against this plan, but those which are founded on public considerations appear to be absolutely insurmountable. It is a fundamental principle of policy in the British establishments in the East Indies, that the views of the servants of the Company should be limited to the prospect of returning to England, there to enjoy the emoluments arising from a due course of active and honourable service in India.

40. Were the Civil Servants, instead of coming to India at the age of sixteen or seventeen, to be detained in England until the age of twenty or twenty-two, a great proportion of them must abandon all hope of returning with a moderate competence to their native country.

41. Remaining in England until that age, many would form habits and connexions at home not to be relinquished at that period of life without great reluctance, and few would accommodate themselves with the [illegible] facility, to the habits, regulations, and discipline of the service in India.

42. While these causes would render the Civil Servants less [illegible] instruments in the hands of the government of India, the regular progress through the service would also be retarded. Twenty-five years may be taken as the period within which a Civil Servant may regularly acquire, with proper habits of economy, an independent fortune in India. Upon this calculation, before the most successful could hope to be in a situation to return to England, they would have attained an age, when many of the powerful affections and inducements, which now attract the servants of the Company to return to their native country, would be greatly weakened, if not entirely extinguished.

43. At that age, many from necessity, and many probably from choice, would establish themselves permanently in India. It is unnecessary to detail the evil consequences which would result to the British interests in India, were such an habit to become general in the Civil Service.

44.

44. Detention in England to the age of twenty or twenty-two years [illegible] that period [illegible] could be completely [illegible] of general learning, and jurisprudence (for [illegible] equal to [illegible] course of study previously to the age of twenty) and it would be entirely defective in the essential point of some [illegible] ences with the laws of India, and with the manners and usages of the inhabitants. No establishment formed in England would give the necessary* practical knowledge of the languages, laws, and customs of India, of the peculiar habits and genius of the people, of their mode of transacting business, and of the characteristic features of their vices or virtues. These most essential requirements would therefore remain to be obtained after the arrival of the student in India, at an age when the study of languages is attended with great and additional difficulties, when any prescribed course of study, when any systematic discipline, or regular restraint, becomes irksome, if not intolerable. As the East India Company's Servants would arrive in India at a period of life too far advanced to admit of subjection to any system of public discipline or control, they must necessarily be left to the dictates of their own discretion, with regard to whatever part of their knowledge had been left incomplete in Europe.

45. The wants and expenses of individuals arriving in India at the age of twenty or twenty-two years would greatly exceed the scale of the [illegible] allowances to the Junior Servants. At an age [illegible] the [illegible] of property, [illegible] the peculiar depravation incident to the climate, and to the character of the Natives.

46. From the early age at which the Writers are now usually sent to India, opportunity is afforded to the Government, on the spot, of obtaining a knowledge of the characters of individuals, before they become eligible to stations of trust and importance. Of this advantage the Government would be in a great degree deprived, if the East India Company's Servants were all detained in England until the age of twenty or twenty-two. This inconvenience would prove nearly an insurmountable impediment to the important and necessary rule of selecting for public office, those best qualified to discharge its duties with propriety and effect.

47. The Junior Civil Servants must therefore continue to embark for India at the age of fifteen or sixteen, that they may be trained as instruments in the hands of the Government of the country; that their morals and habits may be formed with proper safeguards against the peculiar nature of the vices and character [illegible] danger of Indian society; that they be enabled to pass through the service before the vigour of life has ceased, and to return with a competent fortune to Europe, while their affections and attachments which bind them to their native country continue to operate with full force; and lastly that

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* When [illegible] was not [illegible] to the Natives of India (when he arrived at Calcutta) in any of the Oriental languages.

they may [illegible] means of attaining the peculiar [illegible] for [illegible] time.

It [illegible] determined [illegible] Government [illegible] and [illegible] by the following [illegible].

I. Whereas it has pleased the Divine Providence to favour the counsels and arms of Great Britain in India [illegible] prosperity and glory; and whereas by the victorious issue of several successive wars, and by the happy result of a just, wise, and moderate system of policy, extensive [illegible] in Hindostan and [illegible] have been subjected to the dominion of Great Britain, and to the Government of the Honourable the English East India Company, in process of time, and [illegible] provinces has been [illegible] comprehend [illegible] many populous and fertile provinces, and various [illegible] languages, religions, manners, and habits [illegible] accustomed to be governed according to peculiar usages [illegible] laws; and whereas the [illegible] duty, the true interest, honour and [illegible] the British nation require that effectual provision should be made [illegible] for the good Government of the British Empire in India, and for the [illegible] and happiness of the people inhabiting [illegible] and many wise [illegible] salutary regulations have accordingly been enacted from time to time by the Governor-General in Council, with the benevolent intent and purpose [illegible] to the said people their own laws, usages, and customs, in the [illegible] benignant spirit of the British constitution; and [illegible] necessary, with a view to secure the due execution [illegible] of the said wise, salutary, and benevolent regulations, [illegible] as well as of such regulations and laws as may [illegible] by the Governor-General in Council, that the Civil Servants of the Honourable the English East India Company, exercising high and important functions in the Government of India, should be properly qualified to discharge the high and important duties of their respective offices and stations, should be sufficiently instructed in the general principles of literature and science, and should possess a competent knowledge of the laws, government, and constitution of Great Britain, and of the several Native languages of Hindostan and the Deccan, and of the laws, usages, and customs of the provinces which the said Civil servants respectively may be appointed to govern; and whereas, the early interruption of the education and studies of the persons destined for the Civil Service of the Honourable the English East India Company, precludes them from acquiring, previously to their arrival in India, a sufficient foundation in the general principles of literature and science, or a competent knowledge of the laws, government, and constitution of Great Britain, and many qualifications essential to the proper discharge of the arduous and important duties of the Civil Service in India, cannot be fully obtained otherwise than by a regular course of education and study in India, conducted under the superintendan[illegible]tion, and controul of the Supreme authority of the Government [illegible] pos-

[illegible] and where [illegible] which [illegible] India, to the [illegible] the said Junior Servants, [illegible] of guarding them [illegible] arrival in India, or of [illegible] improving, or preserving their morals, or of encouraging them to [illegible] the British name in India, by a regular and orderly course of industry, prudence, integrity, and religion: the Most Noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the [illegible] Order of Saint Patrick, &c. &c. Governor-General in Council, deeming the establishment of such an institution, and system of discipline, education, and study, to be requisite for the good government and stability of the British Empire in India, and for the maintenance of the interests and honour of the Honourable the East India Company, his Lordship in Council hath therefore enacted as follows:

II. A College is hereby founded at Fort William in Bengal, for the better instruction of the *Junior Civil Servants of the Company*, in such branches of literature, science, and knowledge as may be deemed necessary to qualify them for the discharge of the duties of the different offices constituted for the administration of the government of *the British possessions* in the East Indie[illegible]

III. A suitable building shall be erected for the College, containing apartments for the superior Officers, for the Students, for a Library, and for such other purposes as may be found necessary.

IV. The Governor-General shall be Patron and Visitor of the College.

V. The Members of the Supreme Council, and the Judges of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, and of the Nizamut Adawlut, shall be the Governors of the College.

VI. The Governor-General in Council shall be trustees for the management of the funds of the College, and shall regularly submit his proceedings in that capacity to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

VII. The Comptrolling Committee of Treasury shall be Treasurers of the College.

VIII. The Accountant-General, and the Civil Auditor, shall be respectively Accountant, and Auditor of accounts to the College.

IX. The Advocate-General, and the Honourable Company's standing Council, shall be the Law Officers of the College.

X. The immediate government of the College shall be vested in a Provost and Vice-Provost, and such other Officers as the Patron and Visitor shall *think proper to appoint, with such salaries as he shall deem expedient.* The Provost, Vice-Provost, and all other officers of the College, shall be removable at the discretion of the Patron and Visitor.

[illegible] Provost shall always be a clergyman of the Church of England, as [illegible] by law.

XII

[illegible] the Visitor [illegible] submit [illegible] of [illegible] shall be subjected to them [illegible]

[illegible] of the Provost shall [illegible] to [illegible] Visitor [illegible] establ[illegible] below.

XIV. [illegible] Provost and Visitor [illegible] each [illegible] the end [illegible] present [illegible]

XV. Professorships shall be establish[illegible] [illegible] regular courses of lectures [illegible] [illegible] knowledge.

[illegible] } Languages.

[illegible] jurisprudence, and the law of nations.

[illegible] by the Governor General [illegible] [illegible] English [illegible] [illegible] and astronomy.

XVI. [illegible] and Visitor may [illegible] to read [illegible] may at [illegible] may found [illegible] may appear

[illegible] the Provost and Vice-Provost, after [illegible] ent of the College for the complete period of seven [illegible] Prof[illegible]

Professor, after having read lectures in the College during the space of seven years, or of twenty [illegible], and after having [illegible] received under the hand and seal of the Patron and Visitor, a testimony of good conduct during that period of time, shall be entitled to an annual pension for life, to be paid either in England or in India, according to the option of the party. The pension shall in no case exceed one half of the annual salary received by such Provost or Vice Provost respectively, during his continuance in the government of the College, or by any such Professor during the period of his regular lectures. [illegible] any case be increased at the [illegible] of the Patron or Visitor.

XVIII. All the Civil Servants of the Company who may hereafter be appointed on the establishment of the presidency of Bengal shall be attached to the College for the first three years after their arrival in Bengal; and during that period of time the prescribed studies in the College shall constitute their sole public duty.

XIX. All the Civil Servants now on the establishment of the presidency of Bengal, whose residence in Bengal shall not have exceeded the term of three years, shall be immediately attached to the College for the term of three years from the date of this regulation.

XX. Any of the Junior Civil Servants of the Company in India, whether belonging to the establishment of this presidency, or to that of Fort St. George, or of Bombay, may be admitted to the benefit of the institution, by order of the Governor General in Council, for such term, and under such regulations, as may be deemed advisable.

XXI. Any of the Junior Military Servants of the Company in India, whether belonging to the establishment of this presidency, or to that of Fort St. George, or of Bombay, may be admitted to the benefit of the institution, by order of the Governor General in Council, for such term, and under such regulations, as may be deemed advisable.

XXII. In the College at Fort William, four terms shall be observed in each year; the duration of each term shall be two months. Four vacations shall also be established in each year; the duration of each vacation shall be one month.

XXIII. Two Public Examinations shall be held annually, and prizes and honorary rewards shall be publicly distributed by the Provost in the presence of the Patron and Governors, to such students as shall appear to merit them.

XXIV. Degrees shall be established, and shall be considered requisite qualifications for certain offices in the Civil Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay; and promotion in the Civil Service shall be the necessary result of merit publicly approved, according to the discipline and institutions of the College.

XXV. Statutes shall be framed by the Provost of the College, under the superintendance of the Governors of the College, respecting the internal regulation, discipline, and government of the College; but no statute shall be enforced until it shall have been sanctioned by the Patron and Visitor. The

statutes

[illegible] shall be printed according to a form to be prescribed [illegible]

[illegible] and Visitor shall be empowered at all times, of his [illegible] authority, to amend or abrogate any existing statute, or to [illegible], for the [illegible], discipline, and government of the

[illegible] appointment of all [illegible] appointments, or removals [illegible] College, shall be [illegible] by the Patron and Visitor [illegible] separate [illegible] to the Governor-General [illegible] Governor-General in Council to the Honourable the [illegible] copies of all statutes enacted by the Patron and [illegible] submitted to the Governor-General in Council, and [illegible] Directors, at the same period of time, and in

[illegible] comprise all the fundamental principles of the insti[illegible] the general discipline and good government [illegible] be [illegible] gradually [illegible] and [illegible] to be provided in the College, [illegible] to the establishment.

51 [illegible] of the establishment [illegible] extended to the Junior Civil Servants [illegible] St. George and Bombay, who will be directed to proceed to Fort William [illegible] the accommodation requisite for their reception shall have been provided.

52 The [illegible] is deemed in every respect preferable to the establishment of colleges, at both or either of those presidencies. Independant of the [illegible] and other objections and impediments to the foundation [illegible] at Fort St. George and Bombay, it is of essential [illegible] the Civil servants of the Company should be uniform, and [illegible] conducted under the immediate superintendance of that authority which is primarily responsible for the government of the whole of the British possessions in India, and which must consequently be most competent to judge of the nature and principles of the education which may be most expedient for [illegible]. It may be expected, that the operation of this part of the [illegible] institution will ultimately extinguish all local jealousies and prejudices among the several presidencies; the political, moral, and religious principles of all the British establishments in India, will then be derived directly from one common source; the Civil Service of Bengal is unquestionably further advanced in every useful acquisition, and in every respect more regular and correct, than that of either of the subordinate presidencies; no more speedy or effectual mode can be devised of diffusing, throughout India, the [illegible] of the service of Bengal, and of extending the [illegible], which, under the new [illegible], may be expected to make rapid progress at the seat of Govern[illegible], [illegible] Fort William the centre of the education and [illegible] of the Junior Civil Servants in India.

53.

c 2

[illegible] [illegible] prov [illegible] of [illegible]

Prov [illegible] of th [illegible] M [illegible] to th [illegible] the Native C [illegible] and importance to th [illegible] Cadets attached by regular instruction [illegible] of morality, good order, and subordination.

55. Further regulations [illegible] the completion [illegible] for the education of the Cadets [illegible] will be connected intimately with the present foundation.

56. It cannot be denied that during the convulsions with which the [illegible] revolution have agitated [illegible] of Europe [illegible] the same dangerous tendency [illegible] and Military Service of the Company [illegible] of political, as religious opinion, had been [illegible] the progress of this [illegible] of the Writers and Cadets [illegible] satisfactory to know [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible]

57. [illegible] new institution [illegible] of May, 1801 [illegible]

58. The [illegible] has been fully described [illegible] institution [illegible] immediately received by the Provost [illegible] they will be provided with [illegible] College, and with a common table, consequently [illegible] danger of profusion, extravagance, and [illegible] conduct, the expences, their connexions [illegible] to the notice of the Provost and principal [illegible] of the College, and (during the college [illegible]) to the Government [illegible]

While attached to the institution, the Junior Servants will have the [illegible] afforded them of completing the European branch of their education, or of correcting its defects; of acquiring whatever local knowledge may be necessary for that department of the service, in which (after mature reflection on their own inclinations and talents) they may determine to engage; of forming their [illegible], and of fixing their principles on the solid foundations of virtue and religion.

60. The acquirements, abilities, and moral character of every Civil Servant may be ascertained before he can be [illegible], and every violation of [illegible] and [illegible] undeniable certainty [illegible].

61. The 29th [illegible] To [illegible] a law which may at all times secure the Civil Service against the [illegible] of the possible inability or ignorance of any government [illegible].

It is intended that the allowance of every Civil Servant of [illegible] years standing, being a student in the College, [illegible] standard of 300 Rupees per month, with [illegible].

An ample allowance and apartment will be [illegible] this allowance will place them in a better situation than many Writers of the same standing now enjoy. With these advantages, [illegible] of the officers of the College, and with the benefit of their advice and admonition, and by strict rules for the prevention of extravagance and debt, it may be hoped, that many [illegible] will adopt early habits of economy, and lay the foundation of honourable independence, at a much earlier period than is now practicable. This advantage will be considerable in every [illegible] contract the period of each Servant's [illegible], to give a nearer prospect of return to England, and [illegible] constantly in view.

62. The discipline of the College will be as mild as can be consistent with the [illegible] of the institution. It will impose no harsh or humiliating restraint, and will be formed [illegible] the discipline of the [illegible] in England [illegible] the Royal Military Academies of France and other European [illegible].

63. It may be expected that [illegible] of young men [illegible] arrival in India will eagerly embrace the opportunities [illegible] thus [illegible] to lay [illegible] reputation, and of early [illegible]. It is [illegible], that many will be [illegible] sensible to their own honour and [illegible], and [illegible] liberal feeling and sentiment, as not to prefer [illegible] studies in the College, to the menial labour now annexed to [illegible] of transcribing papers in an office, where, [illegible] the nature of [illegible], they are levelled with the native and Portuguese clerks, [illegible] infinitely [illegible] execution.

64. Those young men, who may not at the first view discover all the advantages to be derived from this institution, will soon improve by the example and communications of others. If any individual should continue insen-

sible

the whole [illegible] of their duty, and of their private conduct, (and of [illegible] to [illegible] had [illegible] should be known, before they proceed [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible] to the public service; and [illegible] the public would demand that they should be punished by neglect and exclusion from employment. Considering the liberal manner in which the Servants of the Company are rewarded for their services, the public may justly require a uniform submission to whatever regulations may be prescribed by the state.

67. The examinations [illegible] powerful, as the consequences of contrary habits will be so notorious, instances of gross neglect or contumacy will rarely occur. In this respect the institution possesses peculiar advantages, and it will become a powerful instrument in the hands of the Government in India, who will be enabled thereby to bring the general character of the Servants of the Company to such a standard of perfection as the public interests require. To every other inducement, which any collegiate institution in the world can supply for the encouragement of diligence, will be added the immediate view of official promotion, increase of fortune, and distinction in the public service.

68. If it be asked, whether it is proper that the whole time of the Junior Servants, for the first three years of their residence in India, should be devoted to study in the College, and that the Company should lose the benefit of their services, during that period, while the Junior Servants receive a salary?

69. It may be inquired, on the other hand, what is now the occupation of the Civil Servants for the first three years of their residence in India? What benefit does the Company now derive from the services of the Junior Servants during that period? And what are now the habits, character, and qualification of those Servants at the expiration of that period? In all these questions, [illegible] the preceding part of this paper. Further details respecting the nature of this institution, will be forwarded officially to the Court of Directors at an early period.

70. The reasons which induced the Governor-General to found the College, without any previous reference to England, were these:—His conviction of the great immediate benefit to be derived from the early commencement even of the partial operation of the plan. His experience of the great advantages which had been already derived by many of the young men by their attendance on Mr. Gilchrist, in consequence of the first experiment made on a contracted scale, with a view to a more extended institution. His anxiety to impart to the very promising young men, arrived from Europe within these last three years, a share of the advantages described in this paper; and his solicitude to superintend the foundation of the institution, and to accelerate and witness its first effects.

71. This institution will be best appreciated by every affectionate parent in the hour of separation from his child, destined to the public service in India. Let any parent (especially if he has himself passed through the Company's service in India) declare whether the prospect of this institution has aggravated

[illegible] ed or [illegible] the solicitude of that parental heart, whether it has raised [illegible] additional doubts and fears, or [illegible] a more lively hope of the honourable and prosperous service, of the early and fortunate return of his child.

2. With regard to the funds for defraying the expense of this institution, the Governor-General does not intend, without the sanction of the Honourable Court of Directors, to subject the Company to any expense on account of this institution, beyond that which has already been incurred for the same independently of the institution.

[illegible] The Honourable Court have authorised the Government to purchase [illegible] buildings, if they can be had to advantage [illegible] [illegible] cannot [illegible] [illegible] calculated to the dual purposes of the institution [illegible] the buildings, [illegible] to the [illegible] will be applied [illegible] purchase of a proper spot of ground, and to the building [illegible] for the College.

[illegible] ground proposed to be employed [illegible] situated in Garden Reach, [illegible] of the present [illegible] new [illegible] ground [illegible]. This arrangement will improve the general health of the neighbourhood of Calcutta, [illegible] afford ample room for every accommodation required for the use of the College, or for the health of the Students.

75. The expenses of the institution will be provided for by a small contribution from all the Civil Servants in India, to be deducted from their [illegible]. This resource will probably be sufficiently for all present purposes, with the addition of the fund now applied to the Moonshee's allowance, and the profits to be derived from a new arrangement of the government printing press.

The Governor-General has not deemed it proper, in the first instance, to subject the Company to any additional expense on account of the institution. The Honourable the Court of Directors will, however, reflect, that this institution is calculated to extend the blessings of good government to many millions of people whom Providence has [illegible] to [illegible] the immense advantages [illegible] Company [illegible] their possessions in India, and to establish the [illegible] in India on solid foundations of ability, integrity, virtue and religion. [illegible] liberality of the Honourable Court will [illegible] towards this institution, to an extent commensurate to its importance. [illegible] would produce a most salutary impression on India, if the Court, immediately [illegible] receiving this regulation, were to order the Governor-General in Council to endow the College with an annual rent charge on the revenues of [illegible], and to issue a similar order to the Governor in Council of Fort St. [illegible], with respect to the revenue of Mysore, leaving the amount of the [illegible] upon each fund to the Governor-General in Council.

All those who feel any concern in the support of the British interests [illegible], and especially those whose fortunes have been acquired in the service of the Company, or whose connections may now or hereafter look to this [illegible] for advancement will undoubtedly contribute to the support of the institution; under the auspices of the Court it is hoped, that a large sum might be raised by subscription in Europe. The Governor-General considered the College of Fort William to be the most becoming public monument which the East India Company could raise to commemorate the conquest of Mysore. He has accordingly dated the law for the foundation of the College on the 4th of May, 1800, the first anniversary of the reduction of Seringapatam.

78. The early attention of the Governor-General will be directed to the Mohammedan College founded at Calcutta, and to the Hindoo College established at Benares. In the disorders which preceded the fall of the Mogul Empire and the British conquests in India, all the public institutions calculated to promote education and good morals were neglected, and at length entirely discontinued. The institutions at Calcutta and Benares may be made the means of aiding the study of the laws and languages in the College at Fort William, as well as of correcting the defective moral principles too generally prevalent among the Natives of India.

79. An establishment of Moonshees and Native Teachers of the languages under the control of the Collegiate Officers at Fort William, will be attached to the new College, and the young men will be supplied from this establishment, instead of being left (as at present) to exercise their own discretion, in hiring such Moonshees as they can find at Calcutta or in the provinces.

80. The arrangement respecting the Native Colleges, while they contribute to the happiness of our Native subjects, will qualify them to form a more just estimate of the mild and benevolent spirit of the British Government.

81. In selecting Garden Reach for the site of the buildings for the new College, two objects were in the contemplation of the Governor-General:

First, that the ordinary residence of the students should be so near that of the Governor-General, as that he may have the constant means of superintending the whole system and discipline of the institution. The distance of fifteen or sixteen miles, in this climate, would often embarrass the communication.

Secondly, That the College should be removed some distance from the Town of Calcutta. The principle of this object is sufficiently intelligible without further explanation: it is, however, desirable that the College should not be so remote from Calcutta as to preclude the young men from all intercourse with the society of that city; advantages may be derived from a regulated intercourse with the higher classes of that society; Garden Reach combines these advantages with many others of space and accommodation. The situation of the Writers' buildings is objectionable, on account of their being placed in the centre of the town; nor could it have been practicable in that situation (even if the Writers' buildings could have been purchased on reasonable terms) to have obtained an area of ground sufficiently spacious for the new building.

[illegible] before the new building in Gar- [illegible] in the mean while to continue to [illegible] additional buildings [illegible] the [illegible] accommodation of the [illegible] dining-hall, the lea- [illegible] necessary to make some considera- ble [illegible] Governor-Ge- neral [illegible] with economy and advantage [illegible] and by [illegible] opportu- nity, [illegible] necessary to make in [illegible] and the [illegible] no doubt that the Court of Directors [illegible] That part of the [illegible] by the [illegible] to the [illegible] Council [illegible] collection, [illegible] College at Fort William [illegible] accordingly [illegible] to [illegible] manuscripts of the collection [illegible] opportunity.

[illegible] manuscripts may [illegible] useful to the [illegible] advantage [illegible] the [illegible] of the College at Fort William, than [illegible] London.

[illegible] may appear [illegible] valuable as curiosities, [illegible] by an early opportunity.

[illegible] the first term of the College [illegible] of November, and the [illegible] it is hoped, be commenced in the course [illegible]

[illegible] may be immediately [illegible] the [illegible] may be [illegible] two [illegible] English [illegible] the [illegible] he has appointed [illegible] latter, Mr. B[illegible] [illegible] English, and particularly so to [illegible] such as to [illegible] will not be disappointed. He has [illegible] the abilities, [illegible] Mr. B[illegible] whose character is also well [illegible] and [illegible] to Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, and Master [illegible] University of Cambridge.

[illegible] Professorships, [illegible] which relate to the languages [illegible], and the Governor-General entertains little doubt that

he

D

[illegible] he able to [illegible] [illegible] in this [illegible] and Native [illegible] [illegible]

87. [illegible] Fort William [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] advantageous [illegible]

88. [illegible] of the Court, [illegible] according to the period [illegible] for commission [illegible] would be a most [illegible] dents appointed to the [illegible] could be regulated accord[illegible]

[illegible] College, and to the public [illegible]

according to the [illegible]

[illegible] should approve [illegible]

accordingly order [illegible] General [illegible]

[illegible] land revenue of Bengal and Mysore, it would

be

[illegible] to relieve the Civil Service [illegible] duties, which [illegible] must [illegible] salaries, [illegible] the support [illegible] tax [illegible] the Court of Directors [illegible] probably be of [illegible] at the present, [illegible] the [illegible] country [illegible] the established [illegible] of the [illegible]

Fort William, 18th Aug. 180[illegible]

THE HONOURABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS HAVING ORDERED THE ABOLITION OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THAT MEASURE, HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, ADDRESSED THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HONOURABLE COURT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Sir,

1 ON the 18th of June, the Governor-General in Council received the despatch [illegible] of the Court of Directors [illegible] the immediate abolition [illegible] established at Fort William [illegible] the 4th of May, 1800, [illegible] the College of Fort William.

2 Although [illegible] admit [illegible] of the Honourable [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] on this most [illegible].

3 For the purpose of [illegible] manner, it is necessary to advert to [illegible] of the Honourable Court [illegible] therein stated, to [illegible] to the sentiments expressed by the Honourable Court [illegible] objects of the institution of the College, and [illegible] nature and necessity [illegible] of the [illegible].

The letter of the Court [illegible] to have been written under an impression of the existence of a considerable embarrassment in the situation of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Honourable the Court [illegible] of the [illegible] the reduction [illegible] have [illegible]

5. [illegible] by [illegible] from the [illegible] most [illegible] by the Honourable Court.

[illegible] on the resources of the Company. [illegible] with the [illegible]

That the surplus revenue of India [illegible] to [illegible] meet the [illegible] amount of surplus revenue applicable to [illegible] the year [illegible].

That no such scarcity of money now exists in [illegible] public credit;

That public credit is now in a state much more favourable than that which existed in 1798-9 [illegible] that [illegible] consideration [illegible] just [illegible] confident expectation of a progressive improvement in the state of public credit;

That the investment of Bengal for the current year is allotted on the high scale of a full investment of ninety lacks of Sicca Rupees.

That the investment of Madras for the same season is allotted on the high scale of sixteen and a half lacks of Pagodas;

That the investment of Bombay for the same season is allotted on the scale required by the Honourable Court of [illegible] of Rupees.

That [illegible] the [illegible] of any probable necessity for [illegible] the scale of the investment in the ensuing season, and [illegible] instance in our situation warrants the assumption, that the investment at all the presidencies will be continued during the continuance of [illegible] on the scale of the current year;

That from the combined result of reduction of charges (principally military) and of augmentation of resources, the finances of the Honourable Company in India are actually [illegible] and that the state of political security established in India, [illegible] prospect of a progressive augmentation in our resources, and of a further [illegible] reduction of our Military charges afford a reasonable certainty that the finances of the Company in India will continue to improve, and that public credit will speedily attain the utmost degree of prosperity under circumstances which will ensure its stability.

6. The letter of the Court, paragraph 1st, states, that the maintenance of the College must involve the Company in an expense of considerable and unknown amount, and that this expense might be applied to purposes more beneficial for the Company's interests.

7. The magnitude of the expense of this institution cannot be justly estimated otherwise than by examining its purposes, objects, and actual or

probable

[illegible] effect, and by comparison [illegible] of the [illegible] on the [illegible] of the Company in India, with the [illegible] be [illegible] derived from the operation of the institution [illegible] Government of the Empire.

If the extent of this benefit should [illegible] and intentions of this institution, [illegible] difficult [illegible] amount of the price at which [illegible] be [illegible] Company's interest to purchase such [illegible] to conceive any purpose to which [illegible] could [illegible] benefit to the Company's interests in India.

9. [illegible] Government in India to incur any expense [illegible] of the Company's [illegible] any [illegible] of [illegible] by which [illegible] be formed of the [illegible] to the Company's interests by applying a sum of considerable and unknown [illegible] to any purpose in India.

10. The beneficial application of any sum of money [illegible] by [illegible] between the known amount of the sum to be expended, and [illegible] or probable benefit to be attained by [illegible] expenditure.

But the sum of money applied to defray the charges of this institution [illegible] neither indefinite nor unknown, nor considerable in relation to the magnitude and importance of its objects and actual effect, nor applicable with [illegible] prospect of success to any purposes more beneficial to the interests of the Company.

11. The expense of the institution in its commencement was necessarily [illegible], than it would have proved hereafter, when the whole [illegible] and discipline of the College should have been reduced to regular [illegible] estimate of [illegible] is four laks of Rupees, and [illegible] sum would have been exceeded, as the current charges of the [illegible] are now fully ascertained, and the mode of managing the institution [illegible] is now thoroughly understood.

In the time which has elapsed since the institution of the College, expenses have been incurred [illegible] the expenses [illegible] account of the [illegible] ending on the 31st October, 1801, amounted to [illegible] and thirty thousand Rupees, after deducting all [illegible] of [illegible] on hand, the value of which amounted on 31st October, 180[illegible], to about [illegible] and seventy thousand Rupees.

12. I have stated that the future current annual charges of the College [illegible] estimated at four laks of Rupees. From this sum, however, some deductions are to be made on account of certain expenses which existed previously to the institution of the College, and which must equally have been incurred if the College had not been established. These articles are principally the former allowance for Moonshees, and the rent of the W[illegible] buildings. The aggregate amount of these deductions would be ab[illegible] Rupees, leaving the total additional annual expense to the Company [illegible]

of the current charges of the College, at the sum of three lacs and [illegible] thousand Rupees.

15. As all the Students receive an equal allowance of three hundred Rupees per mensem, the expense of the increased allowance to the Writers transferred to the College from the establishments of Fort St. George and Bombay, would be nearly balanced by the reduction of [illegible] Writers of Bengal attached to the College as have completed [illegible] two years in the service in India.

16. The expense of conveying the Writers from the subordinate presidencies to Bengal, would cease, if the Court should agree to my proposal for sending, in the first instance, directly from Europe to the College of Fort William, all the Writers destined for the service of the Company in India.

17. But the Governor-General in Council has already apprized the Court in his letter of 30th July, 1801, that he has actually provided for the current expense of the College by new resources, on which he has expressly charged that expense. Those resources are, the town duties and Government customs revived by regulations 5, 10, and 11, of 1801. The revived duties already produce an annual sum far exceeding the current expenses of the College. The produce of these new duties has been in 1801-[illegible] twelve lacs and seventy thousand Rupees, and is estimated for the current year at [illegible] teen lacs. The mode of collecting the duties having [illegible] perfect and [illegible] regulations 5, 10, and 11, of 1801 a new regulation was passed for the further improvement of the collection of these duties on the [illegible] of July, 180[illegible], by which the produce of the duties will probably be increased, while every existing inconvenience and imperfection [illegible]. The current expense of the College therefore [illegible] no additional charge [illegible] the Company's revenue in Bengal [illegible] previously to the foundation of this institution a new resource has already been found, which actually produces a sum exceeding the amount of the expense.

18. But if this resource should fail, or if the Governor-General in Council should hereafter deem it expedient to repeal or modify these duties, the improving condition of your finances in India leaves no doubt in any mind that ample means would be found, independently of the produce of the town duties and Government customs, to defray the current expenses of the College without injury to any other branch of the public service.

19. The commercial investment is estimated in this year and in the next at the highest standard; and notwithstanding these ample allotments for commercial purposes, provision has been secured for defraying the current charges of the College. Neither the continuance nor the immediate abolition of the College would affect the investment in any degree, since the investment could not conveniently be augmented beyond its actual scale, even if the abolition of the College had already been accomplished; nor would scale be reduced although the College should be continued. The question therefore on this part of the subject is narrowed to the limited consideration, whether it be more beneficial to the Company's affairs to continue

[illegible] annual application of a sum of three laks and thirty thousand [illegible] charged with this sum, and [illegible] to the [illegible] of the College, or [illegible] or to the [illegible] fund [illegible] conceded that [illegible] might be conveniently applied to the [illegible] of [illegible] it would [illegible] be proved that [illegible] of [illegible] and thirty thousand R[illegible] added to the commercial investment [illegible] would be more [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Company, [illegible] than the [illegible] of money applied to [illegible] the current charges of the [illegible]

22. The [illegible] question [illegible] examination of [illegible] particular [illegible] Government, to which I [illegible] at the [illegible]

23. With respect to [illegible] expense [illegible] on account of the College, [illegible] on the [illegible]

[illegible] the number of [illegible]

[illegible] Professors and Officers of the College [illegible]

[illegible]

24. [illegible] to the actual [illegible] of professorships and the statutes will shew that [illegible] study of Oriental literature and law the [illegible] College. Few additional professorships or teacherships [illegible] would have been necessary beyond the number actually [illegible]

1. Mahratta language.
2. [illegible] and [illegible] jurisprudence, which might have been united with [illegible] law.
3. The history and antiquities of India, which might perhaps have been united with the preceding branch of instruction.
4. Natural history.
5. Astronomy. These branches, 4th and 5th, might have been united.

[illegible] many of these professorships, with the exception of the 1st and [illegible], might have been [illegible] to [illegible] arrangements [illegible] would have [illegible] the current charges of the College, and [illegible] would not have involved an [illegible] expense.

25. The probable amount of the future pension list to the Professors and Officers of the College would have afforded no ground of alarm to the Court, if the Court had considered the age and probable habits and dispositions of [illegible] persons from whom the greater proportion of the Professors and Officers of the College must be selected; and it would not be difficult, on correct practical principles, to form a sufficiently accurate estimate of the future amount of this pension list.

This part however of the regulation might be modified in its operation in such a manner as should secure the Company against any considerable burthen on this account.

36. With respect to any building to be erected for the use of the College [illegible] the decision [illegible] Court [illegible] enough [illegible] been [illegible] for the [illegible] funds [illegible] would [illegible] have [illegible] Court. The [illegible] and draw[illegible] and of [illegible] its vicinity, [illegible] been great and [illegible] be [illegible] already [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] improved [illegible] consideration. The ground [illegible] not [illegible] may [illegible] be sold [illegible] without [illegible] of the [illegible] beneficial purpose [illegible] the College [illegible] probably be secured by the [illegible] the present [illegible] of the establishment [illegible] opinion, that it would be highly advantageous to the [illegible] and stability of the institution, and ultimately [illegible] money, to erect a building at Garden Reach, according to my [illegible] plan. The expense of this building might be easily defined, and [illegible] distributed through [illegible] account, [illegible] scarcely to produce [illegible] effect upon the finances of the Company in India. It appears [illegible] place to communicate [illegible] you an addition which will soon be made to the [illegible] the Court of Directors [illegible] to revive [illegible] of *Rupees* [illegible] legacy [illegible] General Martine of [illegible]

37. I [illegible] only [illegible] respectable opinions with regard to the [illegible] of the College; and I have [illegible] would be [illegible] legal, [illegible] consistent [illegible]

38. [illegible] of [illegible] is likely to [illegible] other [illegible] dispo[illegible] General Martine [illegible] the [illegible] may [illegible] Martine for the [illegible] of [illegible] Marquis Wellesley, to [illegible] of these [illegible] readily [illegible] the support of the College [illegible]

39. I have already observed, that the Court would have possessed ample time to [illegible] with respect to the propriety of erecting a building for the use of the College; [illegible] the funds which I have adverted would have necessarily increased, and might have received considerable augmentation by the contingencies which might arise under the various dispositions of General Martine's will.

40. The preceding observations will, I trust, convince you,

That the expenses already incurred on account of the College, have not been more considerable than was required by the magnitude of the objects proposed by its institution, and that those expenses have been actually defrayed by the new resources destined to that express purpose;

That the amount of the estimated future current expenses of the College is accurately defined, and [illegible] to a [illegible] and moderate, [illegible] with relation to the benefits of the institution, and to the present [illegible] of the finances of the Co[illegible]

That [illegible] has been [illegible] for defraying the future [illegible] expe[illegible] without interfering with any other branch of [illegible] pub[illegible] [illegible] your [illegible] [illegible] permanent [illegible] appli[illegible] [illegible] ever [illegible] probable amount [illegible] cont[illegible]

That [illegible] computation of the [illegible] current expenses [illegible] College [illegible] amo[illegible] consistent [illegible] will [illegible] been [illegible] pres[illegible] [illegible] figures.

Th[illegible] [illegible] yi[illegible] [illegible] Main[illegible] [illegible] in[illegible] [illegible] the College, without [illegible] the Company, and lastly,

That the affairs of the Company in India are in such a state of actual [illegible] ty, [illegible] progressive improvement, as [illegible] (even independent of the new duties) the continuance of the [illegible] College of Fort William, and will afford the means of meeting [illegible] the expenses of that institution without injury to the public credit, and without the hazard of any [illegible] the Indian debt.

In the [illegible] paragraph [illegible] the Honourable Court's letter, the Court declares [illegible] the immediate establishment of the institution of the College of Fort William; and in the [illegible] and subsequent paragraphs the Court directs the re-establishment, on a somewhat enlarged scale, of an institution which the Honourable Court is pleased to denominate "Mr. Gilchrist's Seminary" [illegible] it is [illegible] the intention of the Court, to supersede, for the present, the establishment of the College of Fort William.

32. By the letter of 19th March, 1802, addressed to Fort St. George, it appears to be the intention of the Court [illegible] establishment at Fort St. George, for the better instruction of the Junior Civil Servants of that presidency, and it is reasonable to suppose that a similar [illegible] will be adopted for the instruction of the Civil Servants on the establishment of Bombay.

33. It is therefore manifestly the intention of the Court that some establishment for the better instruction of the Civil Servants at each of the presidencies should subsist in India, although the Court has been pleased to direct the immediate abolition of that institution which has been established at Fort William, with a view to the same necessary and indispensable purpose. In the letter of the 27th July, 1802, addressed to the Governor-General in Council, the Court has traced the outlines of the establishment, which

[illegible]

[illegible] know [illegible] benefit [illegible] that [illegible] Mr [illegible] acquirements [illegible] Hastings, that of the [illegible] and B[illegible] to the [illegible] regret [illegible] cannot [illegible] the Country [illegible] that with the establishment of [illegible] study, [illegible] of the Honourable Court [illegible] as a nursery for Oriental learning, may [illegible] exacted by the Government [illegible] expected [illegible] amount [illegible]

[illegible] at will [illegible] language is absolute[illegible] of the Persian [illegible] who [illegible] Bengal, [illegible]

[illegible], the class of [illegible] present [illegible] which [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] employed in the Civil Service. And I must add, that the [illegible] improved, [illegible], and [illegible] supply [illegible] offices properly q[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Civil Service, [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

38. The [illegible] the Civil Service of Fort St. George [illegible] P[illegible] reason to [illegible] that [illegible] posed for [illegible] in the [illegible] per[illegible] Civil Service [illegible] the [illegible].

39. Consistently with the [illegible] and that the [illegible] of the A[illegible] H[illegible] languages, and of the [illegible] B[illegible] d[illegible], is not [illegible] necessary that [illegible] therefore be established [illegible] M[illegible] [illegible].

40. In addition [illegible] to provide Teachers [illegible] languages [illegible], and Mahrat[illegible].

41. At [illegible] Arabic, Persian, and H[illegible] languages, [illegible] Government [illegible] Civil Service, [illegible] Fort St. George, and consequently [illegible] be founded upon the principles already [illegible] to the [illegible] of attaining a competent knowledge in each of these branches of study.

42. The study of [illegible] perpetual, necessary at Bombay, and may [illegible] their [illegible] to the extension [illegible] the Persian and Mahratta [illegible].

43. In add[illegible] Civil Service [illegible] would require [illegible] and Mahratta spoken on the coast of [illegible].

44. [illegible] at the [illegible] involve the [illegible] equally [illegible] of study equally [illegible] d[illegible].

45. In the [illegible] institution founded at Calcutta, [illegible] Professors or Teachers would be found sufficient, with [illegible], for the instruction of the whole body of the Students [illegible], in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages [illegible] in the laws and regulations of the British Government in India. If the institution be broken into three seminaries, twelve Professors or Teachers will be required for the same purpose. The same observation applies to the establishments for the [illegible] of those languages, of which the utility is common to Fort St. George [illegible] Bombay, one Teacher in each branch at Calcutta would serve for the

[illegible] two [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] and would [illegible] at Fort William [illegible]

47. [illegible] the [illegible] charges, but [illegible] probable amount of the contingent expenses of the College founded at Fort William.

48. The fifth paragraph of the Honourable Court's letter is expressed in terms which might convey a supposition that the [illegible] of the Governor-General [illegible] 21st December, 1798, originated in some plan of a literary establishment proposed by Mr. Gilchrist. The [illegible] of the Governor-General of the 21st December, 17[illegible] [illegible] that my attention had been long directed to the existing defects in the education of the Civil Service, that I had formed, and had stated verbally [illegible], the general outline of an extensive plan for the purpose of remedying those defects, and that the execution of that plan had [illegible] delayed [illegible] by the [illegible] which the arms and treasure of this Empire had demanded [illegible] of the Carnatic. [illegible] and the [illegible] annexed to it bear date on the 21st December, 1798. On [illegible] embarked for Madras.

49. The zeal, ability, and diligence of Mr. Gilchrist as a teacher of the Hindostanee language, and his eminent merits in forming a most useful Grammar and Dictionary of that popular dialect, induced me to consider him to be the most eligible instrument for the purpose of aiding me in attempting an experiment of the practical use of a systematic plan of instruction in the study of the Oriental languages.

50. Mr. Gilchrist never offered to my consideration any proposal for the institution of a seminary for Oriental learning; that gentleman merely proposed to me the aid of his services in giving lessons in the Hindoostanee and in the rudiments of the Persian languages, under whatever institution this Government might establish. Mr. Gilchrist's laudable tender of the aid of his labours on that occasion, was not only disinterested and zealous, but was accompanied by [illegible] to his liberality and public spirit, to the moderation of his views of private interest, and to his just sense and value of public fame.

51. The result of Mr. Gilchrist's services corresponded with my most sanguine expectations, and proved in the most satisfactory manner the great advantages which must result from establishing for the Civil Service a regular and systematic plan of instruction in the Oriental languages, in place

[illegible] mode of study which had hitherto prevailed under the ordinary practice of [illegible], exclusively to Native Moonshees for assistance in learning those languages.

52. Mr. Gilchrist's lessons [illegible] were [illegible] particularly directed to the grammatical study of the Hindoostanee language. [illegible] able [illegible] [illegible] instruction [illegible] Persian language beyond [illegible] the [illegible] of the Persian language acquired by [illegible] the [illegible] under Mr. Gilchrist, were [illegible] but the examination [illegible] July, 1800, of the progress (unexampled until that time) made by [illegible] Mr. Gilchrist's scholars in the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the Persian language, furnished ample ground for [illegible] would [illegible] the Civil Service [illegible] the [illegible] education, not only [illegible] the Hindoostanee language, but [illegible] knowledge connected with the [illegible] of the Civil Service.

53. I request you to remark, that my original minute of [illegible] 1798, [illegible] Mr. Gilchrist, [illegible] examination [illegible], with the exclusive view of ascertaining the efficacy of Mr. Gilchrist's mode of instruction.

54. The [illegible] issued at the same period of time to the Civil Service in Bengal, [illegible] stated in my minute of 21st December, 1798, to have [illegible] proposed [illegible] which might be useful, with a view to establish [illegible] principles of the general and more extensive plan at that time in my contemplation.

55. This [illegible] principle consisted in imposing an obligation upon the Civil Servants to attend to the study of the Oriental languages, and of the laws and regulations of Government; and in rendering previous examinations in the [illegible] necessary qualifications for office.

56. The object of this notification was rather to excite the diligence of your Civil Servants, than [illegible] to the examinations announced in that paper, [illegible] considerable difficulties would have [illegible] in [illegible] an [illegible] examination. And it was always my opinion, that the existing defects in the qualifications of the Civil Service could not be corrected effectually without a [illegible] remedy to the [illegible] the original education of [illegible] notification of 1798, however, was [illegible] a general [illegible] attention to Oriental knowledge throughout this service.

57. The respectable and [illegible] gentlemen who formed the committee of examination of Mr. G[illegible] July, 1800, refer the benefits to be derived from the pr[illegible] Mr. Gilchrist's services directly to the institution of the College, and [illegible] they consider Mr. Gilchrist's lessons to have been merely introductory [illegible] of the institution, and to have furnished the most abundant [illegible] of its indispensable necessity as well as of its certain utility, and [illegible] effect.

[illegible] The [illegible] Honourable Court under date the 7th May, 1800, approve the principles stated in the notification of December, 1798, and sanctions

tions the more extensive arrangement intended to be founded on those principles; but that letter contains no reference to the existence of any seminary under the direction of Mr. Gilchrist, as forming the model of the establishment which the Governor-General in Council had declared to be in his contemplation.

59. Adverting to these circumstances, I should have found considerable difficulty in forming a just conception of the precise intention of the Honourable Court in directing me to supersede the establishment of the College of Fort William by the re-establishment of "Mr. Gilchrist's seminary," if the Honourable Court had not been pleased to state in the 6th and 7th paragraphs of the letter of 27th July, 180[illegible], the particular branches of knowledge selected by the Court sufficient to qualify a Civil Servant for the administration of affairs in Bengal, and had not thus described the extent and nature of the establishment which it proposed to sanction.

60. But no modification or extension of the plan under which Mr. Gilchrist was employed in 1799 and 1800, can embrace the objects proposed to be secured by the collegiate establishment at Fort William.

61. It was among the advantages arising from the employment of Mr. Gilchrist, that not only the success of his services was highly beneficial to the extent which it reached, but that the fundamental defects of that limited plan furnished rules for my guidance in founding a comprehensive and liberal institution on the ground of practical experience.

62. It was found that the numerous body of young men assembled at Calcutta for the purpose of attending Mr. Gilchrist's lectures was exposed to various disadvantages, the effect of which counteracted the assiduity of their teachers, and tended to produce mischiefs of a serious description.

63. The local authority of the supreme Government could not be immediately and constantly applied to control among the young gentlemen individual habits of negligence, dissipation, contumacy, extravagance, or immorality. The continual and important avocations of the Governor-General in Council, and the nature and character of his station, rendered it impracticable as well as improper for him to attempt to exercise the immediate discipline requisite to maintain regularity of conduct and attention to study among such a numerous body of the junior servants. Mr. Gilchrist's lectures, therefore, although highly useful to those naturally disposed to industry and order, furnished no control or discipline to restrain or correct those of opposite inclinations.

64. The young men of more unsettled dispositions neglected the lectures, and availed themselves of their residence in this populous town, to indulge in courses of extravagance, expense, and dissipation. The limited plan of Mr. Gilchrist's lectures supplied no intermediate and special jurisdiction, placed between the Government and the students, to apply, through a respectable channel, the authority of the Governor-General in Council, in enforcing a due system of discipline and study, in regulating private economy and moral conduct, in precluding temptation to expense and in guarding against every vicious excess.

65. But it cannot be denied that these objects are of the highest importance, not merely [illegible] details, but in their relation to the political interests and honour of the Company and of the nation in India, and to the permanent efficiency of the public service.

66. Wherever a numerous body of young men shall be assembled for the purpose of study, whatever form of instruction may be devised for their education, it cannot be expected that their attention will be systematically fixed on their proper duties, unless the discharge of those duties shall be duly enforced by an efficient system of discipline and restraint.

67. These [illegible] over [illegible] the principles, derived from general experience, and confirmed by my personal experience of the dangers to which the young men were exposed during their attendance on Mr. Gilchrist, induced me to form a general plan for the better instruction of your Civil Service on the basis of a collegiate institution in which study should be enforced by discipline, and education regulated by efficient restraints; in which, (according to the words of the regulation which the Honourable Court has been pleased to abrogate) "under the superintendance, direction, and control of the "Supreme authority of the Government of these possessions, the studies of "the Junior Servants, appointed at an early period of life to the Civil Service "of the Honourable the East India Company, should be directed and regu-"lated, their conduct upon their first arrival in India guided, their morals "formed, improved, and preserved." And in which the Junior Servants "should be "encouraged to maintain the honour of the British name in "India, by a regular and orderly course of industry, prudence, integrity, "and religion."

In pursuance of these indispensible objects, the regulation established the offices of Provost and Vice-Provost, and the statutes constituted a council of the superior officers of the College for the internal government of the Institution; and it was declared to be the primary duty of the Provost, "to re-"ceive the Junior Civil servants on their first arrival at Fort William, to "superintend and regulate their general morals and conduct, to assist them "with his advice and admonition, and to instruct and confirm them in the "principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrine, discipline, "and rites of the Church of England, as established by law."

69. The statutes also made special provision for applying the authority of the Provost "to guard the moral and religious interests and character of the "Institution, by controlling the conduct of the Officers, Professors and "Teachers of the College," and for applying the internal authority of the superior officers of the College, "to strengthen and confirm within these "possessions the attachment of the Civil Servants of the East India Company "to the [illegible] and happy constitution of Great Britain, and to maintain "and uphold the Christian religion in this quarter of the globe." The statutes also established a public table, and required the regular attendance of the students at that table, for the purpose of precluding habits of [illegible] and [illegible] and the statutes also provided the most effectual restraints which [illegible] devised to prevent the Junior Civil Servants from contracting debt.

70. Without such a vigorous and respectable system of restraint and discipline, it is my conscientious opinion, that great mischief would be done to your Civil Servants at the very source, by establishing any seminary of instruction which should require the whole body of your Junior Civil Servants to continue assembled together for any considerable period of time in any one of your possessions, and above all, at the seats of the respective presidencies.

71. When the Honourable Court shall have deliberately reviewed the probable consequence of assembling the body of the Junior Civil Servants at each of the presidencies under such circumstances, I am persuaded that the Court will issue a positive command to establish at each presidency, in addition to the necessary Teachers and Professors, some authority of the nature of that exercised in colleges in Europe, and of that now existing in the College of Fort William, for the purpose of maintaining and promoting order and discipline, good morals and religion.

72. Having formed a decided judgment, founded on personal experience, and on a most assiduous and deliberate attention to the state of your service, and of your possessions, that the institutions ordered by the Honourable Court will prove not only insufficient with reference to their proposed objects, but the sources of positive danger to the service, without the additional establishments described in the preceding paragraphs, my respect for the wisdom, justice and honour of the Court, commands the conclusion which I have drawn from these premises. I therefore repeat my certain conviction, that the court will immediately command each of their presidencies to incur this additional charge, for the purpose of giving efficiency to the proposed system of study, and of saving the younger branches of the service from ruinous courses of dissipation, licentiousness, and expense.

73. The seminary to be established in Calcutta, under the late orders of the Court, would necessarily include all the Writers for Bengal, according to their successive arrival in India: no material reduction of establishment, or of expense, would therefore be effected at Calcutta, if the public table, and the existing system for the internal government of the College should be maintained, although the Writers belonging to the subordinate presidencies should be separated from the institution.

74. On the other hand, the same internal jurisdiction necessary for the discipline and government of the numerous body of the Students of Bengal, would be sufficient to preserve order and regularity in the whole collective body of Students from the three presidencies. Neither the Government of Fort St. George, nor that of Bombay could compromise its local authority in enforcing hourly attention to study, and in compelling regularity of individual conduct among the Junior Civil Servants, attached to their respective seminaries of instruction. If, therefore, the Writers of Fort St. George and Bombay should be attached to distinct seminaries at each of those presidencies, each institution must be framed nearly on the model of the College at Fort William, with similar establishments for the maintenance of internal discipline and control, and for preventing expense and debt.

75. Under all these circumstances, the final result of dividing the College of Fort William into three seminaries, to be established separately at each presidency, would either be to render each and all those seminaries inefficient and dangerous, or to aggravate the collective expense of this triple institution, to an amount greatly exceeding the charges of the united establishment now existing at Fort William.

76. Having thus compared the actual expenses of the College at Fort William with the probable expense of the establishments by which the Court has been pleased to supersede that institution, I am anxious to direct your particular attention to the benefits already derived to your Civil Service, from the operation and effect of the system of study and discipline constituted and enforced by the regulations, statutes, and rules of the College.

77. The periodical examinations of the Students (of which the regular reports are transmitted (by the [illegible]) will manifest the progress made by the greater number of the Students [illegible] the objects of the Institution.

78. The Examiners, who have always been selected from the ablest Oriental scholars actually at Calcutta, have invariably expressed their judgment, that the general progress of the Students in the Oriental languages and literature has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, as well with reference to the rapidity and extent of the improvement of the Students, as to the accuracy and solid foundations of critical knowledge which they have acquired.

79. A universal opinion is received that the Students of the [illegible] now make greater progress in Oriental learning in a few months, than the same persons could have attained in as many years under the former system. The great improvement is attributed not only to the zeal and diligence both of the Professors and Students, but to the number of useful works published in the College for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of the several languages, and to the unexampled skill of the Professors and Teachers in the mode of [illegible] which they have adopted.

The voluntary aid of every respectable Oriental scholar in India has been afforded to support the discipline, and to improve the course of study, and the mode of instruction pursued in the institution; the respectable and dignified character of the institution has interested the literary part of the settlement, not only in promoting its prosperity, but in seeking the [illegible] of a public office of the College as an object of high honour and distinction. In this respect the [illegible] extensive, munificent, and liberal scale of the establishment, [illegible] contributed to diminish its current expenses.

81. From the commencement of the institution to the present time, only two Professors and two Teachers in the Oriental languages have received salaries. These have been assisted and supported in the conduct of their respective classes by the aid of learned gentlemen of high station and character, whose exertions could never have been engaged to promote with equal zeal the establishment of a seminary contracted within more narrow limits, [illegible] to views of less ample extent, and destitute of the energy and res-

pect

[illegible] discipline, strengthened by [illegible] and splendour, [illegible] the greatest object [illegible]

82. [illegible] these circumstances [illegible] College [illegible] the voluntary aid of M[illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick, and Mr [illegible] each of [illegible] have held or now actually hold [illegible] under the present structure of the institution. [illegible] gentlemen who have [illegible] without reward, [illegible] conducting the public examinations.

[illegible] the [illegible] of the institution [illegible] lowered, its authority degraded, and [illegible] its character and objects diminished, it must be [illegible] its duly [illegible] to its reduced importance; and the [illegible] which it has hitherto received from the most able and learned men [illegible] neither be justly demanded, nor reasonably expected.

84. The Public Examinations, the frequent distribution of honorary medals and pecuniary rewards, the encouragement, and applause, of the whole body of Oriental Scholars in India, and the peculiar opportunities of conferring eminent distinction which the present constitution of the College affords to the person exercising the supreme authority in India, have excited a spirit of emulation among the Students, as unexampled in its [illegible] and ardour, as it is propitious to the future government of these possessions. This happy spirit is not confined to a few; not to those whose talents, former acquisitions, habits or character appeared to be most favourable promise at their entrance into the institution; not to those whose connections might be supposed to influence their conduct; it is nearly universal in its operation, and unlimited in its extent; and I must here declare to you, with that freedom which a regard for your interests demands, that the institution, (which the Court has been pleased to abolish,) has already corrected many of the defects which I found in the younger branches of your Civil Service upon my arrival in India, has reclaimed to industrious and meritorious pursuits, many of your Junior Servants, who were disposed to pursue courses of a contrary tendency, and has raised a standard of public honour which is become the general resort of diligence, order, good morals, learning, and religion. The regulations of the College for the prevention of habits of extravagance and expense, and for restraining young men from contracting debts, have produced a most beneficial effect; and I have the satisfaction to assure you, after an accurate investigation of this branch of the institution, that a general disposition to economy and regularity now prevails among the students at Fort William. That the principles of due subordination have also been established among them with the happiest success; and that the most salutary consequences are visible in their general conduct, manners, and morals. I have no hesitation in declaring, that the young men now composing the body of the students at

Fort William afford the most auspicious hope that the local administration of India for several years to come will be amply provided with instruments properly qualified to accomplish all the purposes of a wise, just, and benevolent government.

85. Considerable force and animation have been derived to the principles of the institution from the honourable contention between the Students of the different establishments assembled at Fort William. They consider the character of their several presidencies to be deeply concerned in their respective progress, and in the public distinctions which they respectively obtain.

86. The negligence or disorder of any one member of these bodies is felt by the whole, as a common disgrace; and they feel the honour of their particular establishment and their own personal consequence to be involved in the conduct of each individual of their number.

87. The Students of Fort St. George and Bombay [illegible] to the advantage of pursuing their studies under the immediate inspection of the Governor General, and of the chief public officers of the Supreme Government. It is difficult to describe the degree of alacrity and zeal, with which this circumstance alone has inspired the Students from the subordinate presidencies; many of whom (it is a matter of satisfaction and just pride to me to assure you) have attained the highest distinctions in the College, and have rivalled the most eminent examples of merit among the Civil Servants of Bengal.

88. By the influence of these powerful causes, a general attention to Oriental languages, literature, and knowledge, has been excited, far beyond the limits of the institution; and the pursuit of these laudable objects has been facilitated and encouraged among many of your Civil Servants, who could not be admitted within the rules of the College.

The Students of Fort St. George and Bombay have also manifested the most favourable disposition to avail themselves to the fullest extent of the benefit of an unity of instruction in the principles and practice of the Government of Bengal. To this peculiar and inestimable advantage of the present institution, I request your most serious attention. The administration of the Government of Bengal in all its branches may justly be considered to furnish a most desirable model for each of the subordinate presidencies. The prosperous issue of the last war in Mysore, combined with the happy result of various political negotiations in the Peninsula, has extended the limits of the territorial possessions under the Government of Fort St. George to a magnitude, which nearly equals that of the dominions administered under the immediate authority of this presidency. At this moment the Government of Fort St. George is employed under my orders in establishing the foundations of an improved code of laws and regulations, and of an entirely new constitution for the due distribution of the executive, legislative, and judicial functions of that extensive and arduous Government.

89. The functions of the Government of Bombay have recently received a proportionate extension, and the Civil Servants of the establishment of Bom-

bay are now likely to come into the most important offices, under the immediate control of the Government of Fort St. George.

90. In this situation it must be of the utmost importance to the good government of those subordinate presidencies, that the spirit and character of the service in Bengal should be infused into the administration of their respective Governments.

91. This salutary effect has already been produced with the utmost degree of facility and celerity to the extent of that portion of each subordinate establishment now attached to the College of Fort William. Many of those young men are of the highest promise, of the most extensive knowledge, and of the purest principles, acquired, formed, or confirmed under this institution; and I doubt not that they will carry with them upon their return to their respective presidencies, the fruitful seeds of reform and improvement for the benefit of each of those yet imperfect systems of administration.

92. The advantages described in the preceding paragraphs are neither doubtful, remote, or contingent. Their existence has already been ascertained by public proofs; and to the extent, which they have reached, they must produce correspondent effects on the public service at each of the presidencies. It is at least questionable whether, under the proposed system of establishing three distinct seminaries for the instruction of the Civil Service in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, any of these advantages can be attained to an equal extent; it is certain that under the new system, many of the benefits of the existing institution will be found unattainable in the same extent, and some of the most important, utterly unattainable in any degree.

93. No person acquainted with the actual state of India, can suppose that the presidencies either of Fort St. George or of Bombay can furnish means of instruction in the Arabic, Persian, or Hindoostanee languages, or in the system of the laws and regulations for the Government of India, equal to those now afforded by the College of Fort William; nor can it be imagined that either of the subordinate presidencies can attract a concourse of learned men to the extent which has been so beneficially [illegible] at Calcutta.

94. With respect to the study of the vernacular [illegible] within the dominions of each of the subordinate presidencies, [illegible] the study of those languages may be systematically pursued with equal advantage at Fort William, as at the seats of either of the subordinate presidencies; the study of the elements of those vernacular dialects ought not to supersede the acquisition of those essential parts of Oriental literature and knowledge, and of the spirit and general constitution of these Governments, which should form the basis of the education of every Civil Servant in India. In the College of Fort William the pursuit of all these objects may be advantageously combined; and the degree of attention to be bestowed on each particular language may be properly apportioned, according to the views and destination of the Student, under the superintending authority of the College.

95. In the letter of the Honourable Court of 27th January, 1802, no observation occurs with respect to the necessity of studying the Sunskrit dialect; but I am satisfied that a due enquiry into that branch of the question will convince the Honourable Court, that the study of the Sunskrit is absolutely necessary to those who would obtain a correct knowledge of the Hindoo law, or of the manners, customs, usages, and religion of the Hindoos: the study of this most ancient language appears to be peculiarly necessary to the Civil Servants at Fort St. George and Bombay.

96. The Sunskrit dialect being the source and root of the principal vernacular dialects prevalent in the Peninsula, a knowledge of the Sunskrit must form the basis of a correct and perfect knowledge of those vernacular dialects. But it would be difficult if not impracticable at present to supply means of instruction in the Sunskrit language at either of the subordinate presidencies, in any degree approaching to the advantages in that branch of study which can now be furnished at Fort William: this eminent advantage, added to the facility of collecting at Fort William the best teachers in the several vernacular dialects of the Peninsula, seems to open to the Writers of Fort St. George and Bombay, a more favourable prospect of obtaining a correct fundamental and systematic knowledge of the vernacular dialects of the Peninsula at Fort William, than could be now expected at their respective presidencies.

97. A source of instruction in Oriental literature actually exists at Fort William, which could not be procured without great difficulty and expense at either of the subordinate presidencies. This advantage consists in an extensive and valuable collection of Oriental manuscripts, comprising the library of Tippoo Sooltan, and various other collections, some of which have been purchased, and others presented to the institution.

[illegible] ent causes of the extraordinary spirit of emulation [illegible] whole body of the Students from the three presidencies collec[illegible] ta, would not be supposed to operate with equal force, when the body of the Students shall be broken and distributed partially in three distinct and remote seminaries at their respective presidencies.

99. The abatement of this spirit in any degree would be injurious not only to the Students from the subordinate presidencies but to those of Bengal. It is however reasonable to conclude that the evil consequences of the separation of the Students would be most injuriously felt at Fort St. George and Bombay. The Students from those settlements now justly conclude that their education at Fort William, by bringing their individual merits immediately under the eye of the Governor General, opens a new field of honourable emolument to their interests, and a more enlarged career of distinction and fame to their ambition.

100. Various offices, connected with diplomatic stations, and with other employments principally of a political description, must necessarily remain under the immediate authority and appointment of the Supreme Government. [illegible] To

In the [illegible] honourable stations [illegible] Civil [illegible] of [illegible] are equally eligible [illegible] that [illegible] to the diligence and zeal of the students in the College of Fort William; that the period of their [illegible] at Calcutta [illegible] claims to such stations on the solid [illegible] regular course of their studies at the College of Fort William, and of honours publicly recorded on the proceedings of the Supreme Government.

101. But the most important benefits which will be [illegible] by the separate establishments at the subordinate presidencies, are the uniform education and instruction of the whole body of the Civil Service in [illegible] system of political, moral, and religious principles, [illegible] source and diffused throughout all the British [illegible] under [illegible] mediate superintendance of the supreme authority.

102. It has been a principal object of my attention [illegible] my [illegible] to consolidate the interests and resources of the three presidencies, [illegible] promote in each of them a common spirit of attachment to the [illegible] prosperity and honour, to assimilate their principles and views, [illegible] their respective honours by such means, as might secure their co-operation in the common cause, and might facilitate the management of this extensive Empire in the hands of the Supreme Government of India. I am firmly convinced that a more intimate union of the three establishments is [illegible] not merely of good policy, and of just economy, [illegible] of indispensable necessity to the stability of this Empire.

103. The general principles of Government [illegible] modifications to every part of the Company's [illegible] with most advantage at the main spring of power [illegible] calculated to the extent of the Empire [illegible] proportion to the ready, direct, and free communication [illegible] head of authority and the subordinate branches.

104. The same advantages will be [illegible] under an united Institution in preserving the attachment of the Civil Servants of the Company to the political, moral, and religious principles of the mother country.

105. This topick has already been stated by me in my notes of the [illegible] of August, 1800. I remain in a firm conviction, founded on the experience attained of the effects at the College of Fort William, as well as [illegible] the nature and condition of both subordinate presidencies, that the continuance of the institution at Fort William will produce upon the general character and efficiency of your Civil Service) by the diffusion of just and [illegible] principles, of sound knowledge, and of a general spirit of subordination and harmony) salutary effects unattainable under any form of education which shall separate the Writers on their first arrival in India, and shall confine them, in detached divisions, [illegible] to the local principles, contracted knowledge, and characteristic prejudices and spirit of their respective settlements.'

106. These considerations have satisfied my judgment, that the benefits actually derived and reasonably to be expected from the operation of the pre-

[illegible]

sent institution, are and must be greatly superior to any advantage, which can be expected from the most complete possible success of the three seminaries proposed by the Honourable Court; while the probable expenses of the proposed system must considerably exceed those of the College at Fort William.

107. In directing the immediate abolition of the College of Fort William, the letter of the Honourable Court of the 27th January, 1802 appears to acknowledge with approbation the liberal and enlightened spirit of the institution, the just principles on which it is founded, and the important ends to which it is directed.

108. The objections stated by the Court against the continuance of the establishment are apparently confined to its expense, and to the pressure of that charge on the present circumstances of the Company's finances in India.

109. Possessed therefore of the Court's approbation of the general principle and objects of the institution; having actually experienced and ascertained its beneficial effects; being satisfied that its expenses can be defrayed without inconvenience to any branch of the Company's affairs, and without any degree of pressure on the finances of the Company in India; being further convinced, that the plan of instruction proposed by the Court in supercession of the College would exceed the expense which the Court had condemned, and would expose to hazard the principles which the Court had approved; I might have deemed it to be my duty, under such circumstances, to suspend the execution of the commands of the Court for the abolition of the College, to refer the question to the further pleasure of the Court, and to request that the Court would be pleased to renew the consideration of orders, the declared foundation of which has been entirely removed by the happy change effected in the financial situation of the Company in India.

110. But although the first view of my duty might have suggested the propriety of such reference, the peculiar character and spirit of the Court's commands on this unhappy occasion, and the nature of the institution, (intimately blended with the general subordination of the service,) seemed to me to require that I should proceed immediately to the public abolition of the institution, as an act of necessary submission to the controlling authority of the Court of Directors, and as a testimony of the obedience due to the superior power, placed by law in the government at home. I therefore passed an order in council (on 24th of June) directing that all expenses incurred on account of the College of Fort William should cease, and that the institution should be abolished; at the same time I repealed the regulations enacted for the foundation and management of the College, together with all statutes and orders, enacted or passed by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Visitor, for its discipline and government: but a most serious and difficult question arose with regard to the time when the abolition of the College and the repeal of the regulations should take effect, and also when all the expenses of the College should cease, and when the Students collected at Calcutta from the subordinate presidencies should be returned to their respective settlements.

111.

111. The determination of this question involved principles deeply affecting the welfare, future prospects, and just expectations of the Students, and also the consideration due to the situation of the Professors and Teachers, and of the numerous learned Natives attached to the institution.

112. If in pursuance of the orders of the Honourable Court, contained in the ninth paragraph of their letter, "all expenses hitherto incurred on account of the College had immediately ceased," the whole system of discipline and order, hitherto maintained by that expense, must of course have been instantaneously and abruptly dissolved, and the numerous body of Students, now assembled at Fort William, must have been suddenly exposed to all the evils incident to an uncontrolled and unrestrained residence in this populous town, until means could have been found of employing them at distant stations, or of returning them to their several establishments.

113. This sudden dissolution of discipline would have acted with most dangerous and protracted effect on Students from the subordinate presidencies, who could not conveniently have returned thither for some time.

114. The revival of Mr. Gilchrist's lectures on the former plan, would have afforded no remedy to these evils; in order to preserve the young men from exceptionable habits, the controlling authorities of the College must have been revived at the same time. The restoration of those authorities would in fact have restored the whole institution, together with all the expenses which the Court had ordered immediately to cease. No alternative therefore remained between the instantaneous abolition of the whole institution, and its continuance, with all its present establishments, until the period of time should have elapsed, during which it might appear to be necessary and just to detain the great body of the Students at Calcutta. And here it is with pain and regret that I feel myself bound by the most sacred obligations of duty to claim your attention to the consequences which the immediate execution of the Honourable Court's order must have produced upon the honourable and equitable pretensions of the promising young men now attached to to the College. Some of these meritorious Students have voluntarily relinquished their respective presidencies, and have resigned eligible situations, with the laudable motive of prosecuting their studies in the College for the prescribed time. These Students would have completed their course in December next; they expected to receive the reward of their labours at the public examination to be holden at that period of time. On their awarded rank at that examination, they rested their hopes of promotion at their respective presidencies; and they have been further encouraged by the animating hope of seeing, on that occasion, the record of their merits, and the honour of their success publicly entered on the proceedings of the Supreme Government, and of being distinguished by the personal approbation of the Governor-General in Council.

115. Every principle of wise policy, every real and legitimate interest of the Company forbids, that the industry of a numerous body of the Junior Civil

Servants should be disco[illegible]d, their honourable ambition frustrated, and their active and laborious [illegible] at once disappointed, [illegible] those fair hopes of distinction which they had [illegible] taught to entertain by the laws and orders of this Government, and by [illegible] preceding example of successful labour, and rewarded study.

116. In addition to the[illegible]s of a wise policy, the considerations of justice and of humane [illegible] the interests and feelings of these young men appeared to recommend that the Government should not abruptly interpose a sudden act of authority [illegible] the termination of their studies and the season of their reward. [illegible] would not be strictly conformable to the principles of justice, that the Government should have excited among these young men a spirit of diligence and [illegible] to the pursuit of Oriental knowledge, under a public pledge of [illegible] to them, at stated periods of time, special honours and adv[illegible] their respective progress, and that the same authority [illegible] premature[illegible] intervene to deprive the students of the promised [illegible] exertions.

117. [illegible] College therefore could not have taken place, with[illegible] student until the month of December, 1802 [illegible] the students now in the College will not have [illegible] until the month of December, 1803 [illegible] the institution would be still more severely [illegible] students, than by that particular class to which [illegible] paragraphs.

[illegible] course of study in the College, the attention of the [illegible] during the first year to the Hindoostanee [illegible] During the latter period of his course he enters upon [illegible] languages prevalent at the respective presi[illegible] great body of the students now attached to the College [illegible] would be unseasonably interrupted in the course of [illegible] precluded from the advantage of the latter period [illegible] the [illegible] education, those who should return to Fort St. George and Bombay under such circumstances, would necessarily be exposed to embarrassment and disadvantages of the most adverse and discouraging nature.

121. In addition to the premature interruption of their progress at Fort William, their sudden return to their respective presidencies would expose them to the hazard of remaining for a considerable time deprived of all efficient means of instruction in the principal objects of their collegiate course. Some interval of time must elapse before any institution, at either of the subordinate presidencies, could be so far advanced as to afford to these young men means of instruction, even in the vernacular dialects of their respective presidencies, in any degree equal to the facilities now furnished in the College of Fort William. In the mean while, their studies must remain suspended; whereas their continuance at Fort William until the month of December, 1803, would secure to them such a foundation of knowledge as would enable them to prosecute their studies without further assistance upon their return to Fort St. George or Bombay.

122 These considerations would seem to demand, that, as the [illegible] reference to the welfare and happiness of [illegible] attached to the [illegible], the [illegible] of the College of Fort William should be gradual, and that the [illegible] be finally closed [illegible] to the [illegible] of December, 1803, when [illegible] of the Students now attached to the College will have completed the course, which they have so successfully commenced.

123 The immediate abolition of the institution might also be deemed an act of [illegible] these learned Professors and Teachers, who have been called from their situations and pursuits to assist in the management and conduct of this important establishment. It would be equally inconsistent with true wisdom, and with the liberal spirit which has ever distinguished the conduct of the Company in the encouragement of Oriental literature and science, to dismiss these gentlemen from their high stations with such a degree of precipitation, as might involve their circumstances in embarrassment, and might bear the appearance of harshness and disrespect.

124 Most of these gentlemen have devoted their entire time and labour to promote the objects of the institution, and have withdrawn their attention from every other pursuit; it would not be just to deprive them suddenly of salaries which may be considered in some degree as a remuneration for past exertions, and a compensation for the relinquishment of other avocations.

125 The assiduity and learning of these gentlemen have produced several works in Oriental languages and literature which have been published since the commencement of the institution, and which have greatly facilitated the [illegible]. Continuations of these useful works are now in a considerable degree of progress. Some works of the same nature are actually in the press. At this time the Professors and Teachers of the Persian, Arabic, Hindoostanee, Bengalee, and Sunskrit languages, are each employed in composing grammars or dictionaries, and in making translations or compilations for the use of the Students.

126 It is probable that the greater part of these works will be completed in the course of a year. No cause inferior to the pressure of absolute necessity would justify your Government in the sudden dismission of a body of learned men, whose labours are now employed with such utility to the public service, and the continuance of whose exertions in the same field promise to produce such fruits.

127 Many learned Natives are now attached to the institution, who have been invited to Fort William by my special authority from distant parts of Asia. These respectable persons have been encouraged, by the prospect of pecuniary and honorary rewards, to undertake works of original composition for the use of the College. They also render considerable service to the Professors and Teachers in the ordinary duties of the several classes. The expense of rewarding these persons according to their labours is indispensable to the progress of the young men. The *sudden dismission* of the *learned Natives* attached to the College would therefore be an act of *manifest injustice* on the grounds already stated; it would also be an act of the most flagrant

great impolicy, nor would it be consistent either with the interest or honour of the Company in India, that a numerous body of learned Natives, after having been *expressly invited* by the British Government to support [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] knowledge and talents, should be abruptly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the opportunity of *completing the works which they had been encouraged to* commence, and should [illegible] to the other extremities of Asia to report in their respective countries [illegible] the British Government was unable to support the charges which it had deliberately incurred for the *promotion of learning and science*; that *we were compelled by the distress of our finances to* [illegible] with the whole body of Oriental scholars, and [illegible] [illegible] desperate condition of our affairs, we had *abdicated the support of our existing public institutions for the liberal education of the Civil Service in those* [illegible] *knowledge absolutely necessary to secure the* [illegible] *of* [illegible] *Native subjects.*

128. It is scarcely necessary to repeat, in this place, that the revival of Mr. Gilchrist's lectures would have left all these apprehensions in their full force, unless that revival had in fact been equivalent to the restoration of all the establishments of the College.

129. Urged therefore by these powerful principles of policy, and by these [illegible] claims of justice on the part of the younger branches of your Civil Service, now attached to the College, on the part of the learned gentlemen whose literary services have been devoted to the aid of the institution, and on the part of the learned Natives collected from distant parts of Asia [illegible] drawn into your service under the solemn pledge of public faith, and now usefully employed in diffusing their knowlege among your Junior Servants, *I have resolved that the order passed by the Governor-General in* Council for the abolition of the College of Fort William should not take full effect until the 31st of December, 1803.

130. In the meanwhile I have issued orders to the Governments of Fort St. George, and Bombay, directing that such Writers of this season as had arrived at those presidencies respectively from Europe should be retained, and that no Writers belonging to the establishment of either of the subordinate presidencies should be conveyed to the College of Fort William until further orders.

131. According to the regulations and statutes a considerable number of Students from each of the presidencies will be detached from the College in the ensuing month of December.

132. The operation of the circumstances described in the two preceding paragraphs will [illegible] diminish the expenses of the College during the ensuing year. I have however judged it to be proper to direct that such Writers as shall arrive in Bengal, with appointments to this establishment, shall be attached to the College upon their arrival, and shall be admitted to all the benefits of the institution until the time of its final abolition.

133. I shall issue to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, such orders as shall appear to me most conducive to the better instruction of

the Junior Civil Servants retained at each presidency during the ensuing year, and I shall pass such regulations as may be calculated to protect the Company against any considerable expense from the detention of the Writers at each presidency. I am however aware that some inconvenience must necessarily attend the detention of these young men at their respective presidencies until the further pleasure of the Court upon the whole subject shall be communicated to this Government. But this inconvenience is inseparable from the nature of the case; viewed in its utmost possible extent, it admits of no comparison with the important considerations already stated in this letter.

134. Among the motives which induced me to protract the existence of the institution until December, 1803, I have dwelt with considerable expectation on the opportunity which this delay will afford to the Honourable Court of reviewing the considerations which dictated their orders of the 27th January, 1802, of adverting to the facts and arguments submitted to you in this letter, and of estimating the result of the important changes occurred in the situation of affairs in India since the date of those advices, which had reached the Court in the month of January, 1802, and which appears to have formed the foundation of the Court's letter of the 27th of that month.

135. The Honourable Court, after the receipt of this despatch, will be enabled to proceed to a final decision of this important question, with information amply sufficient to illustrate all its essential parts; and if the immediate result of the Court's renewed deliberation should be to command this Government to accelerate the abolition of the College, and to demolish that institution at any period of time earlier than the 31st December, 1803, you may be assured that in the arduous situation which I now hold, I would manifest a prompt and dutiful obedience to an order which would be founded on a full knowledge of the state of local circumstances in India, and of all the motives which have directed my opinion and conduct.

136. In such an event, I should certainly discharge my duty with promptitude and dispatch; but I must have renounced the fixed conviction of my judgment, and I must have extinguished the warmest sentiments of my heart, before I could discharge such a duty without suffering the most severe pain and regret, in reflecting on the public benefits which must flow from the establishment of this institution, and on the public calamities which must attend its abolition.

137. The objects proposed by the institution are the most interesting, comprehensive, and important which could be embraced by any public establishment; and their accomplishment is absolutely requisite for the good government and stability of this Empire, and for the maintenance of the interests and honour of the Company and of the nation in India.

138. Many of those objects have already been accomplished by the effects of the institution under the eyes of this Government, and all of them promise to be secured by the continuance and stability of the same system of discipline and study.

139.

139. With such experience, and with such prospects, I cannot abandon the animating hope, that the representation now submitted to you in this letter, may prove the means of inducing the Honourable Court to RESTORE to the Civil Service in India, the INESTIMABLE ADVANTAGES which must be destroyed by the [illegible] of the College of Fort William, and to suffer the establishment of the College of Fort William TO REMAIN UNALTERED, until I shall have the honour of reporting in person to the Court the conduct and effects of the institution, and of submitting to you such details as may enable the Court to exercise its final judgment on the whole plan.

140. The expense of this institution is greatly overbalanced by the importance and magnitude of its beneficial consequences. I should be guilty of disrespect as well as of injustice towards the East India Company, if I could suggest that the Court of Directors, with a full knowledge of the objects and principles of this institution, and with a complete proof of its actual success, could now admit an opinion, that the sum of money, [illegible] to defray its charges, might be applied to any purposes more beneficial to the interests of the Company in India.

141. I therefore close this letter, with a perfect confidence that the Honourable Court will issue without delay a positive command for the continuance of the College of Fort William until further orders, and although my resignation of the office of Governor-General precludes the hope of my being employed as the instrument for restoring this important benefit to these valuable dominions, I shall embark from India with a firm reliance, that my successor will execute the salutary orders of the Honourable Court for the RESTORATION of the College of Fort William with the same sentiments of zeal for the public service, and of attachment to the public interests and honour, which induced me to found that institution.

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect and esteem,
SIR,
Your most obedient and faithful Servant,

WELLESLEY.

FORT WILLIAM, *5th August*, 1802.

VIII B.71

ANNALS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

No. I.

The following Minutes of Council, containing a Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Junior Civil Servants of the Honorable Company, together with the names of those Gentlemen upon hom Prizes were conferred by the Most Noble chard, Marquis Wellesley, Governor-Gene l, in Council, as public marks of distinction for progress made by them in the Hindoostanee and rsian Languages respectively, are inserted here, being the first occasion upon which Prizes were distributed.

Fort William, Public Depart. Aug. 17, 1800.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that the following Report be published.

Report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the progress made in the Hindoostanee and Persian Languages by the Junior Civil Servants of the Company, who were directed to attend Mr. John Gilchrist *for instruction in those Languages.*

To the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, *K. P. Governor General in Council.*

My Lord,

1. Agreeably to the commands of your Lordship in Council, we assembled on the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th inst. for the purpose of examining the Junior Civil Servants of the Company, who were ordered by your Lordship to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in the Hindoostanee language.

2. We also examined such of the Civil Servants as had studied the Persian language under Mr. Gilchrist, and expressed a desire to be examined with respect to their progress in that language, under the option given by your Lordship, for the present, to the students of the Persian language, of undergoing or declining an examination.

3. The Civil Servants who were required to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in the Hindoostanee language, were arranged as follows:

First, The students who regularly attended Mr. Gilchrist, and were attached by him to particular classes.

Secondly, The students who, from indisposition or other causes, had not attended Mr. Gilchrist with sufficient regularity to admit of their being attached progressively to the established classes, but who appeared before the Committee to undergo an examination.

Thirdly, The Civil Servants who have not undergone an examination.

4. The students of the first description consisted of four classes. The students composing these classes had been progressively attached to them at different periods by Mr. Gilchrist, according to the proficiency which they had made in the language.

5. A separate form of examination was prepared for each class, and the students in each class were examined according to that form.

6. The accompanying Report, marked No. 1*, contains a statement of the comparative proficiency of the several students in each of the four classes, [illegible] ally to the opinion of the Committee.

7. The report also specifies the periods during which the gentlemen included in each class were respectively engaged in the study of the language under Mr. Gilchrist, with such other circumstances as appeared to us necessary to enable your Lordship to form a judgment of the comparative merits and exertions of the several students.

8. The gentlemen who compose the second description of students, being in general under different circumstances, no uniform mode of examination could be observed with regard to them. These gentlemen were examined partly on general questions

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[*] This and the following Reports, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, it is not deemed requisite to insert in this Work.

ons of grammar, and partly under a consideration of their respective cases, according to the forms of examination prescribed for the 2d, 3d, and 4th classes of the first description of students.

9. The Report, No. 2, shows the comparative proficiency of these gentlemen in the Hindoostanee language, according to the opinion of the Committee. This report also contains a detail of such circumstances as appear to us necessary to state, with a view of enabling your Lordship to form a judgment of the comparative merits and exertions of the several gentlemen who compose this description of student.

10. The Report, No. 3, exhibits the names of the gentlemen comprised under the third description of Civil Servants required to attend Mr. Gilchrist; and contains such information as has come before us regarding the cause of their not attending to be examined, with other particulars respecting which appears to us to require your Lordship's

11. Mr. Waring, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Mackenzie were the only gentlemen who requested to undergo an examination in the Persian Language. The Report, No. 4, will show their comparative proficiency, according to the opinion of the Committee.

12. Your Lordship having directed it to be intimated to the Committee, that not only the gentlemen on whom you might deem it proper to confer prizes or rewards, but also all the students who might appear to the Committee to have made an adequate progress in the Hindoostanee language,

should receive the usual allowance for a Moonshee. We have noticed in our reports, the students who appear to us to be entitled to that allowance, under the principle prescribed by your Lordship.

13. Having submitted to your Lordship our opinion as to the comparative progress made in the languages by the several gentlemen who were required to attend Mr. Gilchrist, it remains to state our sentiments as to the degree of that progress.

14. The institution superintended by Mr. Gilchrist, did not commence its operation until February, 1799

15. Our duty has compelled us to arrange the students in the first class, in the order in which we have placed them. But we have great satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that all the gentlemen in this class, without exception, manifested a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, which greatly surpassed our expectation, as to its extent, and its correctness, both with respect to grammar and pronunciation

16. Mr. Waring, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Mackenzie, the three gentlemen in the first class who underwent an examination in the Persian language, appear to us entitled to particular notice, for having, while engaged in the study of the Hindoostanee language, made a very considerable progress in the Persian language.

17. The preceding observations with respect to the progress made by the first class in the Hindoostanee language, are applicable (with due allowance for the period of study) to a great proportion of the

second, third, and fourth classes; particularly to Mr. *Grant*, who stands first in our report on the second class, although he did not commence his studies until October last.

18. Several of the gentlemen who compose the second description of students, have also made considerable progress in the Hindoostanee language. We are concerned, however, that there are others, whose names are specified in the report, respecting whom we are not able to express the same favourable sentiments.

19. From that report, your Lordship will observe that several of the gentlemen have been prevented from pursuing their studies by indisposition: But there are others who are noticed in the report who might have prosecuted their studies uninterruptedly, whose progress is very inconsiderable, compared, with the proficiency of the students in gular classes of correspondent standing in vice. The inadequate progress made by these gentlemen is, we are persuaded, to be attributed partly to a supposition that they would not be called upon to undergo an examination; but, more particularly, to their having preferred the desultory, unmethodical plan of teaching, usually pursued by the Native Moonshees, to the regular system of instruction adopted by Mr. Gilchrist. The result of the present examination has removed these erroneous impressions; and we have the most satisfactory grounds for believing, that the utmost exertions will be made by the gentlemen in general, of whose progress in the language we have not been

able to [illegible] vourable opinion, to establish a cla[illegible] on, at the next Examination which your Lordship may appoint.

20. We are happy to acquaint your Lordship, that the gentlemen who were examined by us are entitled to your fullest approbation for their conduct during their examination; we noticed with much satisfaction the existence of the strongest spirit of emulation among the students in general to distinguish themselves at the examination; and we are confident that the same laudable spirit, as well as a sense of duty, will continue to animate their exertions, (particularly when these shall have been distinguished and rewarded in the manner in the contemplation of your Lordship,) and afford an example to all the Junior Servants, which cannot fail to be productive of great public benefit.

21 We cannot conclude this report without expressing our sense of the merits of Mr. Gilchrist. That gentleman has been assiduously employed, for several years, in forming a Grammar and Dictionary of the Hindoostanee language, the universal colloquial language throughout India, and therefore of the most general utility. From the want of a grammar of this language, and the difficulty of its construction, it has hitherto been spoken very imperfectly by Europeans. The literary labours and talents of Mr. Gilchrist have furnished the means of acquiring a knowledge of this language with facility and correctness.

22. With regard to the conduct of Mr Gilchrist since he was appointed by your Lordship to in-

struct the Junior Civil Servants of the Company in the Hindoostanee language; his proceedings, and the information before your Lordship, evince, that for the last eighteen months, (with the exception of a vacation of a fortnight during the Christmas holidays) he has been employed with the most unremitting assiduity in the prosecution of the duty which your Lordship assigned to him. The great progress in the Hindoostanee language, made by the gentlemen who have availed themselves of the benefit of his instructions in the short period during which he has held his present charge, affords the strongest testimony of Mr. Gilchrist's knowledge of that language, and of his zeal for the diffusion of that knowledge, at the same time that it furnishes ample ground for estimating the great advantages which will result to the Junior Servants, from the regular and systematic education in every branch of knowledge connected with their public duties, which they will now receive in the College lately founded by your Lordship at Fort William.

We have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's
Most obedient humble Servants,

G. H. BARLOW.
J. H. HARINGTON.
W. KIRKPATRICK.
N. B. EDMONSTONE.
W. C. BLAQUIERE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
29th July, 1800.

In

10

12 H. Dumbleton,
13 W. P. Potts,
14 D. Campbell,
15 J. Morison,
16 A. B. Tod.

THIRD TERM.

Subject.—" On the best means of acquiring a " knowledge of the manners and customs of the " Natives of India."

1 T. Hamilton, Prize
2 W. B. Martin,
3 C. T. Metcalfe,
4 E. Wood,
5 S. Bourchier,
6 W. Chaplin,
7 W. P. Potts,
8 H. Dumbleton,
9 R. Jenkins,
10 A. H. Kelso,
11 J. J. Sparrow,
12 H. Agar,
13 T. Perry,
14 P. W. Pechell,
15 R. C. Ross,
16 J. Romer,

FOURTH TERM.

Subject.—" On the character and capacity of " the Asiatics and particularly of the Natives of " Hindoostan."

1 E. Wood, Prize,
2 W. B. Martin,
3 C. Newnham,
4 J. J. Sparrow,
5 J. Sprott,
6 H. Dumbleton,
7 A. H. Kelso.

Names and Proficiency of Students who arrived in India within or previous to the year 1798, and who are now leaving the College, to enter on the public service:

C. Lloyd,—In the *First Class of the Arabic*, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee Languages.

H. Hodgson,—*First Class*, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee; and First in Bengalee writing.

W. P. Potts,

[illegible] P. Potts,—First Class Persian and Hindoostanee; and Second Class Arabic.
D. Guthrie,—First Class Arabic and Persian.
A. Ross,—First Class Arabic and Persian.
J. W. [illegible],—First Class Arabic and Persian.
D. Campbell,—First Class Arabic and Persian.
G. Hartwell,—First Class Bengalee; and Second Class Persian and Hindoostanee.
W. Scott,—First Class Bengalee; and Second Class Hindoostanee.
R. Thackeray,—First Class Arabic; and Third Class Persian.
M. Law,—First Class Bengalee.
W. J. Sands,—Second Class Persian and Hindoostanee.
J. Wemyss,—Second Class Persian and Hindoostanee.
F. Morgan,—Second Class Persian and Hindoostanee.
R. O. Wynne,—Second Class Persian.
R. Vansittart,—Second Class Persian.
J. W. Grant,—Second Class Hindoostanee.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Council of the College, held the 9th February, 1802.

Ordered that the three first Essays of each Term be printed in one volume; and that the Theses pronounced at the Public Disputations in the Oriental languages, be printed in their respective languages.

Ordered, that the Thanks of the Council of the College be communicated to John Herbert Harington, Esq. Captain David Richardson, William Hunter, Esq. and William Coates Blaquiere, Esq. for the very able and satisfactory manner in which they conducted the late Public Examinations in the College of Fort William.

Ordered, that the Thanks of the Council of the College be communicated to Captain John Malcolm, for the valuable collection of Persian Manuscripts presented by him to the College of Fort William.

Ordered, that the Thanks of the Council of the College be communicated to David Burges, Esq. for his valuable collection of Books in Oriental Literature, presented by him to the College of Fort William.

Ordered that the Thanks of the Council of the College be communicated to Francis Gladwin, Esq. for his valuable Fonts of Types in the Oriental Characters, presented by him to the College of Fort William.

Published by Order of the
Council of the College,

(Signed) C. ROTHMAN, *Secretary.*

Extract from the Proceedings of a Council of the College, held on the 4th May, 1802.

The Prizes and Honorary Rewards, which will be adjudged at the last Examination in this year, and publicly distributed at the Disputations in 1803, are announced to the Students.

HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

		Rs.
1st Prize,	.... a Medal, and	1500
2d Ditto,	.... a Medal, and	1000
3d Ditto,	.... a Medal, and	500
4th Ditto,	.... a Medal,	

PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

		Rs.
1st Prize,	a Medal, and	1500
2d Ditto,	a Medal, and	1000
3d Ditto,	a Medal, and	500
4th Ditto,	a Medal.	

ARABIC LANGUAGE.

1st Prize,	a Medal, and	1500
2d Ditto,	a Medal, and	1000
3d Ditto,	a Medal.	

BENGALEE LANGUAGE.

1st Prize,	a Medal, and	1500
2d Ditto,	a Medal, and	1000
3d Ditto,	a Medal.	

PERSIAN WRITING.

1st Prize,	a Medal, and	1000
2d Ditto,	a Medal.	

NAGREE WRITING.

1st Prize,	a Medal, and	1000
2d Ditto,	a Medal.	

BENGALEE WRITING.

1st Prize,	a Medal, and	1000
2d Ditto,	a Medal.	

ENGLISH ESSAYS.

For the best Essay of each Term,

1st Prize,	a Medal, and	1000
2d Ditto,	a Medal.	

No Student shall receive a second time the same prize, nor shall any Student receive a prize inferior

to

s that which may have been formerly awarded hi

lerit shall be awarded by the Council of the College at the Quarterly Examinations, to such as have distinguished themselves for their progress in study, since the former Examination.

By order of his Excellency
The Visitor

(Signed) D. BROWN, *Provost*

No. III.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

College of Fort William, April 25, 1803.

On Tuesday, the 29th of March last, being the day appointed by His Excellency the Visitor for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages, the Governors, Officers, Professors and Students of the College, assembled at nine o'Clock at the New Government House.

At a little before ten, His Excellency the Visitor, accompanied by the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Members of the College, and the Officers of His Excellency's Suite, entered the Southern Room on the marble floor, and took his seat at the West-end of the Room.

in front of His Excellency, seats were placed for the Professors, and for such Students as were to maintain the Disputations, or to receive Prizes and Honorary Rewards.

As soon as His Excellency had taken his seat, the Disputations [illegible] ceed in the following order:

DISPUTATION IN THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

Position.—"The Natives of India under the
" British Government, enjoy a greater degree of
" tranquillity, security and happiness, than under
" any former Government."

Defended by..........Mr. R. Jenkins, Bombay.
Chief Opponent,..........T. Hamilton, Madras.
Second Opponent,..........J. Wauchope, Bengal.
Moderator,..........Lieut. J. Baillie, *Professor.*

DISPUTATION IN THE HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

Position.—"The Suicide of Hindoo Widows
" by burning themselves with the bodies of their
" deceased Husbands, is a practice repugnant to
" the natural feelings, and inconsistent with moral
" duty."

Defended by..........Mr. W. Chaplin, Madras.
Chief Opponent,..........R. T. Goodwin, Bombay.
Second Opponent,..........R. C. Ross, Madras.
Moderator,..........John Gilchrist, Esq. *Professor.*

DISPUTATION IN THE BENGALEE LANGUAGE.

Position.—"The distribution of Hindoos into
" Casts, retards their progress in improvement."

Defended by..........Mr. J. Hunter, Bengal.
Chief Opponent,..........W. B. Martin, ditto.
Second Opponent,..........W. Morton, ditto.
Moderator,..........W. C. Blaquiere, Esq.

DECLAMATIONS

DECLAMATIONS IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE,

were pronounced by

Mr R. Jenkins, of the Bombay, and Mr E. Wood, of the Madras Establishments.

At the conclusion of the Disputations in the Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee languages, an appropriate speech in the language of the Disputation was made by the respective Moderators.

At the conclusion of the Declamations in the Arabic language, Lieutenant Baillie, the Professor of Arabic, delivered a speech in that language.

When the Disputations and the Arabic Declamations and Speeches were concluded, His Excellency signified to the Officers of the College his directions that the Prizes and Honorary Rewards should be distributed in His presence on the ensuing day. His Excellency also notified his intention to confer the Degree of Honour established by the Statutes on several Students, whom he had directed the Council of the College to present to him, for that purpose.

* * *

On Wednesday, the 30th of March, His Excellency the Visitor entered the room about half past eleven o'Clock, accompanied by the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Members of the Council of the College, and the Officers of His Excellency's Suite.

As soon as the Visitor had taken his seat, the Vice-Provost proceeded to present to His Excellency, those Students who were entitled under Statute VIII. to receive Degrees of Honour, and whose presentation had been previously directed by His

Excellency. The Vice-Provost publicly read the Certificate granted by the Council of the College to each Student respectively, specifying the high proficiency which he had made in the Oriental languages, and also the regularity of his conduct [illegible] [illegible] nce at College. When the Certificates [illegible] [illegible] read, His Excellency the Visitor presented to each Student the Honorary Diploma inscribed on Vellum in the Oriental character, purporting that the Committee of Public Examination having declared that the Student had made such proficiency in certain of the Oriental languages as entitled him to a Degree of Honour in the same, His Excellency was pleased to confer the said Degree, in conformity to the Statute.

The Students now leaving College, on whom His Excellency was pleased to confer a Degree of Honour on this occasion; were

Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, of the Establishment of Bengal.

Mr. Richard Jenkins, of the Establishment of Bombay.

Mr. William Byam Martin, of the Establishment of Bengal.

Mr. Terrick Hamilton, of the Establishment of Fort St. George.

Mr. William Chaplin, of the Establishment of Fort St. George.

Mr. Edward Wood, of the Establishment of Fort St. George; and

Mr. Richard Thos. Goodwin, of the Establishment of Bombay.

At the same time a Degree of Honour was conferred on the following Students of last year;

Mr. Jonathan Henry Lovett, of the Establishment of Bombay; and

Mr. Charles Lloyd, of the Establishment of Bengal.

After the Degrees of Honour had been conferred, the Prizes, Medals, and Honorary Rewards adjudged at the late Public Examination were distributed by the Provost, in presence of the Visitor, to the following Students:

Messrs. Jenkins,
Martin,
Chaplin,
Hamilton,
Wood,
Goodwin,
Hunter,
Wauchope,
Ross,
Morton,
Romer,

Messrs. Gowan,
Newnham,
Sprott,
Bourchier,
Sparrow,
J. B. Elliott.
Cole,
Puller,
Walker,
Plowden, and
Turnbull.

The particular Prizes adjudged to each, will be found in the annexed reports.

After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been distributed, His Excellency the Visitor was pleased to deliver the following speech;

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM,

From the foundation of this College to the present time, the state of political affairs has not permitted me to discharge the grateful duty of presiding at your Public Exercises. My attention however has not been withdrawn from the progress, interests, and conduct of this Institution. The principles on which this Institution is founded, the spirit which it is designed to diffuse, and the purposes which it is calculated to accomplish, must enhance the importance of its success, in proportion to the exigency of every public crisis, and to the progressive magnitude, power and glory of this Empire.

In the difficulties and dangers of successive wars, in the most critical juncture of arduous negotiations, in the settlement of Conquered and Ceded Provinces, in the time of returning peace, attended by the extension of our trade, by the augmentation of our revenue, and by the restoration of public credit, I have contemplated this Institution with conscious satisfaction and with confident hope. Observing your auspicious progress under the salutary operation of the Statutes and Rules of the College, I have anticipated the stability of all our acquisitions, and the security and improvement of every advantage which we possess.

From this source, the service may now derive an [illegible] and regular supply of public Officers, [illegible] qualified to become the successful instruments of administering the Government in all its extensive and complicated branches; of promoting its energy in war; of cultivating and enlarging its resources in peace; of maintaining in honour and respect its external relations with the Native Powers; and of establishing (under a just and benignant system of internal administration) the prosperity of our Finances and Commerce, on the solid foundations of the affluence, happiness, and confidence of a contented and grateful people.

These were the original purposes of this foundation, which was destined to aid and animate the efforts of diligence and natural genius, contending with the defects of existing establishments; to remove every obstacle to the progress of the public servants in attaining the qualifications requisite for their respective stations; to enlarge and to facilitate the means of acquiring useful knowledge; and to secure by systematic education, fixed regulation, and efficient discipline, that attention to a due course of study, which had hitherto depended on individual disposition, or accidental advantage.

The necessity of providing such a system of education was not diminished by the numerous instances existing in the Company's Service of eminent Oriental learning, and of high qualification for public duty. A wise and provident Government will not rest the public security for the due administration of affairs, on the merits of any number or description of its public Officers at any period of time. It is the duty of Government to endeavour to perpetuate the prosperity of the state by an uniform system of public Institution; and by permanent and established law, to transmit to future times, whatever benefits can be derived from present example, of wisdom, virtue, and learning. The supposition of an universal deficiency in that knowledge which this College is calculated to extend, has never constituted a fundamental principle of the Institution. Far from resting on such foundations, this Institution could not have endured for an hour, it could not have commenced, without the active aid of learning, talents, and virtues, furnished from the bosom of this service.

The origin of this College, its present prosperity, and its beneficial effects, are to be ascribed in a great degree to the assistance which I have derived from those respectable characters in the higher branches and in various departments of the service, who by contributing their zealous exertions to promote the success of the Institution, have endeavoured to extend the benefit of their useful acquisitions, and of their salutary example, and to continue in the public service a succession of merit similar to that, which has distinguished their conduct in their respective stations.

With these sentiments, during my absence from the presidency, it was highly satisfactory to me, that my authority in this College should have been represented by a gentleman, who is peculiarly qualified to appreciate the advantages of the Institution, and to accelerate its success; and whose eminent character, and honourable progress in the service, furnish at once the most perfect example, which can be proposed for your imitation, and the most powerful incitement, which can be offered to your ambition.

The report which I received from Mr. Barlow, of the progress of the Institution, during the first year of its operation, satisfied me, that many of the Students had been considerably distinguished, not only by proficiency in the Oriental languages and literature, but by a laudable observance of the Statutes and Rules of the College; that the Officers, Professors, and Teachers, had manifested an uniform zeal and attention in the discharge of their *respective duties; that the Public Examinations had* been conducted with great knowledge and ability, and had proved highly creditable to the general character of the Students; while the *Disputations* in the Persian, Bengalee, and Hindoostanee languages, had afforded an extraordinary example of the progress of the Students, who had maintained public arguments in those languages on the 6th of February, 1802.

The result of the Examination holden in January last, at the *conclusion of the Fourth Term of* the year 1802, and the Public Disputations which have been maintained in my presence, have afforded me the cordial satisfaction of witnessing the progressive improvement of the Students in every branch of Oriental language and literature, in which lectures have been opened. I am happy to *observe, that in the Persian, Hindoostanee* and Arabic classes, the comparative proficiency at the last Examination exceeds that which appeared on the *6th* February, 1802. In the Bengalee language, a considerable proficiency has been manifested. In the course of the last year, a commencement has been made in the study of the Tamool and Sunskrit languages, and the great improvement of the Students in the Arabic language, has been rendered particularly conspicuous by the Declamations in that language, holden for the first time on this occasion.

The Degrees of Honour which I have conferred this day on

Mr. William Butterworth Bayley,
Mr. Richard Jenkins,

Mr. William Byam Martin,
Mr. Terrick Hamilton,
Mr. William Chaplin,
Mr. Edward Wood,
Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin,
Mr. Jonathan Henry Lovett, and
Mr. Charles Lloyd,

sufficiently indicate, that the proficiency which has been made in Oriental literature has been intimately connected with other liberal attainments, and been united to a correct observance of the Statutes and Rules of the College.

Considerable force and animation have been derived to the principles of the Institution, from the honourable emulation which has existed between the Students of the different etablishments assembled at Fort William.

I have experienced sincere pleasure in witnessing the examples of merit, which have appeared among the Students from Fort St George and Bombay, as well as among those of this establishment. Not only the Students on this establishment, but those of Fort St George and Bombay, have furnished numerous instances of extensive knowledge and useful talents of the most laudable industry, and of the purest principles of integrity and honour acquired, formed, or confirmed under this Institution. I entertain a confident hope, that their future course in the public service, will justify my present approbation, and will confirm the happy promises of their education. The conduct of the gentlemen now departing for Fort St. George and Bombay, merits my most cordial commendation. They will communicate to their respective presidencies, the full benefit of those useful and honourable qualifications which must for ever render their names respectable in this settlement, and must inspire this service with a peculiar interest in their future progress and success.

It has been a principle object of my attention to consolidate the interests and resources of the three presidencies; to promote in each of them, a common spirit of attachment to their mutual prosperity and honour; to assimilate their principles, views, and systems of Government; and to unite the co-operation of their respective powers in the common cause, by such means, as might facilitate the administration of this extensive Empire in the hands of the Supreme Government. May those gentlemen, now departing for the subordinate presidencies, accompanied by the applause and affections of this society, remember with reverence and attachment, the source, whence they have derived the first principles of instruction in the duties of that service, which they are qualified to adorn!

My most sincere acknowledgments are offered to the learned gentlemen, who have assisted at the Examinations, and who have discharged the duty of Professors and Teachers in the several departments.

Their knowledge, talents, and skill, can be equalled only by the indefatigable zeal, industry, and happy success with which they have promoted the objects of this Institution. The assiduity and learning of these Gentlemen, have produced many able and useful works

„ [illegible] Oriental languages and literature, which [illegible] published since the commencement of the [illegible]n, and which have accelerated its beneficial [illegible] Continuations of these works are now in a state of considerable progress; and many additional [illegible] of a similar description are actually prepared for publication. The Professors and Teachers of the Persian, Arabic, Hindoostanee, Bengalee, Sunskrit, and [illegible]ool languages, are now diligently employed in composing Grammars and Dictionaries, and in preparing translations and compilations for the use of the Students in their respective departments. The operation of these useful labours, will not be confined to the limits of this Institution, or of this Empire. Such works tend to promote the general diffusion of Oriental literature and knowledge in every quarter of the globe, by facilitating the means of access to the elementary study of the principal languages of the East. The exertions of the Professors have received considerable aid from the numerous body of learned Natives attached to the Institution; and the labours of those learned persons have also contributed to increase the general stock of Oriental knowledge. „

Reviewing all these circumstances, and considering the industry and ability manifested by the Professors and Teachers; the successful advancement which has already been effected in the general extention of the most useful practical and necessary branches of Oriental learning; the progressive improvement manifested by the Students in every class of their prescribed studies; the frequent instances, attested by the public Certificates, of laudable and exemplary attention to the discipline, statutes, and rules of the College; and the supply of highly qualified public Officers which the service has actually received from this Institution, added to the number of those who proceed on this day to apply the attainments acquired in this College to the benefit of the Company and of the Nation; It is my duty to declare in the most public and solemn manner, *that this Institution has answered my most sanguine hopes and expectations*; that its beneficial operation has justified the principles of its original foundation; and that the administration and discipline of the College have been conducted with honor and credit to the character and spirit of the Institution, and with *great advantage* to the public service.

A REPORT OF THE

PUBLIC EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JANUARY, 1803.

PERSIAN.

1	Jenkins,	1st Prize,	Bombay.
2	Hamilton,	2d Prize,	Madras.
3	Wauchope,	3d Prize,	
4	Wood,	4th Prize,	Madras.
5	Chaplin,		Madras.
6	Keene,		Madras.
7	Goodwin,		Bombay.
8	Dumbleton,		

PERSIAN

PERSIAN.

9 Oliver, Madras.
10 Ewer,
11 Petry,
12 Ross, Madras.
13 Romer, Bombay.
14 Fuller,
15 Bourchier, Bombay.

SECOND CLASS.

16 Martin,
17 Sparrow, Bombay.
18 Pechell,
19 Newnham, Madras.
20 Rowles, Bombay.
21 Hunter,
22 Paton,
23 Tod, senior.

THIRD CLASS.

24 Morley,
25 Morton,
26 Long, Madras.
27 A[illegible]r, Bombay.
28 Garvan,
29 Plowden, senior,
30 Plowden, junior.
31 Craigie, Bombay.
32 Lushington,
33 Morrieson,
34 Sanders, Madras.
35 Walker,
36 Hayes,
37 Curtis,
38 Peter, Madras.

FOURTH CLASS.

39 Morison, Bombay.
40 Impey, E.

FIRST LA

PERSIAN.

41	Steadman,	Bombay.
42	Watson,	
43	Fleming,	
44	Vaughan,	
45	Impey, H.	
46	Gorton,	
47	Liell,	
48	Tod, junior,	
49	Digby,	
50	Batson,	
51	Rattray,	
52	Shakespear, W. O.	Madras.
53	Maidman,	Madras.

Messrs. Bayley, Maconochie, Lawrence, Bird, and Barnett, absent from the Examination.

HINDOOSTANEE.

1	Chaplin,	1st Prize,	Madras.
2	[illegible]	2d Prize,	Bombay.
3	Martin,	3d Prize,	
4	Goodwin,	4th Prize,	Bombay.

5	Romer,	Bombay.
6	Ross,	Madras.
7	Dambleton,	
8	Wood,	Madras.
9	Hunter, senior,	
10	Gowan,	
	[illegible]lton,	Madras.
		Madras.
		Bombay.

HINDOOSTANEE.

HINDOOSTANEE.

SECOND CLASS.

13
19 on,
2 H. Hon'ble Madras.
ood, Madras.
22 , junior,
32
24 nior,
2 Bombay
26 ear, J. T.
27 ale,
28

THIRD CLASS.

2 oser, H
I. C.
D.
ll,
l,
n,
ibanks,
, E. Hon'ble
ving,
on, Bombay.
ow, Bombay.

FOURTH CLASS.

ell,
inson, Madras.
inor, C. W.
Bombay.
on,
m, R. C.
inson,

HINDOOSTANEE.

HINDOOSTANEE.

51 Alexander,	
52 Moore,	
53 Tod, junior,	
54 Salter,	
55 Digby,	
56 Grindall,	
57 Shaw,	Madras.
58 Dawes,	
59 Bennett,	
60 Hunter, junior.	

ARABIC.

1 Jenkins,	1st Prize,	Bombay.
2 Wood,	2d Prize,	Madras.
3 Hamilton	3d Prize,	Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

4 Dumbleton,	
5 Wauchope,	
6 Oliver,	Madras.
7 Keene,	Madra
8 Goodwin,	Bombay.
9 Long,	Madras.

THIRD CLASS.

10 Chaplin,	Madras.
11 Ross,	Madras.
12 Bourchier.	Bombay.
13 Perry,	
14 Romer,	Bombay.
15 Plowden, senior.	

BENGALEE.

1 Martin,	1st Prize.
2 Hunter,	2d Prize.
3 Morton,	3d Prize.
4 Paton,	
5 Gorton,	

BENGALEE.

1	Dum [illegible]		
2	Chishol [illegible]		
8	Morrieson,		
9	Pechell		
10	Fleming,		
11	Digby,		
12	Plowden.		

[illegible]

1	Newnham,	Prize,	[illegible]
2	Hamilton,		[illegible]
3	Sanders,		Madras.

SUNSKRIT,

1	*Gowan,*	Prize.	
2	*Martin*		

PERSIAN WRITING.

1	Morton,	1st Prize.	
2	Goodwin,	2d Prize,	Bombay.
3	Swinton,		
4	Long,		Madras.
5	Morrieson.		
6	Paton,		
7	Wood,		Madras.
8	Wauchope,		
9	Oliver,		Madras.
10	Turnbull,		
11	Keane,		Madras.
12	Walker,		
13	Ross,		Madras.

NAGREE WRITING.

1	Hunter, sen.	1st Prize,	
2	Goodwin,	2d Prize.	Bombay.

NAGREE

NAGREE WRITING.

3 Martin,
4 Romer, Bombay.
5 Shakespear, J. T
6 Plowden, junior.

BENGALEE WRITING.

1 Martin,	1st	Prize,
2 Hunter, sen.	2d	Prize,
3 Morton,		
4 Shakespear, J. T.		

PRIZES AND HONORARY REWARDS.

Adjudged at the Public Examination in January, 1803.

PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

			Rs.
To Mr. R. Jenkins,	Bombay,	Medal, and	1500
Mr. T. Hamilton,	Madras,	Medal, and	1000
Mr. J. Wauch,		Medal, and	500
Mr. E. Wood,	Madras,	Medal.	

HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

Mr. W. Chaplin,	Madras,	Medal, and	1500
Mr. R. Jenkins,	Bombay,	Medal, and	1000
Mr. W. B. Martin,		Medal, and	500
Mr. R. T. Goodwin,	Bombay,	Medal.	

ARABIC LANGUAGE.

Mr. R. Jenkins,	Bombay,	Medal, and	1500
Mr. E. Wood,	Madras,	Medal, and	1000
Mr. T. Hamilton,	Madras,	Medal.	

BENGALEE LANGUAGE.

Mr. W. B. Martin,	Medal, and	1500
Mr. J. Hunter,	Medal, and	1000
Mr. W. Morton,	Medal.	

[illegible] GUAGE.

Mr. C[illegible] .... Medal.

[illegible] GUAGE.

Mr. [illegible] ..... Medal.

[illegible]

[illegible] RACTER.

Rs.

M[illegible] ...... Medal, and 1000

Mr. [illegible] ny,.. Medal.

[illegible] RACTER.

[illegible] ... Medal, and 1000

[illegible] ny,.. Medal.

[illegible] RACTER.

[illegible] ...... Medal, and 1000

[illegible] .... Medal.

Me[illegible] awarded at the quar[illegible] minat[illegible] ented [illegible] Stude[illegible]

[illegible] Hindoostan[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]an.

[illegible] hall, ... Hindoostanee.

[illegible] .... Hindoostanee.

[illegible] Cole .... Hindoostanee

[illegible] mer, ... Persian.

[illegible] Ros ...... Persian.

M[illegible] P[illegible] .... Persian.

[illegible]LISH COMPOSITION.

ESSAY [illegible] FIRST TERM OF 1802.

"On the Moohummudan Conquests in India; the periods at which they took place in [illegible] of Hindoostan and [illegible] Dakhun; and the princip[illegible] es attending them."

Rs.

1 Mr. J. Sprott, ... Medal, and 1000

5. Mr T. Newnham,—First in the Tamool Language, thirteenth in Hindoostanee, and nineteenth in Persian.—Prize Essay this year. Essay published last year.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.

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6. Mr J Long,—In second Class Arabic, and in third Class Persian.—Fourth in Persian Writing.

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7. Mr. C. Higginson,—In fourth Class Hindoostanee.

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

1. Mr. R. Jenkins,—Degree of Honor in three Languages; viz. the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Arabic.—Held a Disputation in the Persian Language this year.—Declamation in Arabic this year.—Honorary Reward in Classics, Greek and Latin.
2. Mr. T. Goodwin,—Degree of Honor in the Hindoostanee Language.—Fifth in the Arabic Language; and seventh in Persian.—Held Hindoostanee Disputation this year.—Obtained second Prize in Persian Writing, and second Prize in Nagree Writing.
3. Mr. J. Romer,—Fifth in the Hindoostanee Language; thirteenth in Persian, and fourteenth in Arabic.—Fourth in Nagree Writing.—Prize Essay this year.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.
4. Mr. S. Bourchier,—Fourteenth in the Hindoostanee Language; fifteenth in Persian, and twelfth in Arabic.—Honorary Reward in Classics, Greek and Latin.

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5. Mr J. J Sparrow,—In second Class Persian, and in third Class Hindoostanee.—Honorary Reward in Classics, Greek and Latin.
6. Mr H Agar,—In second Class Hindoostanee, and in third Class Persian.

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7. Mr. J. Morison,—In third Class Hindoostanee, and in fourth Class Persian.

8. Mr J. Craigie,—In third Class Persian.
9. Mr G. Smith,—In fourth Class Hindoostanee.
10. Mr. W. Steadman,—In fourth Class Persian.

A REPORT OF THE

PUBLIC EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JULY, 1803.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Swinton,
2 Oliver,
3 Wauchope,
4 Keene.

SECOND CLASS.

5 Perry,
6 Ewer,
7 Romer,
8 Pu[illegible].

THIRD CLASS.

9 Sanders,
10 Walker,
11 Rowles,
12 Money.

FOURTH CLASS.

13 Impey, senior,
14 Lushington,
15 Tod, senior.
16 Curtis,
17 Watson,
18 Peter,
19 Plowden.

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Romer,
2 Walker,
3 Swinton,
4 Gowan.

SECOND CLASS.

5 Scott, T. C.
6 Plowden,
7 Turnbull,
8 Littledale,
9 Shakespear.

THIRD CLASS.

10 Robinson,
11 Impey, senior.
12 Spottiswoode,
13 Tod, senior.
14 Alexander.

FOURTH CLASS.

15 Bird,
16 Trower,
17 Gardner, Honorable E.
18 Liell,
19 Marjoribanks,

PERSIAN.

No. IV.

AN
ACCOUNT OF
THE THIRD
PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS
IN THE
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Holden the 20th September, 1804; with the speech Delivered on that occasion by His Excellency MARQUIS WELLESLEY, *as Visitor of the College.*

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 29, 1804.

ON Thursday the 20th Instant, being the day appointed by His Excellency the Visitor for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages, the Governors, Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, assembled at half past nine o'clock at the Government House.

At ten o'clock His Excellency the Visitor entered the Room where the Disputations were to be held, accompanied [illegible] nied by the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Members of the Council of the College, Major-General Cameron, Major-General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, Major-General [illegible]owdeswell, and Sooleeman Agha the En- vo[illegible] Bagdad. All the principal Civil and Mi- [illegible]cers at the presidency, and many of the [illegible] inhabitants, were present on this occasion, [illegible] many learned Natives.

[illegible]t of His Excellency's chair, seats were [illegible] the Professors, and for such Students as [illegible] maintain the Disputations, or to receive [illegible] Honorary Rewards.

[illegible] as His Excellency had taken his seat, the [illegible]ns commenced in the following order.

FIRST.—HINDOOSTANEE.

[illegible].—"The Sunskrit is the parent language [illegible]"

[illegible] *by*.......Mr. Romer, Bombay.
[illegible] *Opponent*,....Mr. Walker.
Second Opponent,...Mr. Gowan.
Moderator,........Captain James Mouat, *Assist. Professor.*

SECOND.—PERSIAN.

Position.—"The poems of Hafiz are to be understood in a figurative, or mystical sense."

Defended by......Mr. Swinton.
[illegible] *Opponent*,...Mr. Oliver, Madras.
Second Opponent,...Mr. Perry.
Moderator,........M Lumsden, Esq. *Assist. Professor.*

THIRD

THIRD.—BENGALEE.

Position.—"The translations of the best works
" extant in the Sunskrit into the popular languages
" of India, would promote the extension of science
" and civilization."

Defended by ...... .Mr. Tod, senior.
Chief Opponent, ...Mr. Hayes.
Second Opponent,....Mr Impey, senior.*
Moderator, ...The Rev. W. Carey, *Teacher.*

FOURTH.—ARABIC.

Position—"The study of the Arabic is essenti-
" ally necessary to the attainment of a grammati-
" cal knowledge of the Persian language".

Defended by.. .....Mr. Oliver, Madras.
Chief Opponent,. .. Mr. Wauchope.
Second Opponent, . Mr. Perry.
Moderator, ... ,M. Lumsden, Esq.

FIFTH.—SUNSKRIT.

DECLAMATION IN THE SUNSKRIT LANGUAGE.

By Mr. Gowan.

At the conclusion of each Disputation, an appropriate speech in the language of the Disputation, was made by the respective Moderators

At the conclusion of the Declamation in the Sunskrit language, Mr. Carey, teacher of Sunskrit, delivered a speech in that language.

When the Disputations and Declamations were concluded, His Excellency signified to the Officers of the College, his directions that the Prizes and Honorary Rewards should be distributed in his presence on the Saturday following. His Excellency also notified his intention to confer the Degree of Honor established by the statutes on several Students, whom he had directed the Council of the College to present to him, for that purpose.

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* Mr. Impey was prevented by sickness from attending the Disputations.

On Saturday the 22d of September, His Excellency the Visitor entered the Room at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of Supreme Council, the Members of the Council the College, Major-Generals Cameron, Welles-y, and Dowdeswell, and the Officers of His Excellency's suite.

As soon as the Visitor had taken his seat, the Vice-Provost proceeded to present to His Excellency those Students who were entitled under Statute VIII to receive Degrees of Honor, and whose prese n had been previously directed by His Ex- The Vice-Provost publicly read the certifi anted by the Council of the College to 'ent respectively, specifying the high pro- hich he had made in the Oriental lan- nd also the regularity of his conduct dur- esidence at College. When the certificate read, His Excellency the Visitor present- ch Student the Honorary Diploma, inscrib- llum in the Oriental character; purporting Committee of Public Examination having d ed that the Student had made such proficiency in certain of the Oriental languages as entitled him

gent and laudable observance of their pre
duties.

The instruction of the Students in the Or languages constitutes a primary object of the i tution. In pursuing this important object, a m considerable advancement has been accomplished, during the last year, than in any preceding period of the existence of the institution. In the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Arabic classes, the comparative proficiency of the most distinguished Scholars, has surpassed the utmost attainment of former years; while the comparative number of Students who have attained a competent knowledge of those languages has not been diminished. Declamations in the Arabic language were pronounced, for the first time, at the Public Disputations of the year 1803. On the present occasion, the improvement of the Students in the knowledge of the Arabic language is apparent, from the Disputations maintained in that language.

A commendable proficiency has been made by those Students who have applied their attention to the Vernacular language of Bengal: a more general attention to the study of the language is, however, desirable; and I recommend this subject to the consideration of the Officers and Students of the College.

The Declamation pronounced on the present occasion, in the Sunskrit language, forms a peculiar distinction in the Exercises of this year: the difficulties which have embarrassed the attainment of a correct knowledge of that ancient language appe to have been considerably diminished, by the zeal, *assiduity, and talents* of the Professors, and Students, and by the exertions which have been successfully employed, to facilitate the study of its elementary principles.

A general improvement has been made by the Students in writing the Persian, Nagree, and Bengalee character. This attainment is highly useful, and tends to promote a more correct knowledge, and more familiar use of the language, to which each character is appropriated.

Of the Students who now enter the public service, some have successfully commenced the study of the Moohummudan law.

In conferring Degrees of Honor upon

Mr. George Swinton,
Mr. William Oliver,
Mr. John Wauchope,
Mr. George Henry Keene,
Mr. John Romer,
Mr. John Walker,
Mr. Clotworthy Gowan,—and
Mr. Thomas Perry,

it is highly satisfactory to me to be enabled to declare, that the general proficiency of those gentlemen in the Oriental languages, exhibits the most convincing proof of the prosperous course of this institution. In each successive year the standard of comparative merit has been progressive in the highest classes; on the present occasion, the gentlemen who have received Degrees of Honor, afford an honorable example of the rapid progress of a system of education, calculated to open and enlarge the sources of Oriental knowledge, and to excite and maintain the spirit of emulation in its pursuit.

In addition to these instances of extraordinary and distinguished merit, the general state of the Examinations of January, 1804, and the reports of the several Professors, have satisfied me, that a great majority of the Students who proceed to the service in this year, has attained a proficiency in the Oriental languages, sufficient to afford essential aid in the several departments to which they have been appointed.

The delay, which the exigency of my numerous and laborious public duties has occasioned in the period of the Annual Disputations, has enabled me to signify at this time, the cordial satisfaction which I have derived from examining the reports of the Officers of the College, at the close of the second Term of 1804, respecting the proficiency and conduct of the Students who now remain subject to the rules of the College. With sincere pleasure I observe, that the general spirit of emulation in their prescribed studies not only contin[illegible]ated, but has acquired additional streng[illegible]rdour; that their general progress has been attended with extraordinary success; and that the instances of diligent application and considerable attainments are so numerous among them, as to promise high honor to their characters, permanent advantage to their interests, and those of the public, and augmented credit to the institution which has favoured their progress, and accelerated their success.

In distributing the official appointments of the present year, the attention of the Governor-General in Council has been anxiously directed to the important purposes of encouraging industry and diligence, and of apportioning offices and distinctions to those whose attainments under this institution afford a fair promise of adequate qualification for the public service.

The same spirit of justice will continue to regulate the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council; and the due Rewards of Merit will ever be secure in the honorable hands destined to exercise the arduous charge of this great Government.

They who now proceed to the public service may therefore anticipate a just but vigilant observation of their conduct, in the discharge of their respective official functions, and may be assured that their future promotion will be proportioned to their respective merits; while those Students who remain subject to the rules of the College, may contemplate with confidence the plain and direct course which leads to prosperity and honor in this service.

The Students from the Establishment of Fort St. George and Bombay have justly obtained the most eminent honor on this occasion. Their high attainments and distinguished industry and talents will be received with ample encouragement at their respective presidencies, and cannot fail to contribute useful aid in the administration of the extensive dominions subjected to Fort St. George and Bombay, by the success of our counsels and arms. In departing from this College, and from this presidency, their sense of grateful respect and attachment will be best evinced by preserving and improving the benefits of the education which they have received, and by cultivating and diffusing in their respective stations, the principles of this institution, and the example of this service.

Considerable exertions have been employed during the last year in publishing elementary works of general utility in the Sunskrit, Bengalee, Hindoostanee, Arabic, and Persian languages. A grammar of the Tamool language has also been composed in this College, and in consequence of the transfer of the Tamool department to Fort St. George, has been transmitted in manuscript to that presidency. Great improvements have been introduced in the art of printing the Oriental characters, by Native artists; and several of the learned Natives are employed in publishing various works of Oriental literature, under the aid derived from the improved art of printing.

It is proper in this place to add, that a successful commencement has been made in the study of the Muhratta language, and that Public Examinations in that language may be expected in the approaching month of January

Adverting to these circumstances, the primary object of this College, in the diffusion of Oriental knowledge among the public officers of the British Government in India, appears to have been promoted, during the last year, to an extent highly creditable to the character of the institution, and beneficial to the service of the state. In the mean while, the general conduct of the Students has been conformable to the prevalent spirit of study and of honorable emulation in laudable pursuits.

Many instances have been distinguished of exemplary propriety in the observance of the Rules and Statutes of the College: exceptions of comparative irregularity must occur in every large society; but they have neither been numerous nor important: in all instances they have been duly noticed, and in most, effectually corrected.

The reports which I have received of the conduct of the present Students have satisfied me, that they will continue to observe a strict conformity to the discipline enjoined by the Rules and Statutes of the College. The observance of all the Statutes is equally essential to the interests and honor of the Students; nor is their duty confined merely to the diligent pursuit of the prescribed course of study. The intention of the Statutes is not only to provide instruction in the Oriental languages, and in the several branches of study immediately connected with the performance of official functions, but to prescribe habits of regularity and good order. My principal purpose in founding this institution was, to secure the Junior Servants of the Company from all undue influence in the discharge of their official functions, and to introduce them into the public service in perfect freedom and independence, exempt from every restraint, excepting the high and sacred obligations of their civil, moral, and religious duty.

With this salutary view, the Statutes furnish the means and enforce the necessity of acquiring that knowledge, without which, every public officer must become dependant upon the influence of those whom he is appointed to control.

With the same view, the Statutes have prescribed a due attention to those habits of regularity and order, which cannot be neglected without the immediate hazard of forfeiting all independence and freedom of action, without endangering every safeguard of integrity, and every security of reputation and honor.

The high character of the East India Company, the fame and glory of our country in this remote region, demand from you a correct observance of all those Rules which have been framed for the purpose of securing you against the evils of ignorance, indolence, and extravagance, and of qualifying you in knowledge, in freedom, in virtue, and honor, to administer to these populous and opulent provinces the blessings of a just, an honest, a British Government.

The advantages provided for you by the liberality and munificence of the Company under this institution, are unrivalled in the history of world: your gratitude will be manifested, if you shall employ those advantages to the advancement of your own reputations and interests, by pursuing that course of diligence, industry, regularity, and order, which will conduct you to the faithful accomplishment of all your duties, and enable you to perpetuate the ultimate objects of this institution—the prosperity and honor of the British Empire in India.

A REPORT

A REPORT OF THE

FOURTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JANUARY, 1804.

HINDOOSTANEE.

				Rs.
1	Romer,	Bombay,	a Medal, and	1500
2	Walker,		a Medal, and	1000
3	Swinton,		a Medal, and	500
4	Gowan,		a Medal.	

5	Scott, T. C.	
6	Turnbull,	
7	Tod, senior,	
8	Wauchope,	
9	Perry,	
10	Alexander,	
11	Ewer, senior,	
12	Littledale,	
13	Impey, senior,	
14	Sanders,	Madras.
15	Spotiswoode,	Madras.
16	Fuller,	
17	Hope.	

SECOND CLASS.

18	Lushington,	
19	Martin,	
20	Watson,	
21	Rowles,	Bombay.
22	Trower,	
23	Peter,	Madras.
24	Gardner, Honorable E.	
25	Liall,	
26	Christian,	
27	Parry,	
28	Scott, D.	
29	Bird, S.	

HINDOOSTANEE.

HINDOOSTANEE.

30 Moore,
31 Ricketts,
32 Newnham,
33 Monckton,
34 Lowther,
35 Tod, junior,
36 Sprot.

THIRD CLASS.

37 Tippet,

HE EXAMINATION.

to 3d class.

IAN.

Rs.
a Medal, and 1500
, a Medal, and 1000
, a Medal, and 500

PERSIAN.

PERSIAN.

4 Perry, ... a Medal.
5 Walker, ... a Medal.

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6 Romer, ... Bombay.
7 Ewer,
8 Puller,
9 Sanders, ... Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

10 Watson,
11 Rowles, ... Bombay.
12 Gowan,
13 Tod, senior,
14 Lushington,
15 Impey, senior,
16 Money,
17 Fraser,
18 Peter, ... Madras.
19 Scott, T. C.
20 Spottiswoode, ... Madras.
21 Turnbull,
22 Curtis.

THIRD CLASS.

23 Littledale,
24 Shakespear,
25 Scott, D.
26 Martin,
27 Marjoribanks,
28 Tod, junior,
29 Lawrence,
30 Bird, senior,
31 Impey, junior,
32 Digby,
33 Gardiner,
34 Rattray,
35 Gorton,

PERSIAN.

36 Moore,
37 Mitford,
38 Cary.

BENGALEE.

Rs.
1 Tod, senior,................ a Medal, and 1500
2 Gorton,..................... a Medal, and 1000
3 Hayes,...................... a Medal.

---

4 Gowan,
5 Impey, senior,
6 Impey, junior,
7 Sprot.

SECOND CLASS.

8 Lawrence,
9 Barwell,
10 Tod, junior,
11 Liell,
12 Curtis,
13 Digby,
14 Mainwaring.

SUNSKRIT.

1 Gorton,..................... a Medal.
2 Hayes,...................... a Medal.
3 Impey, junior,.............. a Medal.

ARABIC.

1 Oliver,...... Madras,........ a Medal, and 1500
2 Keene,...... Madras,........ a Medal, and 1000
3 Wauchope,................. a Medal.

SECOND CLASS.

4 Perry,
5 Swinton,
6 Fraser,
7 Sanders,..... Madras.

TAMOOL.

TAMOOL.

Sandars, Madras, a Medal.

MOOHUMMUDAN LAW.

1 Wauchope,………………a Medal.
2 Oliver,………Madras,……a Medal.
3 Keene,………Madras,……a Medal.

PERSIAN WRITING.

Rs.
1 Turnbull,………………a Medal, and 1000
2 Swinton,………………a Medal.
3 Shakespear,………………a Medal.

NAGREE WRITING.

1 Gowan,………………a Medal, and 1000
2 Alexander,………………a Medal.
3 Romer,………………a Medal.

BENGALEE WRITING.

1 Gowan,………………a Medal, and 1000
2 Gorton,………………a Medal.

ENGLISH ESSAYS.

ESSAY OF FIRST TERM OF 1804.

"On the Utility of the Persian Language in India."

1 Wauchope,………………Medal and 1000
2 Rowles,………………Medal.
3 Perry,………………Medal.

SECOND TERM.

"On the advantages and disadvantages of leaving our Native Country at an early age, as it respects the improvement of the mind and the general happiness of life."

1 Plowden, T. C. ………………Medal and 1000
2 Rowles, ………………Medal.

THIRD TERM.

THIRD TERM.

"On the progress of Civilization in India under the British "Government."

	Rs.
1 Keene,	Medal and 1000
2 Bird, W. W.	Medal.

FOURTH TERM.

"On the decline and fall of the *Moo*hummadan Empire in "India"

1 Gowan,	Medal and 1000
2 Perry,	Medal.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1801.

Degrees of Honor, for high proficiency in the Oriental Languages, were conferred on the following Students, now leaving College.

BENGAL.

Swinton,	Persian and Hindoostanee.
Wauchope,	Arabic and Persian.
Walker,	Hindoostanee and Persian.
Gowan,	Hindoostanee.
Perry,	Persian.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Oliver,	Arabic and Persian.
Keene,	Arabic and Persian.

BOMBAY.

Romer,	Hindoostanee.

Honorary Reward of Books were adjudged to the following Students now leaving College, proficients in the Greek, and Latin Classics, or in the French Language.

CLASSICS.

1 Gowan,
2 Swinton,
3 Perry,
4 Money,

5. Spot,

5	Sprot,	
6	Walker,	
7	Oliver,	Madras.
8	Digby,	
9	Plowden,	
10	Keene,	Madras.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

1	Keene,	Madras.
2	Cole,	Madras.
3	Rowles,	Bombay.
4	Gowan,	Bengal.
5	Romer,	Bombay.
6	Walker,	Bengal.
7	Wauchope,	Bengal.
8	Oliver,	Madras.

Medals of Merit awarded at the Quarterly Examinations, were presented to Messrs. A. B. Tod, H. Impey, and W. Sanders, and also to the following Junior Students remaining in College.

Alexander, H.	for	Hindoostanee.
Scott, T. C.		Hindoostanee.
Robinson, W. H.		Hindoostanee.
Fraser, W.		Arabic.
Bird, S.		Hindoostanee.
Hope, H		Hindoostanee.
Parry,		Hindoostanee.
Ricketts, M.		Hindoostanee.
Newnham,		Hindoostanee.
Monckton, P.		Hindoostanee.

ENTERED ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN 1804.

PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

1. George Swinton,—Degree of Honor in Persian.—Degree of Honor in Hindoostanee.—Fifth in Arabic.—Public Disputation in Persian.—Second Prize in Persian Writing.—Honorary Reward in Classics.

2. John Wauchope,—Degree of Honor in Arabic.—Degree of Honor in Persian.—Eighth in Hindoostanee.—Medal in Moohummudan law.—Public Disputation in Arabic.—Public Disputation in Persian.—Prize English Essay; Honorary Reward in the French Language.

3. John Walker,—Degree of Honor in Hindoostanee.—Degree of Honor in Persian.—Public Disputation in Hindoostanee. Fourth in Persian Writing.—Honorary Reward in Classics.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.

4. C Gowan,—Degree of Honor in Hindoostanee.—Public Disputation in Hindoostanee.—Prize Medal in Sunskrit.—Declamation in Sunskrit.—Fourth in Bengalee.—Twelfth in Persian.—First Prize in Nagree Writing.—First Prize in Bengalee Writing.—Prize English Essay.—Honorary Reward in Classics.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.

5. Thomas Perry, Degree of Honor in Persian.—Fourth in Arabic.—Public Disputation in Arabic. Public Disputation in Persian.—Ninth in Hindoostanee.—Two Medals for English Essays.—Honorary Reward in Classic

6. A. Bruce Tod,—First in Bengalee.—Public Disputation in Bengalee.—Seventh in Hindoostanee.—Fifth in Nagree Writing.

7. John Ever, Seventh in Persian.—Eleventh in Hindoostanee.

8. William Gorton,—Second in Bengalee.—First Medal in Sunskrit.—Second Prize in Bengalee Writing.

9. T. C. Plowden,—Sixth in Hindoostanee, former Examination.—Fourteenth in Persian, do.—Fourth in Nagree Writing, do.—Prize in English Essay.—Honorary Reward in Classics.

10. Henry Puller,—Eighth in Persian.—Sixteenth in Hindoostanee.

11. John Hayes,—Third in Bengalee.—Public Disputation in Bengalee.—Second Medal in Sunskrit.—Fourth in Bengalee Writing.

12. Hastings Impey,—Fifth in Bengalee.—Appointed to hold a Public Disputation in Bengalee.—Thirteenth in Hindoostanee.—Fifteenth in Persian.—Fourth in Nagree Writing.

13. J. T.

1[illegible]. [illegible] Watson,—Tenth in Persian.—Twentieth in Hindoostanee.

[illegible] .pey,—Sixth in Bengalee.—Third Medal in [illegible] first in Persian.

15. [illegible] mington,—Fourteenth in Persian.—Eighteenth in Hindoostanee.

16. Wigram Money,—Sixteenth in Persian.—Honorary Reward in Classics.

17. J. Sprot,—Seventh in Bengalee.—Thirty-sixth in Hindoostanee.—Prize English Essay.—Honorary Reward in Classics.

18. A. G. J. Tod,—Tenth in Bengalee.—Twenty-eighth in Persian.— Thirty-fifth in Hindoostanee.

19. Thomas Liell,—Eleventh in Bengalee.—Twenty-fifth in Hindoostanee.—Third in Bengalee Writing.

20. G. Curtis,—Twenty-second in Persian.—Twelfth in Bengalee.

21. E. C. Lawrence,—Eighth in Bengalee.—Twenty-ninth in Persian.

22. D Scott,—Twenty-fifth in Persian.—Twenty-eighth in Hindoostanee.

23. J. Digby,—Thirteenth in Bengalee.—Thirty-second in Persian.—Honorary Reward in Classics.

24. J. R. Barwell,—Ninth in Bengalee.

25. R. H. Rattray,—Thirty-fourth in Persian.

26. R. Mitford,—Thirty-seventh in Persian.

27. T. Mainwaring,—Fifty-third in Hindoostanee.

FORT St. GEORGE.

1. W. Oliver,—Degree of Honor in Arabic.—Degree of Honor in Persian.—Medal in Moohummudan law.—Public Disputation in Arabic.—Public Disputation in Persian.—Honorary Reward in Classics.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.

2. H G Keene,—Degree of Honor in Arabic.—Degree of Honor in Persian.—Medal in Moohummudan law.—Appointed to hold a Disputation in Arabic, and in Persian.—Prize English Essay.—Honorary Reward in Classics.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.

3. W. Sanders,—Seventh in Arabic.—Ninth in Persian.—Fourteenth in Hindoostanee.—Medal in the Tamoo Language.
4. Honorable C. Cole,—Ninth in Hindoostanee, former Examination.—Nineteenth in Persian, do.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.
5. H. Spottiswoode,—Fifteenth in Hindoostanee.—Twentieth in Persian.
6. Ross Peter,—Eighteenth in Persian.—*Twenty-third in* Hindoostanee.

BOMBAY.

1. John Romer,—Degree of Honor in the Hindoostanee Language.—Public Disputation in Hindoostanee.—Third Prize in Nagree Writing.—Sixth in Persian.—Prize English Essay. Honorary Reward in the French Language.
2. B. Rowles,—Eleventh in Persian.—Twenty-first in Hindoostanee.—Prize English Essay.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.

No. V.

AN
ACCOUNT OF
THE FOURTH
PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS
IN THE
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Held on the 9th February, 1805, with the Speech delivered on that occasion, by His Excellency MARQUIS WELLESLEY, *as Visitor of the College.*

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 16, 1805.

ON Saturday the 9th Instant, being the day appointed by His Excellency the Visitor for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages, the Governors, Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, assembled at half past nine o'clock at the Government House.

At ten o'clock His Excellency entered the Room where the Disputations were to be held, accompani ed by the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Supreme Council, and the Members of the Council of the College. The principal Civil and Military Officers at the presidency: and many learned Natives were present on the occasion.

As soon as His Excellency had taken his seat, the Disputations commenced in the following order:

FIRST.—HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—" The Oriental Languages are studi-
" ed with more success in India than in England;
" and with greater advantage to the public service."

Defended by ...... Mr. Turnbull.
Chief Opponent, ... Mr. Scott.
Second Opponent, ... Mr. Christian.
Moderator, ... Captain James Mouat, *Professor.*

SECOND.—PERSIAN.

Position.—" The Persian Language is of more
" utility in the general administration of the Bri-
" tish Empire in India than the Hindoostanee."

Defended by .... Mr. Scott.
Chief Opponent, ... Mr. Turnbull.
Second Opponent, ... Mr. Littledale.
Moderator, ... M. Lumsden, Esq. *Professor.*

THIRD.—BENGALEE.

DECLAMATION IN THE BENGALEE LANGUAGE,
By Mr. Marjoribanks.

FOURTH.—ARABIC.

DECLAMATION IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE,
By Mr. Littledale.

FIFTH.—

LVIII. MAHRATTA.

ORATION IN THE MAHRATTA LANGUAGE,

By Mr. Frowe.

At the conclusion of each Disputation, an appropriate speech in the language of the Disputation, was delivered by the respective Moderators.

When the Disputations and Declamations were concluded, His Excellency signified to the Officers of the College his directions, that the Prizes and Honorary Rewards should be distributed in his presence, on Monday the 11th of February. His Excellency also notified his intention to confer the Degree of Honor established by the Statutes, on certain Students, whom he had directed the Council of the College to present to him for that purpose.

On Monday the 11th of February, His Excellency the Visitor entered the Room at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Members of the Council of the College, and the Officers of His Excellency's suite.

As soon as the Visitor had taken his seat, the Vice-Provost proceeded to present to His Excellency, those Students who were entitled under Statute VIII to receive Degrees of Honor, and whose presentation had been previously directed by His Excellency. The Vice Provost publicly read the certificate granted by the Council of the College to each Student respectively, specifying the high proficiency which he had made in the Oriental Languages, and also the regularity of his conduct during his residence at College. When the certificate had been read, His Excellency the Visitor presented to each Student the Honorary Diploma, inscribed on Vellum in the Oriental character; purporting that the Committee of Public Examination having declared *that the Student had made such proficiency* in certain of the Oriental Languages as entitled him to a Degree of Honor in the same, His Excellency was pleased to confer the said Degree, in conformity to the statute.

The Students now leaving College, on whom His Excellency was pleased to confer a Degree of Honor on this occasion, were,

Mr. Thomas Chisholme Scott,
Mr. Montague Henry Turnbull,
Mr. Joseph Littledale,—and
Mr. James Majoribanks.

After the Degrees of Honor had been conferred, the Prizes, Medals, and Honorary Rewards, adjudged at the late Public Examination, were distributed by the Provost, in presence of the Visitor, to the following Students now leaving College.

Messrs. Thomas Chisholme Scott,
Montague Henry Turnbull,
Joseph Littledale,
James Majoribanks,
William Fraser,
Henry Shakespear,
Hugh Hope,
Henry Alexander,
William Trower,—and
Shearman Bird.

Honorary Rewards were presented, at the same time, to the following Junior Students, remaining in College.

Messrs. Hugh George Christian,
Edward Perry,
Henry Newnham,
William Wilberforce Bird,
William Beckford Gordon,
Charles Chapman
George John Siddons,
Walter Ewer,—and
Edward Maxwell.

After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been distributed, His Excellency the Visitor was pleased to deliver the following speech:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM,

At the close of the Public Disputations of the last year, the delay which had protracted the period of your annual meeting, enabled me to signify my judgment with regard to the progress of the institution at an advanced period of the season.

On that occasion, having expressed to you my approbation of your general conduct, and having adverted to such objects as appeared to me to demand your particular attention, my duty on this day appears to be limited to the consideration of the state and condition of this institution, within the period of time which has elapsed since the conclusion of the last Disputations.

The diminution of the total number of the Students by the separation of the gentlemen of the

Establishments of Fort St. George and Bombay has unavoidably affected the number and variety of the Public Exercises pronounced, and of the honors conferred, on the present occasion.

The sphere of emulation and competition has been contracted by the necessary operation of the same cause; but I am happy to perceive, that you have persevered in the indefatigable exertion of your general zeal, industry, and spirit of study

The Students who have maintained arguments at the Public Disputations on the present occasion, have not passed through a course of study equal in point of duration, with that which enabled the Students of former years to attain the honors attached to similar Public Exercises. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, the gentlemen who have held Disputations on the present occasion have successfully rivalled their most distinguished predecessors in correct language, fluent expression, and accurate pronunciation

The Degrees of Honor conferred this day on

Messrs. Thomas Chisholme Scott,
Montague Henry Turnbull,
Joseph Littledale,—and
James Marjoribanks,

are the public and just Rewards of Merit, which has not been surpassed by any Student of this College; and I entertain a confident hope, that the public services of these gentlemen will prove valuable to the interests of the Company, and to our country in India.

The Students distinguished by Prizes and Honorary Rewards, are also entitled to commendation;

and the principles of public justice demand my applause of the attainments of the greater proportion of those, who now proceed to the public service.

It is satisfactory to be enabled to declare, that the general conduct and progress of the Students continue to merit the approbation of this Government, and to reflect considerable honor on the character of the institution, and on the knowledge, talents, skill, and diligence of the Professors in the discharge of their respective duties.

At the last Disputation, I expressed my desire, that a more general attention should be paid to the study of the Vernacular language of Bengal. I observe with pleasure, that a Degree of Honor has been merited and conferred on this day, for high proficiency in that language, and that the study of that useful attainment is now prosecuted by many of the Students with diligence and success.

In the Mahratta language, a progress has been made, which merits approbation and encouragement. The Declamation pronounced for the first time in that language is highly creditable to the gentleman who pronounced it, and to the learned Professor, under whose care the Students in that department have manifested meritorious industry and application, attended by great success, within a limited period of time.

The compilation and publication of useful works in the Oriental languages have proceeded with unabated spirit, and with eminent public advantage, by affording additional facilities throughout India in the general attainment of the several languages requisite for the conduct of the service.

Amongst useful works of this description, a Grammar of the Muhratta language has been compiled and printed, and a Vocabulary of the same language is now in the press.

Since the last meeting, therefore, the promotion of Oriental knowledge in the British service in India, has proceeded with encreased success by the progress of the studies and labours of the gentlemen of this College.

The attention of the Officers and Students of the College, appears also to have been successfully directed to those important objects of discipline, regularity, and good order, which formed an essential part of my recent admonitions from this place. My most solemn and sacred duty demands, that I should enforce those admonitions on every seasonable occasion, and by every attainable sanction of reward, encouragement, and authority. I cannot therefore omit this public opportunity of expressing my particular satisfaction in the conduct of those Students, who have manifested their qualification for the due discharge of the highest stations in this service, by an attentive observance, not merely of the letter, but of the true spirit of the statutes, which prescribe a strict attention to the maxims of regularity, economy, and good order.

The most eminent and brilliant success in the highest objects of study, will prove an inadequate qualification for the service of the Company, and of our country in India, if the just application of those

happy

[illegible] attainments be not secured, by a solid foundation [illegible] virtuous principles, and correct conduct. The whole [illegible] of the education which you have received at home, furnishes abundant explanation of the principles and objects of the statutes of this College, which ordain a due attention to the order and regularity of your private economy, and to those habits of life calculated to protect you from future embarrassment and distress, in the exercise of your public duties: and the vital principle of this service, combined with the preservation of your most urgent interests, and of your most sacred honor in this country, requires me to inculcate and to enjoin the indispensable necessity of your strict conformity to these essential articles of the statutes.

In closing the proceedings of this day, I have the satisfaction to signify to you, that a considerable progress has been made in the arrangements requisite to promote and to facilitate, in this College, the study of the laws and regulations enacted by the Governor-General in Council, *for the Government of the British territories subject to the presidency of Bengal.*

With the able assistance of the principal public Officers of this Government, the commencement of a regular system of study in that important branch may be expected during the course of the present year.

To this system of study it is my intention to add Rewards and Honors calculated to distinguish the merits of those Students, who shall appear at the Examinations to have attained eminent knowledge of the laws and regulations which they are destined to administer in their several stations to the people of these extensive provinces.

In the original foundation of this College, it was my intention to have provided sufficient means of instruction for the Students in the principles of general jurisprudence, and of the law of nations, connecting that course of study with the principles of the *Moohummudan* and *Hindoo law*, and with those of the wise, and salutary code of laws, introduced by that great and worthy statesman, the Marquis *Cornwallis*, for the administration of these provinces; and improved and extended by succeeding governments, with the aid of the talents, knowledge, and virtues of Sir George Barlow; whose merits and services towards his country and mankind, in the formation and subsequent improvement of that code, are to be traced in the encreasing prosperity and happiness of every province in the Empire, to which it has been extended.

Unavoidable circumstances have prevented the Institution of a regular course of lectures in the general principles of jurisprudence and of the law of nations. It is my duty, however, earnestly to recommend the study of the most approved elementary works in this branch to all the Students of the College. The knowledge of these general principles will prove of the utmost advantage in every department of this service. To those destined for the judicial department, the necessity of such a course of *study is obvious and incontrovertible. But in* every department of the service, the knowledge of the leading maxims of general law, will tend to secure an observance, not only of the regulations of the Government, but of the principles of universal justice and equity towards every class of our numerous and various subjects, and of all the Native inhabitants of India.

The study of the Moohummudan and Hindoo codes of law will be facilitated by the works extant on those subjects; to which the attention of the Students should be carefully directed. In the course of the present year, I trust, that a considerable progress may be made with the aid of the learning and skill of the principal judicial Officers of this Government, in establishing a regular course of study in the Moohummudan and Hindoo codes of law.

But the accurate study of the regulations, and laws of this Government, under the guidance of the respectable and learned Professor in that department, will afford ample opportunity of advantage and distinction to those Students, who shall pursue such a course with diligence and attention.

In pursuing that course, the general objects of this system of laws and regulations, will be manifest in the due distribution of the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities of the state, in the establishment of an impartial administration of justice according to the existing laws, and in the provision of gradual means for the improvement of those laws.

It is not my intention at this time to investigate the principles which constitute the basis of this code, or to trace their connection with the general maxims of jurisprudence, with the spirit of the British constitution,

stitution, or with the doctrines of the Moohummudan and Hindoo codes, and the customs, manners, and habits of our Native subjects. Nor will I attempt, on this occasion, to describe the condition of these provinces with respect to the administration of justice and to their internal civil constitution, either under the Native government, or under the British power, previously to the introduction of the existing code of laws and regulations.

It is sufficient for me to direct your attention to the indispensable necessity of acquiring a correct knowledge of the existing laws and regulations, for the purpose of enabling you to discharge your duty to the Company, to your country, and to the people of these populous provinces.

In every station in which you can be placed during the course of your public service, the due execution of these laws and regulations must, in a certain degree, depend upon your conduct. You must be either the instruments for the administration of the laws, or the direct objects of their salutary control and restraint; in every instance you will be subject to their general authority; and it will be your duty to conform to their spirit, to aid their operation, and to suggest every practicable improvement in their provisions and regulations. Under such solemn obligations, I entertain a firm expectation, that, in the prosecution of the object of study now recommended to your attention, you will display the same zeal, industry, and success, which have marked the progress of the great body of the Students of this College in every department, to which their studies have been directed.

Nor can this Government direct your attention to any object more worthy to inspire honourable emulation, to excite the highest efforts of industry and genius, or to reward the most transcendant success of just and laudable ambition.

The due administration of just laws within these flourishing and populous provinces, is not only the foundation of the happiness of millions of people, but the main pillar of the vast fabric of the British Empire in Asia: the mainspring of our Empire is situated here; and it is supplied and guarded by the laws and regulations of this Government. From the prosperity of these provinces are derived all the sources of our revenue, and commerce, and public credit; and the origin and stability of that prosperity are to be found in the code of laws which you are now [illegible] to study, and hereafter destined to administer, to expound, and to amend.

Subject to the common imperfection of every human institution, this system of laws is approved by practical experience, (the surest test of human legislation,) and contains an active principle of continual revision which affords the best *security for progressive* amendment. It is not the effusion of vain theory issuing from speculative principles, and directed to visionary objects of impracticable perfection; but the solid work of plain, deliberate, practical benevolence, the legitimate offspring of genuine wisdom, and pure virtue: the excellence of the general spirit of these laws is attested by the noblest proof of just, wise, and honest government; by the restoration of happiness, tranquillity, and security, to an oppressed and suffering people; and by the revival of agriculture, commerce, manufacture, and general opulence in a declining and impoverished country.

Contemplating these benevolent views, and animated by the prospect of the great and exalted duty to which you are called, I trust that you will derive from this Institution, the most effectual means of preserving and securing to the inhabitants of these prosperous regions, that primary objects of all good government, the greatest blessing attainable by any people,—an impartial administration of just law.

A REPORT OF THE
FIFTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION

HOLDEN IN JANUARY, 1804.

PERSIAN.

		Rs.
1	Scott, . . . a Medal, &	1500
2	Turnbull, a Medal, &	1000
3	Littledale, a Medal, &	500
4	Christian, a Medal,	
5	Marjoribanks,	
6	Hope,	
7	Shakespear,	
8	Gardner, Hon. E.	
9	Fraser,	
10	Alexander,	
11	Ewer.	
	SECOND CLASS.	
12	Dorin,	
13	Gordon, F. D.	

HINDOOSTANEE.

		Rs.
1	Scott, . . . a Medal, &	1500
2	Turnbull, a Medal, &	1000
3	Littledale, a Medal, &	500
4	Shakespear, a Medal,	
5	Christian,	
6	Alexander,	
7	Hope.	
	SECOND CLASS.	
8	Bird, S.	
9	Gardner, Hon. E.	
10	Monckton,	
11	Newnham,	
12	Parry,	
13	Bird, W. W.	

PERSIAN.

14 Monckton,
15 Newnham,
16 Bird, W. W.

THIRD CLASS.

17 Wright,
18 Ewing,
19 Loch,
20 Martin,
21 Gordon, W. B.
22 Roberdeau,
Lowther, and Lindsay, } absent.
Ricketts, at sea.

BENGALEE.

Rs.
1 Marjoribanks, a Medal, and 1500
2 Parry, a Medal, and 1000
3 Fraser, a Medal,
4 Bird, S.
5 Moore,
6 Gardiner, senior,
7 Martin,

SECOND CLASS.

8 Williams,
9 Siddons,
10 Gordon, W. B.
11 Pakenham,
12 Revely,
13 Cary.

ARABIC.

Rs.
1 Littledale, a Medal, & 1500
2 Turnbull, a Medal, & 1000
3 Fraser, a Medal,

HINDOOSTANEE.

14 Ewer.

THIRD CLASS.

15 Siddons,
16 Walpole,
17 Martin,
18 Chapman,
19 Williams,
20 Gordon, W. B.
21 Loch,
22 Tippett,
23 Revely,
24 Pakenham,
25 Wright,
26 Roberdeau.

FOURTH CLASS.

27 Halhed,
28 Dorin,
29 Smyth,
30 Clark,
31 Savage,
32 Eyre,
33 Dawes,
34 Gardiner, junior,
35 Ward,
36 Money,
37 Hoppner,
38 Sullivan,
39 Sham,
40 Barney,
41 Oakley,
Maxwell, absent.

PERSIAN WRITING.

Rs.
1 Shakespear, a Medal, and 1000
2 Christian, a Medal, & 500

ARABIC.

ARABIC.

4 Scott,
5 Hope,
6 Bird, W. W.
7 Ewer.

MUHRATTA.

Rs.
1 Trower, a Medal, and 1000
2 Chapman, a Medal,
3 Moore,
4 Gardiner, senior,
5 Martin.

PERSIAN WRITING.

3 Gordon, W. B. a Medal,
4 Chapman, a Medal,
5 Loch,
6 Hope,
7 Gardner, Hon. E.
8 Ewer,
9 Ewing,
10 Wright,
11 Monckton,
12 Martin.

NAGREE WRITING.

Rs.
1 Alexander, a Medal, & 1000
2 Bird, W. W. a Medal, and 500
3 Newnham, a Medal,
4 Gordon, W. B.
5 Wright,
6 Loch,
7 Tippett,
8 Pakenham,
9 Monckton.

BENGALEE WRITING.

Rs.
1 Bird, S. a Medal, and 1000
2 Marjoribanks, a Medal,
3 Gordon, W. B.
4 Siddons,
5 Martin,
6 Gardiner,
A. Mackenzie, absent from the Examination.

ENGLISH ESSAYS.

FIRST TERM OF 1804.

"On the study of Indian History."

Rs.
1 Saunders, ...a Medal, and 1000
2 W. B. Gordon, ...a Medal.

SECOND TERM.

"On the rise and fall of the Portuguese empire in India."

Rs
1 Trower, ...a Medal, and 1000
1 Siddons, ...a Medal,

THIRD

THIRD TERM.

"On the establishment of the Dutch, and the de-"cline of their power in India."

			Rs.
1	W. B. Gordon,	......a Medal, and	1000
2	Maxwell,	....a Medal.	

FOURTH TERM.

"On the progress of the English power in In-"dia, from the earliest settlement to the battle of "Plassey."

			Rs.
1	Newnham,	... .a Medal, and	1000
2	Ewer,	....a Medal	

Degrees of Honor for high proficiency in the Oriental Languages, were conferred on the following Students, now leaving College:

Mr. T. C. Scott,	.... Persian and Hindoostanee.
Mr. M. H. Turnbull,	....Persian and Hindoostanee.
Mr. J. Littledale,	...... .Persian and Hindoostanee.
Mr. J. Marjoribanks,	....Bengalee.

Honorary Reward of Books adjudged to the following Students, now leaving College, proficients in the Greek and Latin Classics, or in the French Language.

CLASSICS.

Littledale,
2 Hope,
3 Gardiner, senior,

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

1 Littledale,
2 Marjoribanks,
3 Shakespear,
4 Hope,
5 Honorable E. Gardner,
6 Trower,
7 M. H. Turnbull.

Medals of merit were presented to the following Students:

To Mr. H. Hope, ...In Persian.
To Mr. W. Ewer, ...In Hindoostanee.

STUDENTS WHO ENTERED ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN FEBRUARY, 1805

CLASSED IN THE ORDER OF GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

1. Mr. T. C. Scott,—Obtained a Degree of Honor in Persian.—Obtained a Degree of Honor in Hindoostanee.—Fourth place in Arabic.—Held a Public Disputation in Persian.—Held a Public Disputation in Hindoostanee.
2. Mr. M. H. Turnbull,—Obtained a Degree of Honor in Persian.—Obtained a Degree of Honor in Hindoostanee.—Held a Public Disputation in Persian.—Held a Public Disputation in Hindoostanee.—Obtained the Second Prize in Arabic.—Obtained the first Prize in Persian Writing.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.
3. Mr. J. Littledale,—Obtained a Degree of Honor in Persian.—Obtained a Degree of Honor in Hindoostanee.—Obtained the first Prize in Arabic.—Held a Public Disputation in Persian.—Pronounced a declamation in Arabic.—Honorary Reward in Classics.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.
4. Mr. J. Marjoribanks,—Obtained a Degree of Honor in the Bengalee Language.—Pronounced a Declamation in Bengalee Language.—Fifth place in Persian.—Obtained the Second Prize in Bengalee Writing.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.
5. Mr. W. Fraser,—Obtained the Third Prize in Bengalee.—Obtained the third Prize in Arabic.—Ninth place in the Persian Language.
6. Mr. H. Shakespear,—Obtained the fourth Prize in the Hindoostanee Language.—Seventh place in the Persian Language.—Obtained the first Prize in Persian Writing.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.

7.

7. Mr. H. Hope,—Sixth place in the Persian Language.—Seventh place in the Hindoostanee.—Fifth place in Arabic.—Honorary Reward in Classics.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.
8. Mr. H. Alexander,—Sixth place in the Hindoostanee.—Tenth in Persian.—Obtained the first Prize in Nagree Writing.
9. Hon'ble Mr. E. Gardner,—Eighth place in Persian.—Ninth place in Hindoostanee.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.
10. Mr. S. Bird,—Fourth place in the Bengalee.—Eighth place in the Hindoostanee.—Obtained the first Prize in Bengalee Writing.
11. Mr. W. Trower,—Obtained the first Prize in the Mahratta Language.—Pronounced a Declamation in the Mahratta Language.—Eleventh in Persian at a former Examination.—Prize English Essay.—Honorary Reward in the French Language.
12. Mr. C. R. Martin,—Seventh in the Bengalee.—Seventeenth in Hindoostanee.—Twenty-first in Persian.—Fifth in Mahratta Language.
13. St. John Moore,—Third in Mahratta.—Fifth in Bengalee.
14. Mr. C. W. Gardiner,—Sixth in Bengalee.—Fourth in Mahratta.—Honorary Reward in Classics.
15. Mr. W. H. Lippott,—Twenty-second in Hindoostanee.
16. Mr. A. Mackenzie, Thirtieth in Hindoostanee, former Examination.
17. Mr. G. C. Cary.—Thirteenth in Bengalee.

Mr. G. Saunders, Mr. W. Cracroft, and Mr. A. Campbell,—Detached from College, and appointed to Assistantships in 1804.

Mr. J. B. Elliott,—In the first Class Hindoostanee at the Examination in January, 1803, at which time he received a Medal of Merit.

College of Fort William, July 25, 1805.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Council of the College, held on the 15th July, 1805.

Ordered, that the thanks of the Council of the College be communicated to the Reverend and Right Worshipful the Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford, for his offer in the name of that University, to present to the College of Fort William, copies of the Books printed at the Clarendon Press.

Ordered, that the thanks of the Council of the College be communicated to Peter Speke, Esq. for the valuable Books presented by him to the College of Fort William.

Ordered, that the thanks of the Council of the College be communicated to Captain Francis Wilford, for the valuable Manuscripts in the Sunskrit Language, presented by him to the College of Fort William.

Ordered, that the thanks of the Council of the College be communicated to Burrish Crisp, Esq. for the valuable Book presented by him to the College of Fort William.

By Order of the Council
of the College,
C. ROTHMAN, *Secretary.*

No.

No. VI.

AN
ACCOUNT OF
THE FIFTH
PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS
IN THE
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Held on the 3d March, 1806; with the Speech delivered on that occasion, by the Right Honorable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, *as Visitor of the College.*

College of Fort William, March 8, 1806.

On Monday, the 3d Instant, being the day appointed by the Honorable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Governor General, Visitor of the College of Fort William,' for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages, the Governors, Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, assembled at half past Nine o'Clock at the Government House.

At ten o'clock, the Honorable the Visitor entered the Room, where the Disputations were to be held.

In front of the Visitor's Chair, seats were placed for the Professors, and for such Students as were to maintain the Disputations, or to receive Prizes and Honorary Rewards.

As soon as the Honorable the Visitor had taken his seat, the Public Exercises commenced in the following order:

FIRST.—PERSIAN.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—"The Persian Language is not to be "studied so much for any knowledge to be acquired "by it of Oriental Literature; as to furnish a medium of communication with the Natives of the "British Territories in India."

Respondent, ...	Mr. Christian.
First Opponent, ...	Mr. Lwer.
Second Opponent, ...	Mr. F. D. Gordon.
Moderator, ...	M. Lumsden, Esq.

SECOND.—MUHRATTA.

DECLAMATION.

Subject.—"Fall of the Muhratta Empire."

By Mr. Chapman.

THIRD.—HINDOOSTANEE.

DECLAMATION.

Subject.—"The knowledge of the Asiatic Lan-"guages, is of greater advantage to the Public Ser-"vice in India, than any other Branch of Learning."

By Mr. Christian.

FOURTH.

FOURTH.—ARABIC.

DECLAMATION.

Subject.—"Praise of the Arabic Language."

By Mr. Ewer.

The casual indisposition of three principal Students, viz. William Dorin, William Wilberforce Bird, and Henry Newnham, occasioned the deficien [illegible] ted number of Exercises on this day.

As soon as the Disputation and Declamations were concluded, the Vice Provost proceeded to present to the Honorable the Visitor, those Students of the College who were entitled under Statute VIII. to receive Degrees of Honor, and whose presentation had been previously directed by the Visitor. The Vice Provost publickly read the Certificate granted by the Council of the College to each Student respectively, specifying the high proficiency which he had made in the Oriental Languages, and also the regularity of his conduct during his residence at College. When the Certificate had been read, the Visitor presented to each Student the Honorary Diploma, inscribed on Vellum in the Oriental character; purporting that the Committee of public Examination having declared that the Student had made such proficiency in certain of the Oriental Languages, as entitled him to a Degree of Honor in the same, the Visitor was pleased to confer the said Degree in conformity to the said Statute.

Students now leaving College, on whom the Honorable the Visitor was pleased to confer a Degree of Honor on this occasion, were

Hugh George Christian,
William Dorin,
Walter Ewer,
Henry Newnham, and
Edward Parry.

After the Degrees of Honor had been conferred, the Prizes, Medals, and Honorary Rewards, adjudged at the late Public Examination, were distributed by the Provost, in presence of the Visitor, to the following Students now leaving College:

Hugh George Christian,
William Dorin,
Walter Ewer,
Henry Newnham,
Edward Parry,
William Wilberforce Bird,
William Beckford Gordon,
Charles Chapman, and
Richard Walpole.

Honorary Rewards were presented at the same time to the following Junior Students remaining in College:

George John Romney,
William Fairlie Clark,
Nathaniel John Halhed,
Robert Brown, and
Henry Ellis.

The particular Prizes adjudged to each Student will be found in the annexed Report.

After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been distributed, [illegible]ted; the Honorable the Visitor was pleased to deliver the following Speech:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM,

By that [illegible] dispensation of Providence which has deprived the British Nation, and the British Empire in India, of the public services of that great and venerable Nobleman who lately presided in this Government, the charge of superintending the conduct and the interests of the College of Fort William has devolved upon me; and it has become my duty on the present occasion to address you upon those subjects which the progress and effects of this Institution since the period of time when its Illustrious Founder last addressed you, have suggested to my observation.

On the occasion of the First Public Disputation holden in the College of Fort William, (when the absence of the Visitor imposed upon me the duty of presiding in the assembly of its Officers and Students) I stated my conviction that the progressive operation of those advantages which had been manifested even at that early period of the Institution, would realize its intended benefits, and justify the expectations of that wisdom which planned, and that energy which animated the progress of this judicious system of public education.

My judgment has been confirmed by the experience of every successive year, and by the sentiments which at each successive Disputation have been delivered by the Illustrious Founder of the College of Fort William.

Although the practical instruments of every branch of that system of literary instruction which the Institution was intended to embrace, have not been attainable in this distant quarter of the British dominions, those branches of projected education which we have had the means of prosecuting, have been cultivated beyond the limits of our most sanguine expectations.

The study of the Oriental Languages [illegible] necessarily constituted a primary object of the Institution. The indispensable necessity of acquiring a correct and practical knowledge of one or more of the Oriental Languages for the efficient discharge of the duties of every department of the administration, has been sufficiently illustrated on former occasions; and the success with which that study has been prosecuted by the Students of the College, has been manifested not only by the result of the public Examinations and Disputations; but by the beneficial application of their acquired knowledge to the duties of the public service.

The prescribed studies of the College have also produced the important collateral advantages of extending those habits of application, and of regular attention to business, which are so essentially requisite in every public situation; and I discharge a satisfactory part of my duty in declaring, that as far as my information has extended, those Students of the College who have been distinguished for their proficiency in its prescribed studies, and have been employed in public situations, have maintained the credit, and demonstrated the advantages of the Institution, stit[illegible] by the distinguished merit of their general conduct, and by their peculiar ability, industry, and judgment, in the execution of the duties committed to their charge.

The momentous occurrences of preceding years have [illegible] occasions for employing the talents and exertions of some of the most meritorious Students of the College in the arduous and important duties of the diplomatic branch of the public service; and it is a [illegible] of justice equally due to the merits of those Students, and to the credit of the College, principally to ascribe the ability with which they have conducted the duties of their respective stations, to their laudable improvement of the advantages of study and education, which this Institution is exclusively calculated to afford.

For this single branch of public education therefore (the study of the Oriental Languages,) experience has shewn that the advantages of this Institution are commensurate with the importance of the most essential interests of the British Empire in India.

An opinion has, I understand, prevailed, that the Oriental Seminary established in England under the authority of the Honorable the Court of Directors, is calculated ultimately to supersede the existing Institution of the College of Fort William.

I deem it proper therefore to take this opportunity of stating, that the Oriental Seminary founded in England, is not intended to supersede the College of Fort William, and it is my deliberate opinion, that the system of Oriental study projected in England, *will tend to support* the efficiency of this

Institution, and to accelerate its operation by affording to the youth who are destined for this Country the advantages of an earlier proficiency in those branches of knowledge, which are considered to be peculiarly adapted to the nature of their future duties, and of an earlier acquisition of the rudiments of the Oriental Languages.

The combined operation of these Institutio ll enable the Students to extend their acquire n a degree unattainable under the limited of their studies in the College of Fort William, without the aid of the advantages of previous preparation, which the Seminary in England is intended to afford.

The establishment of the Oriental Seminary in England therefore constitutes an additional motive for maintaining the efficiency of the College of Fort William; and for employing every effort of individual zeal, activity, and attention, in promoting the objects of its Institution.

I am happy to find, that the result of the Public Examinations in the present year, has been highly creditable to the character of the College, to the zeal and ability of the Professors, and to the diligence and merit of the Students.

Five more Students who have obtained Degrees of Honor for their great proficiency in the Oriental Languages, have been added to the public service:

Mr. Hugh George Christian,
Mr. William Dor n,
Mr. Walter Ewer,
Mr. Henry Newnham, and
Mr. Edward Parry.

Of

these gentlemen, Mr. Christian has merited the peculiar distinction of a Degree of Honor in three Languages. This distinction has not been acquired by any Student of the College, since the year 1803.

It will be in the recollection of this assembly, that the late illustrious Visitor, Marquis Wellesley, in his address delivered on the occasion of the Public Dispu[illegible] w[illegible] took place in the month of September [illegible]03, recommended a more general attention to the Vernacular Language of Bengal. I observe with great satisfaction the effect of this recommendation in the progressive improvement of several of the Students who have directed their attention to the acquisition of that useful Language, in which

Mr. Hugh George Christian,
Mr. Henry Newnham, and
Mr. Edward P[illegible],

have obtained Degrees of Honor.

The Exercises of the present year have also been distinguished by the successful study of the Laws and Regulations enacted for the Government of the British Territories in India.

The Students who have been distinguished by their proficiency in this branch of important knowledge, are

Mr. William Wilberforce Bird,
Mr. Walter Ewer, and
Mr. Henry Newnham.

Adverting to the degree of proficiency which these Students have attained in the acquisition of the Oriental Languages, their successful study of the Laws and Regulations affords a distinguished proof of meritorious diligence.

In concluding my observations upon the progressive course of study in the College of Fort William during the last year, I deem it proper to state, that in the distribution of appointments to the Students now about to engage in the public service [illegible] attention will be paid to their respective degrees of literary qualification, and to the recommendations of the Council of the College.

It must occasionally happen, that situations in the public service, which the Students who have obtained Degrees of Honor are deemed qualified to fill, may not be vacant at the period of their quitting the College. In such cases, an order will be recorded on the proceedings of the Government, providing for their nomination to suitable Offices as vacancies may occur [illegible].

But the principles of a just, and efficient system of public administration which suggest the expediency of rewarding distinguished merit in the Students of the College by their nomination to Offices of trust and emolument, equally impose upon this Government the duty of manifesting its disapprobation of those Students who shall violate the Statutes of the College, or neglect the advantages of study and improvement which the Institution affords.

I trust therefore that a just appreciation of the public honor, and reward which awaits the proficiency of the Students in the objects of their respective studies, and a due sense of the unfavourable consequences which must attend their misconduct or neglect, will animate the exertions of the Students in the acquisition of those branches of knowledge, which are so manifestly requisite for the efficient discharge of the duties of their future situations in the service, and the means of which are so amply afforded by the established system of instruction in the College of Fort William.

Satisfied that the most important interests of the British Government in India are connected with the efficiency of this Institution, I shall consider a vigilant observation of the conduct of the Students, and of the progress of their studies, a due enforcement of the Statutes, and an unremitted attention to every department of the College to constitute a primary obligation of my public duty.

From the experience of the past however, I entertain the most confident expectation, that the general conduct of the Students, [illegible] the assiduous attention of the Professors, and the zealous activity of all the Officers of the College, will continue to merit every possible demonstration of public approbation and applause.

In reviewing the literary works published under the auspices of the College during the last year, I notice with sentiments of peculiar satisfaction, an Elementary Analysis of the Laws and Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India.

The facility which this work is calculated to afford to the study of the Laws and Regulations, and the practical advantage which may be derived from it, in the administration of them, render it peculiarly valuable both to the College and the Public. The design and execution of the work are equally creditable to the zeal, industry, and ability of its distinguished Author, Mr. John Herbert Harington, the Second Judge of the Court of Sudr Deewanee and Nizamut Udaluts, and Professor of the Laws and Regulations of the British Government in India.

Mr. Harington's application of the inconsiderable portion of leisure time, which the duties of his arduous and important public situation have afforded, to the accomplishment of this laborious undertaking, manifests a degree of public spirit, and individual industry, to which perhaps no other parallel can be found than in the eminent exertions and scientific labors of his Colleague, Mr Henry Thomas Colebrooke, to which the College and the Public are indebted for various important additions to the general stock of literary knowledge and instruction.

The assiduous attention of both these able and respectable public Officers to the interests of this Institution, both as Professors and Members of the Council of the College, reflects the highest credit upon their character and talents, and establishes their claim to the public approbation and applause.

Other works of great utility and merit have also distinguished the literary labors of the past year;

A Hindoostanee Dictionary now in the Press;

A general History of the Hindoos;

A review of the manners and customs of the Hindoos.

For the two last mentioned works, we are indebted ed to the labor and ability of some of the learned Natives attached to the College.

It is highly satisfactory to me to observe the Native Officers of the College, imbibing the spirit of literary industry and employing their talents and acquirements in the cultivation and diffusion of literature and science.

There are also various other useful and ingenious works, which under the patronage of the College, have engaged the labors of several scientific persons antecedent to the past year, and have either been actually published, or are now in the Press.

I deem it an act of justice to the industry and ability of Mr. Mathew Lumsden, the first Assistant to the Persian and Arabic Professor, to notice in terms of peculiar approbation, the Grammar of the Persian Language, which has long engaged the labors of that gentleman. The acknowledged defects of every work of that description now extant, have rendered the construction of an accurate Grammar of that Language peculiarly desirable. Mr. Lumsden's extensive knowledge of Arabic and Persian, has enabled him to discover the true principles of the dialect of Persia as it at present exists in its condition of intimate combination with the Language of Arabia; and with singular judgment and discernment, Mr. Lumsden has adapted the construction of the Persian Language to the principles of general Grammar.

The completion of this valuable work will materially facilitate the acquisition of the Persian Language, will constitute an important addition to the existing stock of philological knowledge, and will reflect distinguished credit on its Author, and on the Institution which has encouraged and promoted it.

I have received with great satisfaction the information that under the patronage of the Asiatic Society, the Society of Missionaries at the Danish settlement of Serampore, aided and superintended by the ability of Mr. Carey, Professor of the Sanscrit and Bengalee Languages, has undertaken the translation of some of the most ancient and authentic works of literature in the former of those Languages.

The greatest advantages may be expected to the interests of Eastern literature from this co-operation of the Asiatic Society with the College of Fort William, in facilitating the acquisition of Oriental knowledge and science.

I notice also with peculiar satisfaction the extensive and valuable collection of Books which now enriches the Library of the College of Fort William.

The preservation and augmentation of the collection of Eastern Manuscripts, afford the only means of arresting the progressive destruction of Oriental learning. Since the dismemberment of the Moohummudan Empire, those works have been dispersed over India, and have been exposed to the injuries and hazards of time, accident, and neglect. It is worthy of the ambition of this great Empire to employ every effort of its influence in preserving from destruction and decay, these valuable Records of Oriental History, Science, and Religion, and in encouraging individuals who may be in possession of scarce and valuable literary works, to promote this important object by depositing works of that description in the Library of the College.

I am happy to learn that the descriptive catalogue of the Books and Manuscripts, which constituted the Library of Tipoo Sooltan, has been completed by the industrious labors of Captain Charles Stewart, Second Assistant to the Persian Professor. I understand it is the intention of Captain Stewart, who has proceeded to England, to print that useful and interesting document.

I cannot close my view of the literary branch of this Institution, without adverting to the advantages which may be expected to be derived both in Europe and in Asia, from this mutual cultivation of Asiatic and European learning.

The numerous works which have been published under the auspices of the College in the course of the last six years, will not only open to the learned in Europe, ample sources of information on all subjects of Oriental History and Science, but will afford to the various Nations and Tribes of India, and especially to those which compose the body of our Indian subjects, a more favorable view, and a more just and accurate conception of the British Character, Principles, and Laws, than they have hitherto been enabled to form; and may be expected gradually to diffuse among them a spirit of civilization, and an improved sense of those genuine principles of morality and virtue, which are equally calculated to promote their happiness, and to contribute to the stability of the British Dominion in India.

A REPORT OF THE

SIXTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

HOLDEN IN JANUARY, 1806.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.

1 Dorin, ...a Medal, & 1500
2 Christian, .a Medal, & 1000
3 Ewer, ...a Medal.

SECOND CLASS.

4 Newnham,
5 Bird,
6 Gordon, T. D.
7 Smyth,
8 Clark,
9 Romney,
10 Ricketts,
11 Wright

THIRD CLASS.

12 Monckton,
13 Loch,
14 Parry,
15 Gordon, W. B.
16 Brown,
17 Ewing,
18 Chapman,
19 Ellis,
20 Glyn,
21 Walpole,
22 Roberdeau,
23 Maxwell,
24 Revely,
25 Pakenham,

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.

1 Christian,.a Medal, & 1500
2 Dorin, ...a Medal, & 1000
3 Newnham, .a Medal,
4 Bird.

SECOND CLASS.

5 Smyth,
6 Clark,
7 Wright,
8 Siddons,
9 Parry,
10 Monckton,
11 Ricketts,
12 Revely,
13 Williams,
14 Romney,
15 Gordon, W. B.
16 Pakenham,
17 Walpole,
18 Maxwell,
19 Ewer,
20 Loch,
21 Chapman,
22 Gardiner.

THIRD CLASS.

23 Ellis,
24 Brown,
25 Colvin,
26 Glyn.

BENGALEE.

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.

		Rs.
1 Christian	a Medal, &	1000
2 Parry,	a Medal, &	500
3 Newnham,	a Medal.	

SECOND CLASS.

4 Williams,
5 Pakenham,
6 Sheldon,
7 Chapman,
8 Ricketts,
9 Romney,
10 Money.

HINDOOSTANEE.

27 Tytler,
28 Mason,
29 Dick,
30 Roberdeau,
31 Barwell,
32 Murray,
33 Dawes,
34 Eyre,
35 Warde, G.
36 Thomas,
37 Oakley,
38 Shum,
39 Smith,
40 Mackenzie,
41 Inglis,
42 Ellice,
43 Cuthbert.

ARABIC.

		Rs.
Ewer,	a Medal, and	1500

MUHRATTA.

Chapman,……………a Medal.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

		Rs.
1 Bird,	a Medal, and	1000

2 Ewer,
3 Dorin,
4 Smyth,
5 Newnham,
6 Gordon, W. B.

PERSIAN WRITING.

		Rs.
1 Christian,	a Medal, and	1000
2 Gordon, W. B.	a Medal, and	500
3 Romney,	a Medal.	

NAGREE

NAGREE WRITING.

		Rs.
1 Bird,	a Medal, and	500
2 Newnham,	a Medal.	

BENGALEE WRITING.

		Rs.
1 Romney,	a Medal, and	500
2 Newnham,	a Medal.	

Absent from the Examination, Messrs. Lowther, Lindsay, Halhed, and W. C. Ward.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

ESSAY OF FIRST TERM OF 1805

Subject.—"On the Establishment of the British "Empire in India."

		Rs.
1 W. W. Bird,	a Medal, and	1000
2 Richard Walpole,	a Medal.	

ESSAY OF SECOND TERM.

Subject.—"On the ultimate improvement of India "in the course of ages under the influence of British dominion, in Learning and Science; in Manners, Morals and Religion."

		Rs.
Mr. William Dorin,	a Medal, and	1000

ESSAY OF FOURTH TERM.

ON THE REGULATIONS.

Subject.—"On the Courts of Civil Justice established in the provinces subject to the Government of Fort William."

		Rs.
1 Henry Newnham,	a Medal, and	1000
2 W. B. Gordon,	a Medal.	

EXAMINATION

EXAMINATION IN THE GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS.

William Dorin, Honorary Reward of Books.

Students leaving College, and entering on the public service in March, 1806, classed in the order of relative proficiency.

1. H. G. Christian,—First class in Hindoostanee.—First in Bengalee.—Second in Persian.—First in Persian Writing.
2. W. Dorin,—First in Persian.—Second in Hindoostanee.—Third in the Laws and Regulations.—Prizes in English Composition; and in the Greek and Latin Classics.
3. W. Ewer,—Proficient in Arabic.—Third in Persian; and 19th in Hindoostanee.—Second in the Laws and Regulations.—Prize in English Composition.
4. H. Newnham,—Third in Hindoostanee.—Third in Bengalee.—Fourth in Persian.—Second in Nagree Writing.—Second in Bengalee Writing.—Prizes in English Composition, and for his Essay on the Laws and Regulations.
5. T. Parry,—Second in Bengalee.—Ninth in Hindoostanee, and fourteenth in Persian.
6. W. W. Bird,—Fourth in Hindoostanee.—Fifth in Persian. First in the Laws and Regulations.—First in Negree Writing.—Prizes in English Composition.
7. M. Ricketts,—Tenth in Persian.—Eleventh in Hindoostanee, and eighth in Bengalee.
8. G. J. Siddons,—Eighth in Hindoostanee.—Sixth in Bengalee.—Prize in English Composition.
9. H. A. Williams,—Fourth in Bengalee.—Thirteenth in Hindoostanee.
10. T. Pakenham,—Fifth in Bengalee.—Sixteenth in Hindoostanee, and twenty-fifth in Persian.
11. C. Chapman,—Proficient in the Muhratta Language.—Seventh in Bengalee, eighteenth in Persian, and twenty-first in Hindoostanee.
12. F. D. Gordon,—Sixth in Persian.
13. P. Monckton,—Tenth in Hindoostanee.—Twelfth in Persian.

14. W. B. Gordon,—Fifteenth in Hindoostanee, and fifteenth in Persian.—Second in Persian Writing.—Prizes in English Composition; and for his Essay on the Regulations.
15. A. Revely,—Twelfth in Hindoostanee, and twenty-fourth in Persian.
16. R. Walpole,—Seventeenth in Hindoostanee, and twenty-first in Persian.—Prize in English Composition.
17. W. Loch,—Thirteenth in Persian, and twentieth in Hindoostanee.
18. C. R. Lindsay,—In Second Class Persian at a former Examination.
19. W. Lowther,—In Second Class Hindoostanee at a former Examination.

MARCH 3d, 1806.

Degrees of Honor were conferred this day, on the following Students:

H. G. Christian, ...	Hindoostanee, Persian and Bengalee.
W. Dorin, ...	Persian and Hindoostanee.
W. Ewer, ...	Persian.
H. Newnham, ...	Bengalee.
E. Parry, ..	Bengalee

Medals of Merit awarded at the Quarterly Examinations, were presented to the following Students:

W. Wilberforce Bird, ...	Laws and Regulations.
Walter Ewer, ...	Laws and Regulations,
William Dorin, ...	Persian and Hindoostanee Languages.
N. J. Halhed, ...	Persian and Hindoostanee Languages.
W. Fairlie Clark, ...	Persian and Hindoostanee Languages.
G. J. Romney, ...	Persian and Hindoostanee Languages.
Robert Brown, ...	Persian and Hindoostanee Languages.
Henry Ellis, ...	Persian and Hindoostanee Languages.

By Order of the Council
of the College,
W. HUNTER, *Secretary.*

No.

No. VII.

AN
ACCOUNT OF
THE SIXTH
PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS
IN THE
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Held on the 2d March, 1807; with the Spe
delivered on that occasion, by the Honor
SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, *Baronet, as*
of the College.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, MA

ON Monday, the 2d Instant, being th
ed by the Honorable SIR GEORGE HILA
Baronet, Governor General, Visitor of the
of Fort William, for the Public Disputations in
Oriental Languages, the Governors, Officers, P
fessors and Students of the College, assembled a
ten o'clock at the Government House.

At half past ten o'Clock, the Honorable the Visitor entered the Room, where the Disputations were to be held.

In front of The Visitor's Chair, Seats were placed for the Professors, and for such Students as were to maintain the Disputations, or to receive Prizes and Honorary Rewards

As soon as the Honorable the Visitor had taken his seat, the Public Exercises commenced in the following order:

FIRST.—HINDOOSTANEE.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—"In the study of an Asiatic Language the primary object should be, not the acquiring of words only, but a thorough knowledge of its peculiarities in construction, idiom, and usage."

Respondent,............Mr Glyn.
First Opponent,..........Mr. Brown.
Second Opponent, ...Mr. Halhed.
Moderator,..............Captain James Mouat.

SECOND.—PERSIAN.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—"The study of Logic is useful towards the investigation of truth."

Respondent,..............Mr. Brown.
First Opponent,........Mr. Glyn.
Second Opponent,.......Mr. Clark.
Moderator,.............M. Lumsden, Esq.

THIRD.

THIRD [illegible] BENGALEE.

DISPUTATION

[illegible] "A knowledge of the Bengalee Language [illegible] great importance for the transaction of [illegible]ness in Bengal."

[illegible]ndent, ……Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Opponent, ……Mr. T[illegible]ler.
[illegible]ond Opponent, ……Mr. [illegible]
[illegible], ……[illegible] W. Carey.

[illegible] the Disputation [illegible] concluded, the [illegible] of the College Council presented to the [illegible] the Visitor, those Students of the College who were entitled under Statute VIII. to receive [illegible] of Honor, and whose presentation had been previously directed by The Visitor. The [illegible] of the College Council publicly read the [illegible] granted by the Council of the College to each Student respectively, specifying the high proficiency [illegible] in the Oriental Languages, [illegible] of his conduct during his residence in College. When the Certificate had been read The Visitor presented to each Student the Honorary Diploma, inscribed on Vellum in the Oriental character; purporting that the Committee of Public Examination having declared that [illegible] had made such proficiency in certain of [illegible] Oriental Languages, as entitled him to a Degree of Honor in the same. The Visitor was pleased [illegible] Degree in conformity to the said [illegible]

[illegible]nts now leaving College, on whom The

Honorable The Visitor was pleased to confer a Degree of Honor on this occasion, were

Robert Brown,
Robert Thomas John Glyn,
William Parke Clark,
George James Romney, and
Henry Ellis.

After the Degree of Honor had been conferred, the Prizes, Medals, and Honorary Rewards, adjudged at the late Public Examination, were distributed by the President of the College Council, in presence of the Visitor, to the following Students now leaving College:

Robert Brown,
Robert Thomas John Glyn,
William Parke Clark,
George James Romney, and
Henry Ellis.

Prizes and Honorary Rewards were presented at the same time to the following Junior Students remaining in College:

Alexander Fraser Tytler,
Edward Richard Barwell,
Alexander John Colvin, and
Thomas Sisson.

The particular Prizes adjudged to each Student will be found in the annexed Report.

After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been distributed, The Honorable The Visitor was pleased to deliver the following Speech:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM,

The duty imposed upon the Patron and Visitor of the College of Fort William, of addressing its assembled Officers and Students, on the occasion of [illegible] annual Disputations, becomes a service of congratulation, when a review of the general conduct of the Institution and of the labors of its Students enables him to address you in the language of applause and approbation. But the satisfaction of expressing the sentiments of praise on these occasions, is augmented by the reflection, that the merits which demand it, at once afford a proof of the actual attainment of the objects of this Institution, and justify a confident expectation of its continued prosperity and success.

Reviewing the Public Examinations of the past year, I am happy to observe the attention which has been afforded [illegible] important branch of study, the vernacular [illegible] of Bengal, and the general proficiency [illegible] has resulted from it, beyond the exp[illegible] former years. A similar observation is applicable to the study of the Hindoostanee Language; and I remark with satisfaction, that the general progress in the study of the Persian Language, which has uniformly been cultivated with distinguished diligence and success, has equalled the proficiency of former years.

I have great pleasure in being enabled to state that the diligence and attention of all the Professors of the College, in promoting and assisting the study of those branches of knowledge which they respectively superintend has been such as to demand the expression of my public approbation.

Among the Students whose industry and proficiency in the acquirement of the Oriental Languages have been particularly distinguished, I deem it an act of justice to name the following gentlemen.

Mr. Robert Brown,
Mr. Robert Thomas John Glyn, and
Mr. Henry Ellis

Although these gentlemen have not been attached to the College one year and a half, Mr. Brown has attained the first rank in the Persian, and the third in the Hindoostanee classes; and Mr. Glyn, the first in the Hindoostanee, and the second in the Persian classes; and have received Degrees of Honor in both those languages. Mr. Ellis has attained the second rank among the Students of the Language of Bengal, and has received a Degree of Honor in that language. I notice also with peculiar *satisfaction the great proficiency of Mr. Brown in* the useful acquirement of the art of Persian and Nagree writing.

With reference to the short duration of their studies, I consider it my duty to notice the meritorious example of these gentlemen, as a subject of general imitation.

Exclusively of the gentlemen above named, Mr. Romney and Mr. Clerk among the Students now about to leave the College, have been distinguished by Degrees of Honor and the former of these gentlemen has manifested an extraordinary degree of skill in the art of Persian writing. I am happy to avail myself of this public occasion, to manifest the

satisfaction

[illegible] n I derive from the proficiency which [illegible] gentlemen have acquired in the objects of their respective studies.

Among the gentlemen now about to leave the College, I am concerned to observe the names of [illegible] whose proficiency in the prescribed studies, has not been proportioned to the period of their residence in the College, and to the advantages which it has afforded them. To these gentlemen, I earnestly recommend the exertion of their endeavours to retrieve the deficiencies of their anterior application, as the means by which alone they can reasonably expect to participate equally with others in the benefits and distinctions of the public service.

To the gentlemen who have meritoriously profited by the opportunities of study afforded to them in the College of Fort William, and who are now about to engage in the line of the public service, I recommend an assiduous attention to the preservation and improvement of the advantages which they have acquired. Their diligence and application in the College, afford a presage of successful assiduity in the duties of the situations to which they may be appointed, and of that distinction and prosperity which attend the honorable efforts of zeal, industry, and [illegible]

[illegible] Students who remain in the College, I recommend an emulation of the merits of those gentlemen whose assiduity and acquirements have entitled them to the distinction of public approbation and reward. Under the recent arrangements for the regulation of the College, their early transfer to the duties of the public service, will de on their proficiency in the prescribed objects of their studies, and their future interests will be materially promoted or impeded in the degree in which they may qualify themselves, by the successful prosecution of their studies, for the labors of an official situation.

The arrangements to which I have adverted, and which embrace a limitation of the objects of study prescribed by the original institutes of the College of Fort William, are founded on the preparatory Collegiate Institution established in England, under the immediate patronage of the Honorable the Court of Directors. The purpose of that Institution is, to afford to gentlemen destined for the Civil Service of the Company, an early opportunity of acquiring those branches of knowledge which the service requires, and which are more easily attainable in England than in this Country, and of becoming initiated in the elements of those studies for the attainment of perfection in which, the College of Fort William is exclusively calculated. The objects of the College of Fort William therefore, must derive permanent support and assistance from the Institution of the College at Hertford. Upon these principles of co-operation, the arrangements for the regulation of the College of Fort William, have been finally determined by the authority of the Court of Directors, which has now confirmed the intimation conveyed to you in my address at the last Public Assembly of the Officers and Students of the College, that the Oriental Seminary founded in England, was not intended int[illegible]d [illegible] to supercede the College of Fort William, [illegible]d be directed to support the efficiency of [illegible]titution, and to accelerate its operation.

[illegible] literary labors of the past year in the Col-[illegible] Fort William, my attention has been attract-[illegible] following works

A [illegible]ian Translation of the Hidaya, now in the Press. [illegible]he publication of this work, may be expected to afford essential assistance both to the Honorable Company's Servants, and to the Natives of this Country, in the study and application of the Moohummudan Law.

A concise view of the Copernican system of Astronomy, the labor of Maoluvee Ubool K[illegible] and executed under the tuition of Dr William Hunter, the Secre[illegible] of the College, whose [illegible] in various branches of science [illegible] stu[illegible], and [illegible]hose zeal and ability in [illegible] discharge of the duties of his station, and in the execution of [illegible] which have engaged his [illegible] public testimony of ap[illegible]ation. It may be expected that this useful and ingenious compilation, will be followed by other elementary works calculated to diffuse among the natives of India, the knowledge and advantage of the improved sciences of Europe.

When I had last the honor of addressing you, I noticed with sentiments of merited applause, an Elementary Analysis of the Laws and Regulations for [illegible]vernment of the British Territories in India, the work of Mr. John Herbert Harington. I am happy to learn that Mr. Harington, notwithstanding his important official avocations, has continued his labors in the prosecution of that useful work, with the same ability and success which distinguished its commencement; and I understand that previously to the publication of the second part of the Analysis, (that which relates to Criminal Law,) Mr. Harington proposes to prefix to it a view of the Moohummudan Criminal Law, as modified by the Regulations of Government, constituting an important and valuable addition to the original work.

Although my duty merely requires that I should notice the works which are undertaken and executed under the auspices of the College, I cannot refuse myself the gratification of adverting on this occasion to the recent publication of a work executed by Mr. Edward Colebrooke, the Second Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the division of Patna, entitled "A Digest of the Regulations." The great practical utility of this work, in facilitating not only a reference to the Laws and Regulations applicable to every subject of internal arrangement, trial and adjudication, but also the acquisition of an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the system under which the Laws and Regulations are administered, and the industry, judgment and ability manifested in the execution of that work, entitle its ingenious and highly respectable author, to distinguished commendation.

On an occasion which demands a review of the progress of study in the College of Fort William, my duty requires me to advert to the general con

duct

he Students, which under the operation of
ual principles of this Institution, equally
[illegible] progress of erudition, is a subject of vigi-
[illegible] observation; and I am happy to find that
[illegible] ces of deviation from the paths of virtue
lity have occurred of a nature to require
rsion, and that the general conduct of the
is entitled to the praise of rectitude and pro-
am concerned however to remark that the
s so repeatedly issued on the subject of
al expenditure, have not received from the
n general, that degree of attention, which
tance demands. I observe with regret,
al of the Students who are now about to
College are burthened with debts to a con-
[illegible] d that many among those of the
[illegible] tude [illegible] on whom the prescribed de-
[illegible] ve [illegible] received, have considerably ex-
ceeded [illegible] xpenditure, the amount of their al-
lowances. I have reason also to believe, that the
[illegible] remark is applicable to the large proportion of
the Students, whose declarations have not been obtained. As the allowances granted to the Students while attached to the College, are sufficient for every purpose of comfort and reasonable indulgence, no valid plea can be assigned to justify an habitual excess of expenditure beyond the limit of the established allowance.

Independently of the personal distress and embar-
[illegible] ttendant on an accumulation of debt, the
[illegible] the Government may eventually be ex-
[illegible] ard, in the persons of its officers, by th
consequence

consequences of that state of dependance in which every individual is more or less involved by the pressure of accumulated debt. In every point of view therefore, it becomes the duty of those who preside over this institution, to enforce by every practicable means the observance of a just and necessary economy, in the expences of the Students.

For these reasons I think it proper to declare, that in a general point of view, I shall consider an accumulation of debt, as counterbalancing in a material degree, whatever merits the Students may possess in other respects, and that in all cases in which a competition of claims may arise, between Students of both descriptions, the preference will be given to those who have confined their expenditure within the limit of their allowance.

I have recently had occasion to renew the existing injunctions upon this subject, and I deem it necessary thus publickly to require from the Students remaining in the College, a strict attention to those injunctions.

This single subject of unavoidable animadversion, does not preclude me from the satisfaction of expressing the high opinion which I entertain of the general spirit of industry and propriety of conduct which prevails among the Students, and of the success of this Institution in the most material objects of its establishment. As those objects are inseparably connected with the most essential interests of the Government of this Empire, the prosperity of the College of Fort William, must ever be a subject of anxious solicitude to my mind. My vigilant observation [illegible] will continue to be directed to the [illegible] of the Students in the prosecution of their [illegible] their observance, neglect, or violation [illegible] and Institutions; and I shall [illegible] occasion, support the efficient operation of [illegible] any provisions which are calculated to promote and reward the merits of industry, emulation [illegible] propriety of conduct, and to discourage the vices of indolence, neglect and immorality among the Students of the College of Fort William.

A REPORT OF THE

SEVENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JANUARY, 1807.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

		Rs.
1 [illegible],	a Medal, &	1500
2 [illegible]n, ..	a Medal, &	1000
3 [illegible] ..	a Medal.	

SECOND CLASS.

4 [illegible],
5 Colvin,
6 Wright,
7 Smyth,
8 Ellis.

THIRD CLASS.

Ewing,
Tytler,
11 Mason,
12 Halhed,
13 Dick,

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

		Rs.
1 Glyn, ...	a Medal, &	1500
2 Clark, ..	a Medal, &	1000
3 Brown, ..	a Medal.	

SECOND CLASS.

4 Romney,
5 Colvin,
6 Smyth,
7 Halhed,
8 Ellis,
9 Wright,
10 Maxwell,
11 Mason,
12 Burwell, sen.
13 Tytler,
14 Gardiner,

PERSIAN.

PERSIAN

[illegible] Cuthbert,
[illegible] Roberdeau.

SUNSKRIT.

Romney.

ARABIC.

Romney.

MUHRATTA.

1 Tytler, ...a Medal.
2 Halhed.

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.
1 Romney, a Medal, & 1000
2 Ellis, ...a Medal, & 500
3 Tytler, ...a Medal.

SECOND CLASS.

4 Dick,
5 Barwell, sen.
6 Maxwell,
7 Halhed.

THIRD CLASS.

8 Monckton,
9 Ward, W. C.
10 Money,
11 Gardiner,
12 Ellice,
13 Oakeley,
14 Smith.

HINDOOSTANEE.

15 Ward, W. C.
16 Alexander,
17 Warde, G.
18 Roberdeau.

THIRD CLASS.

19 Sisson,
20 Johnston,
21 Moore,
22 Cuthbert,
23 Tod,
24 Ellice,
25 Bagge,
26 Oakeley,
27 Porcher,
28 Tucker,
29 Lindsay,
30 Lambert,
31 Bradd[illegible],
32 McNab,
33 Jennings,
34 Smith,
35 B[illegible]grave,
36 Pond
37 Kennedy,
38 Barwell, jun.
39 Harding,
40 Sargent,
41 Morrieson,
42 T. Brown,
43 Barlow,
44 Fraser,
45 Robertson.

PERSIAN WRITING.

Rs
1 Brown, ..a Medal, & 1000
2 Romney, .a Medal, & 500
3 Lindsay,
4 Mason,

PERSIAN WRITING.

PERSIAN WRITING.

7 Johnston,
8 Oakeley.

NAGREE WRITING.

Rs.

1 B[illegible] . [illegible] Medal, & [illegible]0
2 P[illegible],
[illegible]
Johnston,
Lambert,
Smith,
[illegible]
[illegible],
[illegible]
[illegible] W. C.

11 Robardeau,
12 Alexander,
13 Ware, G.
14 Pond,
15 McNabb,
16 Tytler,
17 Harding,
18 Ma[illegible]ieson,
19 Elbera.

BENGALEE WRITING.

Rs.

[illegible] the [illegible] Medal, & 500 3 Monckton,
Bar[illegible] Medal, 4 Ward, W. C.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

S[illegible] 3 Clark,
2 [illegible], 4 Oakeley,

[illegible] ther. } Absent from the Examination.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

ESSAY OF SECOND TERM OF 1801.

Subject.—"On the tendency of the Laws and "Regulations in force for Bengal and its Depen"dencies to promote the security and happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country."

Rs.

[illegible]lis, ...a Medal, & 1000

Students leaving College classed in the order of relative [illegible] proficiency.

1. R[illegible] First in Persian - Third in H[illegible] 4th [illegible] Persian Writing. [illegible] Nagree W[illegible]

2. R. T. J. Glyn,—First in Hindoostanee.—Second
3. W. F. Clark,—Second in Hindoostanee.—Third
4. G. J. Romney,—First in Bengalee.—Fourth in
   tanee.—Fourth in Persian. Second in Persian W
5. H. Ellis,—Second in Bengalee.—Eighth in Persian
   in Hindoostanee.
6. W. C. Smyth,—Sixth in Hindoostanee.—Seventh in Persian.—First in Laws and Regulations.
7. W. Wright,—Sixth in Persian.—Ninth in Hindoostanee.—Second in Laws and Regulations.
8. J. Halhed,—Seventh in Hindoostanee.—Seventh in Bengalee.—Twelfth in Persian.
9. E. Maxwell,—Sixth in Bengalee.—Tenth in Hindoostanee.
10. J. Ewing,—Ninth in Persian.
11. R. B. Gardiner,—Fourteenth in Hindoostanee.—Eleventh in Bengalee.
12. W. C. Ward,—Ninth in Bengalee.—Fifteenth in Hindoostanee.
13. H. W. Money,—Tenth in Bengalee.
14. J. T. Robertdeau,—Fifteenth in Persian.—Eighteenth in Hindoostanee.
15. H. Oakeley,—Thirteenth in Bengalee, and last Class of Hindoostanee.
16. Murray,—Thirteenth in Hindoostanee at a former Examination.

MARCH 2d, 1807.

Degrees of Honor were conferred this day, on the following Students:

Robert Brown,	Persian and Hindoostanee.
Robert Thomas John Glyn,	Hindoostanee and Persian.
William Fairlie Clark,	Hindoostanee and Persian.
George James Romney,	Bengalee, and
Henry Ellis,	Bengalee.

By Order of the Council
of the College,
W. HUNTER, *Secretary*.

No. VIII.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEVENTH PUBLIC DISPUTATION IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Held on the 27th February 1808; with the Speech delivered on that occasion by the Right Honorable Lord MINTO, as Visitor of the College.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 2, 1808.

THE Right Honorable LORD MINTO, Governor General, Visitor of the College of Fort William, having appointed Saturday, the 27th of February, for the Public Disputation in the Asiatic languages, to be held in conformity with the Statutes of the College, the Governors, Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at Ten o'clock, at the Government House; where the Members of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Supreme Court, many of the Civil and Military Officers of the Presidency, with others of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, and a few respectable Natives, were also assembled.

As soon as the Right Honorable the Visitor had taken his seat, the Public Exercises commenced in the following order:

FIRST.—HINDOOSTANEE.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—"In the acquirement of knowledge, "genius cannot avail without application."

Respondent,..........Mr. J. K. Boswell.
First Opponent,..........Mr. Alexander.
Second Opponent,..........M[illegible]
Moderator..........Dr. John Leyden.

SECOND.—PERSIAN.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—"The Persian Language merits attention, not only on account of its utility, and also from the beauties of the compositions in that language."

Respondent,..........Mr. Lindsay.
First Opponent,..........Mr. Alexander.
Second Opponent,..........Mr. Calvin.
Moderator..........M. Lumsden, Esq.

THIRD.—BENGALEE.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—"The Natives of Bengal are happier "under the British than they were under any former Government."

Respondent,..............Mr. Fytler.
Opponent,...... ......Mr. Dick.
Moderator,...... .. ..The Rev. W. Carey.

FOURTH.—ARABIC.

Declamation,...... .. ..Mr. C[illegible]

"On the utility of learning, and the advantages "arising from the institution of literary seminaries."

FIRST.—MUHRATTA.

Declamation,... ....Mr. Sotheby.

"On the utility of the study of the Muhratta "language."

As soon as the Disputations and Declamations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the Right Honorable the Visitor, the several Students of the College, who were entitled under Statute VII. to receive Degrees of Honor, as well as successively the whole of the Students who at the late Examination had been found qualified to enter upon the public service, and had consequently obtained permission from the Visitor to quit the College, under the Rule contained in Section XII. Regulation III 1807. The President read the Certificate granted by the Council of the College to each Student respectively, in pursuance of the above Statute, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the College; and also the general tenor of his conduct, with the amount, if any, of the debt contracted by him during the period of his attachment to the College. When the Certificate had been read, the Visitor presented to each Student, entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The Students on whom the Right Honorable the Visitor was pleased to confer a Degree of Honor on this occasion, and the Languages for their high proficiency in which the Degree of Honor were respectively conferred, are as follow:

Alexander Fraser Tytler,	Persian, Hindoostanee & Bengalee.
Alexander John Colvin,	Persian and Hindoostanee.
William Lindsay,	Persian and Hindoostanee.
Robert Alexander,	Persian and Hindoostanee.
Thomas Sisson,	Persian and Hindoostanee.
James Munro Macnabb,	Persian and Hindoostanee.
Edward Richard Barwell,	Hindoostanee.

The Honorary Prizes and Medals, adjudged at the late Public Examination, were distributed by the President of the College Council, in presence of the Visitor, to the following Students:

Alexander Fraser Tytler,—As per annexed Report.
Alexander John Colvin,—Ditto.
William Lindsay,—Ditto, and Medal as Third in Persian Writing in 1807.
Robert Alexander,—Ditto, and Medal of Merit adjudged in the 2d Term for proficiency in Hindoostanee.
Thomas Sisson,—As per annexed Report.
James Munro Macnabb,—Medals of Merit for proficiency in Hindoostanee in the 2d and 3d Terms.
Edward Richard Barwell,—As per annexed Report.
W. A. Chalmer,—A Medal of Merit adjudged in the 3d Term for proficiency in Hindoostanee; and another at the late Examination for proficiency in Persian.

George

[illegible] As per annexed Report.
[illegible] Jack, Ditto.
[illegible] Ditto.
[illegible] annexed Report [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] ve, As per annexed Report.
[illegible], Ditto.
[illegible], Ditto
[illegible] 1807.

After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been distributed, the Right Honorable the Visitor delivered the following Discourse:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM,

In addressing a body constituted as you are, I have to regret, that the course of my pursuits and occupations has not led to those attainments which can enable me to form a personal judgment on the interesting objects which are peculiarly connected with the solemnities of the present day, much less to bring into this chair the authority of the distinguished and accomplished person who lately filled it. In the delicate and scrupulous office, however, of distributing the honors and rewards, which are annually assigned to talents, application and conduct in this place, I have felt no diffidence, and I shall feel none in performing the remaining duties of the day, by observing on the progressive success of this institution, both in its immediate and peculiar functions for the instruction of youth and in its more general tendency to promote the [illegible] were [illegible] attai-[illegible] a different [illegible], I sit in the exercise of [illegible] personal [illegible] requirements [illegible] deficient judgment has been guided by that of [illegible] and [illegible] men whose enlightened testimonies, I know, cannot mislead me. Speaking therefore, no longer in my individual character, but as I ought, and as I am about to do in that of the [illegible], which I have the honour to bear, I rest on the firm and secure ground, which ought to be the foundation of every act and of every sentiment issuing from such offices, I mean, the collected wisdom, knowledge, and discernment of those, who are qualified, by their station and by personal endowments, to aid me with their counsel.

Supported therefore, by such authority, I am happy to commence my first discourse from this seat, by congratulating the College and the public on the satisfactory and honorable proofs afforded in the present examination, of the growing advantages derived from this Institution, and of the progress continually making towards the accomplishment of its important ends. These gratifying results are evinced both by the proficiency of the Students in the different branches of learning which they have cultivated; and in the valuable additions which have been made to the general stock of Eastern literature, by the learned labours, as well of able men attached to the College, as of other studious persons who drink at the same spring.

If a comparison were drawn between the present

year

[illegible] that [illegible] result would be [illegible] period, and [illegible] ground, the [illegible] happen [illegible] the College [illegible] whom [illegible] in a course of [illegible] the number of [illegible] under the [illegible] will [illegible] with [illegible] view of the subject.

The [illegible] indications of progress [illegible] the [illegible] in the present year [illegible] with the preceding [illegible] a greater [illegible] Students [illegible] sufficiently proficient in the Oriental languages to quit College and to enter on the duties of the service. Twenty names have been [illegible] as competent to the functions of public [illegible]. The number which the examination in the preceding year furnished to the service was fifteen.

I observe, also, with satisfaction, that the number of Students who have presented themselves for examination in the Persian language, has considerably increased. At the former examination the number was fifteen, it is now twenty-seven.

In the preceding year, three Students had attained a sufficient eminence in the knowledge of Persian to be ranked in the first class.

In the present year that number of eminent Persian Scholars is doubled.

In the former year five were placed in the second class.

In the present, nine have attained the same degree of proficiency; and in the present year the same number are found in the two superior classes, as occupied those at the former examination.

It is also worthy of remark, as denoting, either improvement in the mode of instruction, or increased application in the Students, but indicating either way, in effect, a very satisfactory progress in the Institution itself, that a competence in the Collegiate studies, qualifying the Student for the public service, was found to have been obtained this year in a period considerably shorter than appeared to have been the case at the former examination.

Of the fifteen gentlemen who were qualified to leave College in January, 1807, three only had attended College less than two years.

Of the twenty who are this year qualified for the service; ten have attained that proficiency in a shorter period than two years.

Last year the longest period of study was two years and eleven months.

This year the longest period has been two years and five months.

The shorter period at the former examination was one year and three months.

The shortest of this year has been so little as four months, and there is another example of five.

These latter instances indeed of extraordinary and successful application to studies, the difficulties of which have been acknowledged by the most able and the most diligent, should rather be ascribed, no doubt, to the extraordinary efforts and abilities of the individuals to whom I allude, and whom I shall not easily forget to name in their proper place, with the honour that is due to them, than adduced as a fair argument of superiority in the particular period that has happened to produce them. But, in truth, we are en[illegible] general comparative average of time, [illegible] ations, to claim a sensible prog[illegible]s of this College during the last [illegible]

It [illegible] in this place, not to remark, that the progress [illegible] this year, which I have just established, bear a strong testimony to the wisdom of a very material alteration which has been made, since the examination of 1807, in the rules which formerly prevailed respecting the period of attendance on the College of Fort William prescribed to the Students. The whole of the Junior Civil Servants* were formerly attached to the College during a fixed period of three years. The alteration to which I allude was made by Section XII. Regulation III. 1807, which rescinded the former rule, and provides "that their continuance in College will henceforward be regulated by *their proficiency*," and it is added, that "the Patron and Visitor will determine, "from the reports of proficiency made to him after "the public examinations, when the Students may "be permitted to quit the College as having completed the prescribed course of study."

After the system which now subsists for the education of the Company's Junior Servants, was adopted: that is to say, when provision was made in England by instituting the College at Hertford, for the more general branches of instruction, and for an elementary and preparatory introduction to Eastern learning; and when the studies to be pursued at the College of Fort William were limited to the languages of Asia, and to the Laws and Regulations of this Presidency, it became unnecessary to detain the young men destined for the public service, in a state of inaction, during a period which, having been fixed in contemplation of a more extended course of study, would not have been too long for the completion of such a plan, but ceased to be requisite for the contracted and supplementary course reserved for this College. The competence of the Student for the business of India, is now the reasonable measure of his confinement to College, and its protraction beyond that point, becomes unprofitable to the public, and speaking generally, detrimental to the individual.

In these respects, the case, the alteration was salutary; but it was conducive also to another most desirable end; for, by supplying a powerful inducement to diligence and exertion, it infused into the studies of the College that ardour and activity, which a distant and a fixed period of emancipation must have tended to damp and repress. The two causes appear, accordingly, to have produced their corresponding effects, and the efficiency of the new regulation in animating the studious efforts of our young brethren, has been signally manifested on this first occasion, when the test of experience could be applied to it. I think it on that account my duty to declare, that the sense I entertain of its importance will ensure on my part an impartial and inflexible execution of this beneficial rule.

The period of attendance on College, and that of entering on the great theatre of life will be regulated therefore, by the proficiency of each individual in the studies prescribed to him. Those whose diligence may have abridged the term of restraint, will not only enjoy sooner the fruit of their labour, but even the sweets of liberty will be enhanced by honour, and they will carry into their new condition, the reputation and distinction which their former merits had obtained.

I refrain from the more ungracious delineation of the opposite consequences which must accompany the slow entrance of those into the world, who may have permitted a succession of juniors to pass before them, and who will have to endure the uneasy gloom and humiliations which always attend both the consciousness and the display of inferiority. It is enough, in this place to say, that an early or a late entrance into the service, are the first consequences of meritorious or blameable conduct at College. There are undoubtedly other and more important points depending on the same criterion, but I shall speak of them in another part of my discourse.

I have had the satisfaction to confer Degrees of Honour and other marks of approbation and distinction on the gentlemen whom I am about to name.

Mr. Tytler,
Mr. Colvin,

Mr. Lindsay,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Siron,
Mr. Macnabb, and
Mr. Farwell.

The degree of honor is itself an unequivocal testimony of distinguished merit, because the statutes of the College have wisely required such proof of excellence, in those who aspire to it, as diligence and talent united can alone furnish. I am unwilling, however, to pass unnoticed the particular claim to distinction which each of these candidates for honour has successfully asserted.

Mr. Tytler stands in the highest class of Hindoostanee and Persian, and his name is at the head of those who have studied the vernacular language of Bengal. To eminence in two languages, and to the first place in another, his industry and capacity have enabled him to add an elementary acquaintance with a fourth; I mean the Muhratta, a language more immediately connected, indeed, with the service of other Presidencies, but no unprofitable acquisition in some departments of the public service under the government of Bengal.

Mr. Colvin has attained eminence in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, and in the midst of those occupations, has obtained the first place, with the distinction of a Medal, in the study of Arabic.

Mr. Lindsay occupies the first place in the first class of Persian. He is in the highest form of Hindoostanee, and is second only to Mr. Colvin in Arabic. To these successful and various studies, he has added the difficult but valuable accomplishment of high proficiency in writing both the Persian and the Nagree characters. I should do injustice to the talents and application of Mr. Lindsay, if I did not observe that the merit of these numerous acquirements is enhanced by the short period in which he has triumphed over so many difficulties. Mr. Lindsay entered College in the month of November, 1806, and has entitled himself, therefore, to quit it with singular honour in the short space of a year and two months.

Mr. Alexander holds the second place, and stands, therefore, amongst the most eminent both in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, having attained that distinction by the assiduous application of little more than one year and six months.

Mr. Sisson and Mr. Macnabb have furnished other examples of the success, which attends a diligent and vigorous exercise of talents, by rising in a year and a half to the first classes of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages.

And Mr. Barwell has the distinction of possessing the first place in Hindoostanee; the third in the useful language of Bengal, and the first in the Art of Nagree Writing.

I should indulge myself in a wider field of commendation than is warranted by former practice, if I were to recite the names, and it would be no inconsiderable number, of our younger members, who have already given earnest of future eminence, and in this honorable conflict of early talents and virtues, have already seized on stations beyond their standing.

ing. But if their claims on public approbation are not yet mature for this anniversary, do not let them imagine they are unobserved. I have a pleasure in declaring, as Patron and Visitor of this important establishment, that I keep even the youngest in my eye, and while we are gathering on this day the ripe fruit of one abundant Summer, I am happy to contemplate the fair blossom which on its turn is to crown the promise of another.

Forbearing, however, as I do, from the premature notice of good conduct, however commendable in itself, in the first stages of academical life, I should feel far short of a duty at once sacred and grateful to me, if on this day of public testimony to merit I should withhold from acknowledgement and applause two names, low indeed in the list of your College, but already conspicuous in the roll of its honours.

Mr Chalmer, who entered the College of Fort William but last August, has in January been declared to possess a competent proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee, with elementary knowledge of Arabic. A progress so rapid and so remarkable, has required, and therefore evinces, a rare union of distinguished qualities. Labour would alone have conducted him to the same goal, but at a slower pace. Genius, unattended by industry, unstimulated by a liberal love of learning, and undirected by a steady sense of duty, might have made less progress, than ever dullness itself. But abilities and application, vigorously addressed to the discharge of duty, have opened to him the career of life almost in its dawn, and presented to him the early prospect of honour and advantage generally reserved for riper years.

Mr. Sotheby has in four months already merited the following testimonial, which I shall read in the very words with which the learned Council of the College conclude their report of those gentlemen whom they have adjudged to be qualified to leave the College and enter on the public service.

" Mr. Sotheby having attained high proficiency
" in the Hindoostanee, and considerable proficien-
" cy in the Persian and Muhratta languages, ap-
" pears to be fully competent to enter on the public
" service; but as he does not belong to this esta-
" blishment, and as the College Council understand
" he does not at present wish to leave the College,
" his name is not included in the above report."

Every line of this passage appears to me pregnant with praise of the highest quality.

Mr. Sotheby, it is observed, " does not belong to
" this establishment."

That circumstance is a remarkable feature in Mr. Sotheby's case.

The admission of gentlemen belonging to the establishment of other Presidencies, to the College of Fort William, is not in strictness conformable to the regulations which it has pleased the Honourable Court of Directors to appoint on that subject. But the literary thirst of Mr. Sotheby's eager and inquisitive mind, and the sound, well regulated, well directed and ingenuous ambition of his ardent character, were not to be repressed by a general regulation, merely of convenience, made for ordinary cases, but not inflexible, as it has proved, to the individual claims of bright exceptions. Mr. Sotheby, therefore began by surmounting that obstacle, and was warmly welcomed into the very sanctuary which he violated. How well he has justified this deviation from law, and redeemed his own offence and ours, by the fruit which it has borne, the College Council has just apprized us.

The report which I have read states, "that Mr.
" Sotheby having attained high proficiency in the
" Hindoostanee, and considerable proficiency in the
" Persian and Muhratta languages, appears to be
" fully competent to enter on the public service."

As the attainments thus reported by the College Council were made in the short space of four months, and exceed so far the usual atchievements of industry and capacity as to wear almost an air of fable and prodigy, no higher testimony could be borne to those qualities, and to the signal and remarkable degree in which Mr. Sotheby possesses them, than the report which I have just read. Government would surely have concurred in the conclusion which follows, "that Mr. S. was fully competent to enter " on the public service;" and in confirmation of that sentiment, it will not be imagined that marks of confidence and favor, would have been wanting to endowments so worthy of both.

The Report concludes:

" And as the College Council understand he does
" not at present wish to leave the College, his name
" is not included in the above Report."

Eminent as the place undoubtedly is in our esteem, to which the studious energy of Mr. Sotheby has entitled him, it is, I confess, in the point last alluded to that he stands, in my judgment, most remarkably and most honorably distinguished. We are all acquainted with that impatience for manhood, which is in a manner characteristic of youth. There are two ways of asserting that claim, and gratifying that impatience; one, and I fear, the most general, is to assume in haste the forms, costume and habits of men; to emulate their expences, without their means, to copy their ridicules, and to anticipate their vices. The other, and less frequent mode of aspiring to and hastening manhood, is to accumulate knowledge; to mature the mind; and to put on the true properties and character of man. He who in his desire to be, and not to seem a man, consents to prolong, the restraints, the disqualifications, the privations, the dependence of boyhood or youth, is already the man that others would strive in vain to appear. To Mr. Sotheby, the door of restraint was unbarred; the world stood open to his view; and with all the enticements of novelty, of favor, and of honors, invited him to the fellowship of men. He has had the manly judgment, and the manly fortitude to turn his back upon those allurements, and has chosen to merit rather than to possess, the tempting objects which seemed to court his acceptance. He has, indeed, made that choice, which the moral fable of antiquity has taught us, was recommended by wisdom, and rewarded by fame and immortality.

I have dwelt, I confess, somewhat largely, on what appears to me a rare example of early maturity in judgment, talents and character; because I have thought it, in truth, entitled to a place in the Fasti of your College, and *si quid mea Carmina possunt*, the name of Mr. Sotheby shall not be omitted in its tablets.

If I had been silent, hitherto, on the acknowledged merits of the Professors and other Officers of the College, it is because I felt, that the excellence of the scholar is the best praise of the master; and that the favourable sentiments I have been so happy as to express, concerning the general and increasing proficiency of Students, conveyed in the least questionable, and perhaps the most acceptable form, the panegyric of the Preceptor. I have great satisfaction, however, in saying distinctly, that the skill, assiduity, and learning of the Professors and their coadjutors have never been more conspicuous than in the present year.

I feel myself, indeed, responsible for having, in one instance, withdrawn from the College, one of its most distinguished and efficient members. But if I have despoiled one temple of its ornaments, it has been for the decoration and service of another. If the familiar and universal knowledge of Dr. Leyden in the numerous languages of the East, and yet much more, if his profound researches in the science of Eastern Philology be considered, we should ascribe such extensive erudition and acquirements to the severe labour of a long life; while in reality, their sudden and rapid attainment has resembled rather the gift of tongues, or some peculiar privilege of his own, than the slow process, and long vigils of human study. The regrets of learning, however, which follow the transfer of Dr. Leyden to other functions, will, I am persuaded, yield to the reflexion, that the same acute, informed, upright, and delicate mind is enlisted in the service of the highest and dearest interests of society.

I pass, now, to the notice of those accessions to the literature of the East, which have been already made, and of those which are in progress, either in immediate connexion with the College of Fort William, or associated to it, by a similarity of liberal tastes and pursuits in their authors.

A printing press has been established by learned Hindoos, furnished with complete founts of improved Nagree types of different sizes, for the printing of books in the Sunskrit language. This press has been encouraged by the College to undertake an edition of the best Sunskrit Dictionaries, and a compilation of the Sunskrit rules of Grammar. The first of these works is completed, and with the second, which is in considerable forwardness, will form a valuable collection of Sunskrit Philology. It may be hoped, that the introduction of the art of printing among the Hindoos, which has been thus begun by the institution of a Sunskrit press, will promote the general diffusion of knowledge among this numerous and very ancient people; at the same time that it becomes the means of preserving the classic remains of their literature and sciences.

The compilation of an Alphabetical Sunskrit Dictionary from the principal vocabularies of the language, and other authorities, had been undertaken soon after the institution of the College by learned Natives, employed for that purpose. The work, which comprizes the etymology as well as interpretation of each term, together with examples from classical writers, has been lately completed, and a copy has been deposited in the Library of the College.

A Dictionary, Sunskrit and English, consisting of the text of the celebrated Umur Kosh, with a translation and notes, the value of which will be understood, when I say, that they are the work of Mr. Colebrooke, late President of the College Council, has been long in the press. The work is now completed, and may be expected to be published in a few months.

A plan of a comparative Vocabulary of Indian languages, in imitation of that, which was executed under the orders of the Empress Catherine, for the provinces composing the Russian Empire, was proposed in the preceding year, by Sir James Mackintosh, who adorns and improves the short leisure of a laborious station, with learning and the promotion of learning. His proposal was founded on a very just view of the value and importance of the information which such a comparison may be expected to afford. A more extensive plan for the compilation of Grammars and Dictionaries of Asiatick languages had been also suggested by Dr Leyden, who had it in contemplation to undertake himself the task of conducting the compilation. This plan being, however, deferred, the Council of the College adopted a different arrangement, with the view of furnishing the information sought by Sir James Mackintosh, and at the same time forming a useful collection of Vocabularies of all principal languages, and dialects of India. For this purpose, a Vocabulary in *Persian* and Hindoostanee, and another in Sanskrit and Bengalee, have been prepared, and will be printed and circulated, for the purpose of being filled up by competent persons with the corresponding terms in other languages in use in India. The printed Vocabularies will be soon completed, and as it cannot be doubted, that assistance will be cheerfully rendered by every gentleman, whose local situation enables him to forward this useful undertaking, the successful issue of it may be confidently anticipated.

Meer Sher Ulee, the head *Moonshee*, in the Hindoostanee department of the College, having compiled and arranged in the Hindoostanee language, a work on the History and *Geography* of India, has been encouraged by the College to print it for publication. The dissemination, by means of the press, of works composed by Natives eminent for their knowledge and practical skill in this dialect, must gradually polish, and fix a standard of excellence in a language, which, though long employed as an elegant medium of colloquial intercourse, and as the vehicle of poetical imagery, has hitherto been little used for prose composition.

The College Council and the Asiatick Society, who formerly resolved to support Mr. Carey and his assistants in a translation of the Ramayun, have since determined to extend a similar support to the publication, by the same persons, of the text books of one of the systems of Hindoo Philosophy, entitled Sankhyu. This will constitute a further step towards the attainment of the interesting object of making known by means of literal versions, those works in the ancient language of India, which are held in greatest estimation by the Hindoos themselves.

A Dictionary of the Mahratta language, compiled by Mr. Carey, and printed by him in the Muhratta character, has been some time in the press. It is a work which has been long wanted, and the publication of this, with the grammar before prepared by Mr. Carey, furnishing the means of acquiring a very useful language, will be found of essential benefit, by the Junior Servants of the Company, on the establishments of Fort St. George and Bombay

We are indebted to Mr H. P. Forster, for two works of great labour, learning, and utility in Sunskrit Philology.

The first, of which abont 400 pages are already printed, contains—1. An essay on Sunskrit Grammar, with tables of inflections. 2. A dissertation on Sunskrit roots 3. A translation of the Moogdubodh, a celebrated treatise on Sunskrit Grammar, in which the enigmatical expressions of the original are fully illustrated, and the rules exemplified Mr. Forster's second work which is nearly ready for the press, consists of a Dictionary, in the Sunskrit and Bengalee languages. The words are arranged alphabetically; with a translation into English. The etymologies are pointed out, and where necessary, confirmed and illustrated by examples.

Mr. Francis Gladwin has contributed to the stock of Indian Philology, a Dictionary of Persian, Hindoostanee and English, in three parts, comprised in three Octavo Volumes. The first part contains words in familiar use, including Synonyma. The 2d, Arabic and Persian words that occur chiefly in books, compound and metaphorical allusions. The 3d, supplies Indexes to the different languages.

In this enumeration, I must not omit a work of Mirza Kazim Ulee Juwan, entitled an historical account of the Buhmunee Dynasty of the Dukhun, being nearly a translation into Hindoostanee of that portion of Firishtu's Persic history.

There are two languages, which although included within the comprehensive scheme of Oriental study, embraced by the College of Fort William at an earlier period of the institution, are not provided for in the modified plan of instruction to which the College is now restricted. Both languages, however, are spoken within the Company's possessions, and one of them occupies many regions scattered over a great space, which is not only the seat of an active and extensive commerce, but the theatre often of other important and interesting transactions.

The languages to which I allude are the Malay and the Ufghan or Pushto. Although on the present scale of Oriental studies at the College of Fort

William

Whilst other languages undoubtedly have deserved a preference to its immediate support and patronage, yet I cannot think either of those I have mentioned entirely devoid of interest; in the first place, as branches of the general and liberal pursuit of Eastern learning which we profess; and in the next place, as bearing either a present and immediate, or in the many chances of human vicissitude, a prospective, and perhaps, not remote affinity to our affairs. Under these impressions, I have not deemed it wholly foreign to the occasion, that I should notice any progress that may have been made in the cultivation of these tongues.

I shall begin with the Ufghan, which is spoken as well in Rohelkhund and all the Ufghan districts in our possession, as in Ufghanistan Proper.

The first steps, in facilitating an access to that language, were made, I understand, by Umeer *Moohummud*, a native of Peshuor in Ufghanistan, who at the instance of Dr. Hunter, formed a Vocabulary of this language, accompanied by translations into Pushto, of a few short Tales, in Prose.

The field, however, did not long remain in his single occupation. He was joined by a zealous Orientalist of our own country, who, invited by these first specimens of Ufghan produce, was tempted into this new province of Philology. The fruits of this association were, the extension of Umeer *Moohummud's* Vocabulary into a considerable Dictionary; an Essay in Ufghan Grammar; and a more finished version of the prose compositions.

The progress did not stop here. The interest of the Ufghans awakened to the honour of their language, by the curiosity and exertions of strangers; and Muhubbut Khan, a chieftain of Rohilkhund, a learned man, and son of the celebrated Hafiz Ruhmut, roused by the researches of Colonel Collins concerning the Ufghan composition, set about compiling a Dictionary of the Pushto language, which with the assistance of his own learned Ufghans he accomplished in the space of one year; a work, which I am able to say, on better authority than my own, does high credit to the spirit and exertion, as well as to the learning and capacity of the Rohela chief.

The Malay language is that of trade and general intercourse on the shores of the Eastern Isles as well as on the Malay Peninsula. In our settlements on the Prince of Wales's Island and on Sumatra, it is of the same importance as the Hindoostanee and Persic taken together, in this part of India; for in addition to its being the language of general intercourse, it is also that of deeds, official papers and records. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know, that this medium of human communication is not entirely neglected. At Penang, Mr Shaw has made considerable progress in publishing a Grammar of the Malay language. This work, by the accounts of it which have reached me, will be found to contain a considerable mass of every valuable materials. Mr. Shaw has sought for his information at the fountain head; both in the most approved Malay compositions, and at the courts of the Rajas of that Country, where he has the merit of having resided for the laudable purpose of improving his knowledge of the language.

The same language has been successfully cultivated by Mr. Raffles, Secretary to the Government of Prince of Wales's Island, who much to his honour, has been long employed in compiling a Code of *Adat Malayu* or Malay Laws, from the best authorities in the Malay and Bouguese language.

If I have not passed beyond the legitimate bounds of this discourse in roaming to the extremity of those Countries, and to the furthest Island of that vast Archipelago in which the Malay language prevails, I shall scarcely seem to transgress them, by the short and easy transition thence, to the language of China. I am in truth strongly inclined, whether regularly or not, to deal one encouraging word, to the meritorious, and I hope not unsuccessful effort, making, I may say, at the door of our College, though not admitted to its portico, to force that hitherto impregnable fortress, the Chinese language. The means, we all know, that in the present circumstances, can be employed in that difficult undertaking, are very inconsiderable. The honour is so much the greater to those, whose enterprize seems already to have opened at least a prospect of success. Three young men, I ought, indeed, to say, boys, have not only acquired a ready use of the Chinese language for the purpose of oral communication, which I understand, is neither difficult nor rare, amongst Europeans connected with China; but they have atchieved in a degree worthy of admiration, that which has been deemed scarcely within the reach of European faculties or industry; I mean a very extensive and correct acquaintance with the written language of

China. I will not detail the particulars of the Examination which took place on the 10th of this month at Serampore, in the Chinese language; the report of which however I have read with great interest, and recommend to the liberal notice of those whom I have the honour to address. It is enough for my present purpose to say, that these young people read Chinese books and translate them; and they write compositions of their own in the Chinese language and character. A Chinese press, too, is established and in actual use. In a word, if the founders and supporters of this little College have not yet dispelled, they have at least rent and admitted a dawn of day through that thick impenetrable cloud; they have passed that *oceanum dissociabilem*, which for so many ages has insulated that vast Empire from the rest of mankind. Let us entertain at least the hope, that a perseverance in this or similar attempts, may let in at length upon those multitudes, the contraband and long forbidden blessings of human intercourse and social improvement.

I must not omit to commend the zealous and persevering labours of Mr. Lassar, and of those learned and pious persons associated with him, who have accomplished, for the future benefit, we may hope, of that immense and populous region, Chinese versions in the Chinese character, of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke, throwing open that precious mine, with all its religious and moral treasures, to the largest associated population in the world.

It is impossible to be silent to day on the change which has removed from your chair the eminent scholar, who, speaking in the scale of human rank, now fills a higher place. I cannot, however, condole with you on that event, because in reality, while additional honours have fallen on the heads of your two most distinguished Members, no substantial alteration is experienced by your learned body. The promotion of Mr. Colebrooke, will not be found to withdraw him from the cultivation, the protection, or the encouragement of learning. To operate such a revolution, it is not enough to pass Mr. Colebrooke, from one honourable station to another. He must be made a new man and divested of himself. He who in Asiatic letters, *facile princeps*, surrounded by illustrious scholars, has held by acclamation and general consent, the highest place, can neither abdicate that precedence, nor lay down either the practise of study or the literary affections and solicitudes which are its attributes. The benefit which the state is to receive from the seat he now occupies, is not detracted from you. His new honours are new ornaments to your society, and his additional rank and authority augment his power without diminishing his zeal to serve your cause. But, if in literal truth it must be said, that one golden branch has been broken off from your tree *non deficit alter*. Your chair is again filled by a distinguished scholar, and an upright and an able Magistrate. In both characters, I am bound to day, to present to Mr. Harington, the acknowledgments of the College and the public, for the Analysis of Moohummudan Law, with which he has enriched them both. A work, to which the scholar and the judge seem, as if in emulation, to have brought their choicest contribution It is indeed, fitting in all countries, but indispensable in this, that those two characters should meet on the Benches of our highest Tribunals. Nothing can better illustrate the gains that accrue to all, by the kindly traffick amongst men of reciprocal benefits than this work. While Mr Harington, as a man of letters, has gathered the flowers of literature from the native volumes of Moohummudan jurisprudence, he makes a rich return to our native subjects, in the pure dispensation of a law which they love and are accustomed to revere. That the learned forms of our College may long supply such magistrates: and that the venerable benches of our tribunals may long return such scholars to preside in your Council, is the wish of one, who, unlearned himself, is an ardent lover, both of learning and justice.

I am desirous, before I conclude, to address a few words to the younger part of my audience. In doing so, I should wish to lay down my authority, or if it must be maintained, let it be that of a parent, tempered with indulgence and affection.

Two objects are proposed by these solemnities.

First. The mere and pure satisfaction of justice. That merit may not be defrauded of its due reward; but may receive the best and highest external recompence with which it can be requited. I mean its manifestation to the world, and the homage of public acknowledgment and applause

The second object is combined of justice and public policy. It is undoubtedly proposed by these ceremonials, to promote exertion by exciting a liberal and ingenious emulation, and by kindling the most generous, and at the same time, the most manly ardour that can inflame young bosoms, the love of genuine and honourable fame.

It is here, too, that the only path which leads to that bright Temple is discovered. The love of fame is not evinced, or at least will never be gratified, by a mere careless and inert desire to wear its feathers. That mistress must be won by constant and assiduous service; not by starts of energy which the very caprice of idleness can furnish; but by patient and stedfast exertion; by opposing repeated effort, to repeated difficulty; awakening indolence by zeal, subduing fatigue and disgust by courageous and resolute perseverance; defeating seduction by principle, and finally terminating all contest and triumphing over all obstacles, by the establishment of virtuous habits.

Since our object, then, is to excite diligence and promote study, it falls naturally within the scope of my discourse, to exhort you on that head. You are young, but not boys; your occupations, too, are of a manly cast, and must have tended to mature, although they could not add to your years. As men, therefore, I propose to address you, and instead of cajoling you with trivial and ineffectual declamation, or assailing you with dry and harsh admonition, I wish to satisfy your judgments, to speak to your understandings, and to persuade, by convincing you.

For this purpose I have only to remind you that application and diligence in your present studies, during the short period of your Collegiate life, application and diligence I say, not extreme, but moderate, are conducive to the public good, and to your own individual benefits.

You are about to be employed in the administration of a great and extensive country, in which, it would not be much beyond the truth to say, that the English language is not known. You will have to deal with multitudes who, can communicate with you, can receive your commands, or render an account of their performance of them, whose testimonies can be delivered, whose engagements can be contracted, whose affairs, in a word, can be transacted, discussed and recorded only in some one or other, of the languages which are taught at the College of Fort William.

Were it only for your personal ease, security and comfort the vernacular and colloquial language of [illegible] would be infinitely valuable. But whoever considers the tediousness and delay, and what is yet more material, the imperfection and error, which must attend the conduct, frequently, of trivial and ordinary but often also, of complicated and important affairs, by the clumsy and unsatisfactory transposition of loose discourse, or intricate discussion, *ore tenus*, from one language to another must acknowledge the important advantage derived from the ready use of the native languages.

Tediousness and error are not the only nor the worst evils resulting from ignorance of the languages of India. It creates almost unavoidable, and almost unlimited dependence on native and subordinate officers. How much prejudice to the interests of the Company, how much oppressive vexation, extortion and cruelty towards our native subjects; and how much loss of character, how much disgrace and ruin to the unfortunate European, whose ignorance has delivered him over to this helpless and dependant thraldom, and wedded his fair fame and his best hopes to the chances of so foul a connexion, making him responsible in his reputation and fortune for the corruption of a servant, whom this one defect has erected into his master, and into the arbiter of his fate; how much public loss and calamity; how much individual shame and ruin have resulted and are daily resulting from this cause, a very short acquaintance with the affairs of India will too clearly show.

To these serious evils, the government of this country has determined to oppose the best remedies it can devise.

Instruction in these languages has been provided, both in England and in Bengal, for the junior members of the service: Every imaginable facility is furnished, as you are now experiencing, to the diligent Student, and amongst other incentives, we are this day employed, in one and not the least efficacious means to stimulate, and quicken study.

It remains for me to announce the last branch of that important system, the object of which is to diffuse a correct and intimate knowledge of the principal languages used in these provinces, throughout the civil establishment of this Presidency.

I have reserved, I confess, this point to the conclusion of my discourse, because it presents to you motives somewhat less enlarged than I have hitherto set before you, as more worthy of your generous time of life, and more congenial, I am persuaded, with your ingenuous minds and dispositions. Yet it is no reproach, amongst higher considerations, and in aid of a virtuous love of duty, regard for the public good, and relish for fame and public esteem, it is no reproach, I say, to feel also those inducements of fortune and advantage which in the world, are amongst the mature and legitimate rewards of merit.

It is at the same time a point of justice on my part to promulgate, and give authentic notice of laws, which are to affect eventually the condition and fortunes of those on whom they are to operate. I am desirous therefore, of explaining, thus publicly, the principles by which it is my firm resolution to regulate that important part of my administration which relates to the selection of gentlemen for public stations and employment. I would speak more particularly at present to this point, as it may affect the junior part of the service, and I cannot declare too explicitly my determination to give the preference, in the first steps of their career, to those who shall have established at the College of Fort William a reputation for good conduct, diligence, and talents; three qualities, which cannot fail of being ascertained and as it were, measured by their progress in the studies peculiar to this institution, that is to say, by their proficiency in the native languages of India. I shall consider this as a rule for the distribution of favour and promotion, both because the attainment in question is itself, an essential and indispensable qualification for the public business of India; and because that rule of selection may be considered as reposing on the more general principle just estimated, namely, that the progress of a Student in the particular study assigned to him may be regarded as a safe general criterion of character, application and abilities.

The senior part of my audience will, I am sure, add the testimony of their observation and experience to mine, in affirming, that with few exceptions, the distinction obtained at early periods, in the free competition, and impartial judgment of great public seminaries, or other large societies of youth has continued to attend the individual through life. They who have been remarked as good scholars, and as diligent and clever boys, on the forms of our public schools, have been eminent also on the benches of our Judges in the cathedrals of our Prelates; on the floors of our Houses of Parliament, in the Cabinets of our Sovereigns. Fame, in a word, and distinction have continued to follow and illustrate their footsteps through every walk of life. You, who are fond of honour, therefore, and aspire to future celebrity, remember that the tunick of your youth, discloses already to the discerning eyes before which you stand, the texture of that robe which is to clothe your manhood. If it is now of coarse materials, if it is already soiled and tattered, we can anticipate a poor and sordid garment for your future wear. If we perceive the gloss and lustre of genius and virtue in the young samples

now

ear before us, we discern through a short interval of time, the purple which is to adorn your manly years.

On this principle then, rational in itself and ratified by experience, my choice, and I will venture to assure you, the choice of my successors, will be directed in confiding the great interests of the government to its servants.

Let me now conclude by tendering to you the last, but *not the least inviting inducement to exertion*, I mean the assurance that your labours will be rewarded with success. You are too little aware of the advantages possessed by that age, out of which you are impatient to emerge, and which *might in truth be more justly an object of envy and* [illegible] have passed beyond it. You [illegible] the experience which now tells you [illegible] perhaps, not only that the enjoyments [illegible] have a livelier relish than those [illegible] your unexperienced fancies aspire, but [illegible] powers boast also in many points [illegible] ity, even in the graver pursuits of your seniors.

Of this encouraging truth, you have on this day more than one convincing proof, in the hardly credible strides of youthful study. It is, indeed, matter of great encouragement to the young, and of wonder to the old; and makes, not boys, but men admire, to see how much can be atchieved by the *fresh faculties of youth, its happy facility, its keen* edge, not wasted on the *nuces et nugas,* attracting, I allow, at that early period, but applied, in some

rare

[illegible] manners, with the ardour of youth and the constancy of age, to the nobler pursuits of men.

On these foundations I rest my hopes of a still advancing progress during the ensuing year; and I leave with great confidence those gratifying expectations to be fulfilled by you.

A REPORT OF THE

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JANUARY, 1808.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.

1 Lindsay, a Medal, & Books, value 500
2 Alexander, a Medal, & Books, value 250
3 Colvin, a Medal.
4 Macnabb,
5 Sisson,
6 Tytler.

SECOND CLASS.

7 Sotheby,
8 Mason,
9 Braddon,
10 Chalmer,
11 Moore,
12 Barlow,
13 Bagge,
14 Tod,
15 Warde.

THIRD CLASS.

16 Cuthbert,

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.

1 Barwell, E. R. a Medal, & Books, value 500
2 Alexander, a Medal, & Books, value 250
3 Wood, a Medal.
4 Macnabb,
5 Colvin,
6 Tytler,
7 Lindsay,
8 Sotheby,

SECOND CLASS.

9 Braddon,
10 Chalmer,
11 Brown,
12 Bagge,
13 Ellice,
14 Warde.

THIRD CLASS.

15 Thomas,
16 Furneaux,

PERSIAN.

PERSIAN.

17 Dick,
18 Cornelius,
19 Lambert,
20 Inglis,
21 Thomas,
22 Robertson,
23 Morrieson,

FOURTH CLASS.

24 Brown,
25 Forrester,
26 Jennings,
27 McLeod,

Smith, C. } Absent
Blagrave, }
Sargent, }

ARABIC.

1 Colvin, ...a Medal.
2 Lindsay,
3 Ch[illegible]

MUHRATTA.

1 Sotheby, ...a Medal.
2 Tytler.

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.
1 Tytler, a Medal, & Books, value 500

SECOND CLASS.

2 Dick, ...a Medal.
3 Burwell, sen.
4 Filice,
5 Monckton,

HINDOOSTANEE.

17 Sargent,
18 Cathcart,
19 Tod,
20 Inglis,
21 Lambert.

FOURTH CLASS.

22 Morrieson,
23 Robertson,
24 Pond,
25 Jennings,
26 Forrester,
27 Lyon,
28 Chamberlain,
29 Tulloh,
30 Davidson,
31 Monckton.

FIFTH CLASS.

32 Smith, C.
33 Blagrave,
34 Wilder,
35 Trotter,
36 Harington,
37 Smelt,
38 McKenzie,
39 Calvert,
40 Fraser,
41 Smith, F. C.
42 Burwell, A. C.
43 Sparks,

Tucker, } Absent from
Mason, } Examination.
Dick, }

Harding, } Sick.
Wakeman, }
Carey. }

BENGALEE.

6 Briggs,
7 Mason.

THIRD CLASS.

8 Tucker,
9 Pond.

FOURTH CLASS.

10 Smith, C.

Harding, *Sick.*

PERSIAN WRITING.

Rs.

1 Blagrave, a Medal, & Books, value 200
2 Chamberlain, a Medal.
3 Barlow,
4 Lindsay,
5 Murieson,
6 Inglis,
7 Coulter,
8 Sotheby,
9 Colvin
10 [illegible]
11 [illegible]
12 Tullol
13 Smith, C. C.

NAGREE WRITING.

Rs.

1 Borwell, E. R. a Medal, & Books, value 200
2 Forrester, ... a Medal.
3 Pond,
4 Warde,
5 Finlay,
6 Ellice,
7 Inglis,
8 Wilder,
9 Mackenzie

BENGALEE WRITING.

Rs.

1 Ellice, .. a Medal, & Books, value 200
2 Dick, ... a Medal.
3 Monckton,
4 Pond.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

ESSAY OF THIRD TERM OF 1807.

Subject.—" On the advantages to be derived from a systematic knowledge of the Laws and

" Regulations, enacted for the Civil Government
" of the British possessions in India."

Cuthbert, ... a Medal.

Students leaving College, classed in the order of relative general proficiency.

1. A. F. Tytler,—First in Bengalee.—First Class in Persian.—First Class in Hindoostanee.—Second in Mahratta.
2. A. J. Colvin,—First Class in Persian.—First Class in Hindoostanee.—First in Arabic.
3. W. Lindsay,—First in Persian.—First Class in Hindoostanee.—Second in Arabic.
4. R. Alexander,—Second in Persian.—Second in Hindoostanee.
5. F. Strong,—First Class in Persian.—First Class in Hindoostanee.
6. J. M. Macnabb,—First Class in Persian.—First Class in Hindoostanee.
7. E. J. Barwell,—First in Hindoostanee.—Second Class in Bengalee.
8. [illegible],—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Second Class in Bengalee.
9. W. A. Chalmer,—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Third in Arabic.
10. F. Mason,—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Bengalee.
11. W. Braddon,—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Hindoostanee.
12. G. Ellice,—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Second Class in Bengalee.
13. G. Warde,—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Hindoostanee.
14. W. F. Dick,—Second in Bengalee.—Third Class in Persian.
15. S. F. Cuthbert,—Third Class in Persian.—Third Class in Hindoostanee.—A Medal for English Composition.

16.

BENGALEE

6 Bagge,
7 Mason.

THIRD CLASS.

8 Parker,
9 Pond.

FOURTH CLASS.

10 Smith, C.

Harding, *Sick.*

PERSIAN WRITING.

Rs.

1 Blagrave, a Medal, & Books, value 200
2 Chamberlain, a Medal.
3 Barlow,
4 Lindsay,
5 Morrison,
6 Inglis,
7 [illegible]
8 Sotheby,
9 [illegible]
10 [illegible]
11 Cathcart,
12 Tulloh,
13 Smith, F. C.

NAGREE WRITING.

Rs.

1 Barwell, E. R. a Medal, & Books, value 200
2 Forrester,....a Medal.
3 Pond,
4 Warde,
5 Lindsay,
6 Ellice,
7 Inglis,
8 Wilder,
9 McKenzie.

BENGALEE WRITING.

Rs.

1 Ellice, ..a Medal, & Books, value 200
2 Dick,.....a Medal.
3 Monckton,
4 Pond.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

ESSAY OF THIRD TERM OF 1807.

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3. W. Lindsay,—First in Persian.—First Class in Hindoostanee.—Second in Arabic.
4. R. Alexander,—Second in Persian.—Second in Hindoostanee.
5. C. [illegible],—First Class in Persian.—First Class in Hindoostanee.
6. J. M. Macnabb,—First Class in Persian.—First Class in Hindoostanee.
7. E. R. Barwell,—First in Hindoostanee.—Second Class in Bengalee.
8. L. [illegible],—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Second Class in Bengalee.
9. W. A. Chalmer,—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Third in Arabic.
10. F. Mason,—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Bengalee.
11. W. Braddon,—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Hindoostanee.
12. G. Ellice,—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Second Class in Bengalee.
13. G. Warde,—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Hindoostanee.
14. W. P. Dick,—Second in Bengalee.—Third Class in Persian.
15. S. F. Cuthbert,—Third Class in Persian.—Third Class in Hindoostanee.—A Medal for English Composition.

16.

16. W. Lambert,—Third Class in Persian. Third Class in Hindoostanee.

17. L. Inglis,—Third Class in Persian. Third Class in Hindoostanee.

18. W. Thomas,—Third Class in Persian. Third Class in Hindoostanee.

N. B.—Mr. Tod was also reported as qualified, by his knowledge of two languages, to enter upon the public service; but has been permitted, at his own request, to continue another year in the College.

By Order of the Council
of the College,
W. HUNTER, *Secretary*

College of
Fort William,
15th February, 1808.

No.

No. IX.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EIGHTH PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Held on the 18th February, 1809; with the Discourse delivered on that occasion, by the Right Honorable Lord Minto, *as Visitor of the College.*

College of Fort William, February 18, 1809.

The Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General and Visitor of the College of Fort William, having appointed Saturday, the 18th of February, for a Public Disputation in the Asiatic Languages, to be held in conformity with the statutes of the College, the Governors, Officers, Professors and Students of the College met at Ten o'Clock at the Government House; where the Members of the Supreme Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, with others of the principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta, and a few respectable Natives, were also assembled.

As soon as the Right Honorable the Visitor had taken his seat, the Public Exercises commenced in the following order.

FIRST.—PERSIAN.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—“ For the acquirement of a critical “ knowledge in the Persian Language, the study of “ Rhetoric is required as well as that of Grammar.”

Respondent,..........Mr. G. Sotheby.
First Opponent,........Mr. W. Forrester.
Second Opponent, ...Mr. G. Tod.
Moderator, ...M. Lumsden, Esq.

SECOND.—HINDOOSTANEE.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—“ The diversity of climate, not any “ difference in the original constitution of the hu- “ man understanding, is the cause of a dissimilarity “ between the productions of European and Ori- “ ental genius.”

Respondent,..........Mr. H. Sargent.
First Opponent,........Mr. J. Furneaux.
Second Opponent, ...Mr. R. H. Tulloh.
Moderator, ...Capt. J. W. Taylor.

THIRD.—BENGALEE.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—“ An accurate knowledge of the man- “ ners and genius of the Hindoos is to be acquired

" by an attentive examination of their written com-
" positions."

Respondent, ... Mr. H. Sargent.
First Opponent, ... Mr. W. Forrester.
Second Opponent, ... Mr. J. [illegible]
Moderator, ... The Rev. W. Carey.

FOURTH - ARABIC.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—" The Arabic language stands more
" in need of the aids to be derived from the art of
" printing than any other Oriental tongue."

Respondent ...... Mr. G. Sotheby.
First Opponent ... Mr F. Maguire.
Second Opponent .. Mr. G. Tod
Moderator, ... M. Lumsden, Esq.

FIFTH. MUHRATTA.

Declamation, ... Mr. H. Sargent.

" That great utility is to be derived from the
" study of the Muhratta language."

When the Disputations and Declamation were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the Right Honorable the Visitor, the several Students of the College, who were entitled under Statute VIII. to receive Degrees of Honor, as well as, successively, the whole of the Students, who, at the late examination, had been found qualified to enter upon the public service; and had consequently obtained permission from the Visitor to quit the College, under the rule contained in Section II Regulation III 1807. The President read the certificate granted by the Council of the College

lege to each Student, in pursuance of the above statute, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the College, and also the general tenor of his conduct, with the amount, if any, of the debt contracted by him during the period of his attachment to the College. When the certificates had been read, the Visitor presented to each Student, entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma inscribed on vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The Students on whom the Right Honorable the Visitor was pleased to confer a Degree of Honor on this occasion, and the Languages for their high proficiency in which the Degrees of Honor were respectively conferred, are as follow:

George Sotheby, ...	Persian, Arabic and Hindoostanee.
James Furneaux, ...	Persian and Hindoostanee
Henry Sargent, ...	Hindoostanee and Bengalee.
William Forrester, ...	Persian and Hindoostanee.
George Tod, ...	Persian and Hindoostanee.
Robert Henry Tulloh, ..	Persian and Hindoostanee.

The Honorary Prizes and Medals, adjudged at the late Public Examination, were distributed by the President of the College Council, to the following Students:

George Sotheby,—As per annexed Report, and a Medal of Merit, adjudged in the 2d Term of 1808, for proficiency in Arabic.

William Forrester,—As per annexed Report.

Henry Sargent,—Ditto, and two Medals of Merit adjudged in the 2d Term of 1808, for proficiency in Hindoostanee and Bengalee.

George Tod,—As per annexed Report.

Robert Henry Tulloh, Ditto ditto, and a Medal of Merit adjudged in the 3d Term of 1808, for proficiency in Persian.

Charles George Blagrave,—As per annexed Report.

Charles James Davidson, Ditto.

James William Grant,—Ditto.

James [illegible],—Ditto.

[illegible] Maguire, Ditto.

Henry Mortlock, Ditto.

Holt McKenzie, Ditto.

William McIntosh,—A Medal of Merit, adjudged in the 3d Term of 1808, for proficiency in Hindoostanee.

After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been distributed, the Right Honorable the Visitor, delivered the following Discourse:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM,

"The progress of this institution in promoting its important ends, the increase of studious exertion, and the consequent advancement of learning from year to year, are objects connected with so many interesting consequences, that they justly command an anxious and vigilant observation, more especially in those whose stations impose upon them both a charge and responsibility in the administration of the College of Fort William.

It would appear, therefore, to be a suitable as well as useful practice to compare at each annual examination the last with the preceding year. If the latter period should have fallen short in diligence or efficiency, the causes of so mortifying a result will be searched for and the remedies applied, while a sense of present humiliation may become a stimulus to future efforts for the recovery of lost credit. On the contrary, if we may claim a progress in the studies of the College we shall find in the gratifying consciousness of meritorious conduct, and in the approbation of the world the best rewards of past and the best encouragements of future exertion. I should wish, I own, and I am persuaded I do not wish in vain, that the Students of each year should feel themselves charged with the honour of the College, and the hopes of the public, during their respective periods of probation; and that they should keep the coming Anniversary in view, with a laudable solicitude for their individual credit, heightened by its union with that of the institution, of which they are members, and public good.

In conformity with these views, I propose to place the past year in parallel with the preceding; and it is with cordial satisfaction I am enabled to say, that notwithstanding the high reputation which crowned the studies of 1807, those of the latter period have not only maintained the ground already acquired, but afford to the present year an undoubted title to claim a sensible and essential progress.

I must, however, preface the review on which I am entering with an observation on which I may enlarge somewhat more fully in the sequel. The acquisitions made in the present year may not, in all cases, result ostensibly, from a mere numerical comparison of the Students who composed the different classes, into which the several languages were in these two periods respectively divided. Under this mode of comparison, the advantage, which is not uniform on either side, is, in truth too limited in amount, and too precarious and questionable in its principle, to furnish satisfactory conclusions. It is rather in the scale of proficiency attached to the classes of the respective years, that the superiority of the period now under consideration is evinced, but in that material and decisive point, its existence will be found fully established.

I proceed, however, with the parallel proposed, under the several heads of comparison which were assumed in the discourse I last delivered from this [illegible]

The number of Students reported competent to [illegible] on the service, was twenty in the last year, [illegible] seventeen in the present. But the College [illegible] induced by considerations, which appe[illegible] me just and judicious, to recommend, that two other gentlemen, reported proficient in one language, should be added to those who are to quit College, as being competent to discharge the duties of that branch of the service, to which they are destined. I shall think it my duty to state more particularly the grounds of this slight departure from the general rule, which requires a proficiency in two languages to entitle the Student to quit College. I mentioned it at present for the purpose of observing, that this addition gives nineteen competent to enter on the service; and the two years, therefore, may be considered as nearly balanced, shewing only a difference of one, too inconsiderable to furnish any argument of superiority or decline. It must be considered also as a full compensation for the trifling difference in number between the two returns, that of those now reported to be qualified, two are conversant in four languages, of which but one example was furnished in the former year.

I observe with pleasure, that the Persian classes have somewhat gained in the number of Students. Twenty-seven presented themselves for examination in 1808; twenty-eight in the present year. I do not mention this small excess as marking any sensible superiority of the latter period; but as proving that in this point, the ground formerly acquired has been well maintained.

A result entirely satisfactory will be furnished, also, by a comparison of Persian proficiency in the two years.

The first class in Persian, consisted in the former year of six; the second class of nine. In the latter year five only have been ranked in the first class, and nine in the second. There would appear therefore to have been a reduction of one in the number of those who have attained the degree of proficiency required in the two first classes of Persian. But this numerical inequality, so minute, that we must account it casual, will by no means afford any solid advantage to the preceding year, if the comparison be allowed to turn rather on the degrees of proficiency, than on the number of proficients; for independent of some considerations to which I shall have occasion hereafter to advert, Mr Sotheby is beyond doubt, much more eminently proficient in Persian, and I may add, in Arabic, than any of the Students who passed the preceding examination.

The first Hindoostanee class in January, 1808, contained eight Students, and the second six: the first class in the present year, comprises six, including Mr. Tulloh, who was separately examined, but eleven have attained the second. The two classes, therefore, give an addition of three proficient scholars in the present year. And in abatement of the advantage which might be claimed for last year of two in the number of highly proficient Students, we are entitled to pass to the credit of the present year, the eminence which Mr. Sargent has attained in the knowledge of the Hindoostanee, as well as of the Bengalee language, and which in those two branches of Oriental study places him in a higher rank than any who left the College in 1808.

The first Bengalee class of the former year was confined to one Student; the second included six. The first class of the present year is likewise restricted to one; the second comprises four, including Mr. Tulloh, who was not examined from indisposition, but is stated by the Professors to be equal to those of the second class. Three Students also of the third class are proficient in the Bengalee language, making the entire number of proficients in the present year one more than in the past.

If the degrees of proficiency attained by the corresponding classes of the respective years be compared the superiority acquired since the last examination, will be particularly conspicuous in this language.

I have already adverted, and shall have occasion to do so again, to the eminent degree of knowledge by which Mr. Sargent has distinguished himself in the Bengalee language. I am now to observe that of the second class which was composed of four, Messrs. Forrester, Monckton, and Tulloh have, without doubt, attained a higher scale of proficiency than any of the Students who occupied the same nominal class the year before; and Mr. Furneaux who stands fourth of the second class, possesses the exclusive credit of having acquired proficiency in the Bengalee, in addition to that which he has attained in three other languages.

It must be considered as a remarkable feature of the present examination, and may, perhaps, be thought to form an æra in the studies of Fort William, if not in the literature of Asia, that Mr. Sargent has qualified himself to translate four books of Virgil's Æneid into the language of Bengal, and has performed the work in a manner to merit the highest commendation of those who are competent to judge of it. If it has, indeed, been possible, by the classical execution even of a prose version, to set before the native scholars of the provinces, present or to come, that model of epic genius and Augustan taste; and if, following the footsteps of Mr. Sargent, others should hereafter present yet more largely to the future poets of Bengal, a choice between the chaste and polished composition of the Western ancients, and the vicious glare of figurative and hyperbolical exaggeration, which seems to be the constitutional blemish of the powerful but in other respects, often elegant and refined genius of the East, may not something be hoped from the force and charm of truth, frequently contemplated by those, to whom she will at length have been unveiled?

Another enterprize of a similar nature has distinguished the collegiate exercises of this year. Mr. Monckton has undertaken, and has been able to execute, a translation into Bengalee, of Shakespeare's tragedy of the Tempest. The difficulty of rendering a work of that peculiar stamp, into the language of a nation whose idiom and manners have so little affinity either to the genius of the author, or to the times and people for which he wrote, may be easily appreciated. That Mr. Monckton has triumphed over these obstacles, and has atchieved his singular labour, bears sufficient testimony both to his knowledge and command of a language which he has been able to bind to so arduous a purpose.

Mr. Sotheby and Mr. Tytler were examined in the Muhratta language last year, and the former obtained a Medal for his proficiency. Mr. Sargent is the only Student of Muhratta examined this year, and he has attained a high degree of proficiency.

Mr. Sotheby has in my opinion very judiciously thought it advisable to profit of the present occasion to cultivate those studies, for the prosecution of which he might not find elsewhere the same facilities, and he has reserved for other opportunities, which his destination in the public service cannot fail of furnishing, the study of the Mahratta language. But if the mind and faculties of Mr. Sotheby be as tenacious of what he once possesses, and I doubt not but they are, as we know they are powerful and rapid in acquiring, I cannot consent to efface his name from our present list of Mahratta scholars.

I speak last of the Arabic studies of the College of Fort William, because I conceive that the principal progress and acquisition of this year have been made in this branch of knowledge.

The number of Students has advanced from three to four, and these are all distinguished by a superior degree of proficiency.

Mr. Magniac brought indeed his knowledge of this learned language from Oxford, where his studies were directed by the celebrated Orientalist of that University, Professor White, and the progress he had made in a tongue rarely cultivated in England, redounds alike to the honour of the master and the scholar. If rivalship and jealousy, which seem natural attendants on competition, could be banished from any commonwealth, it would be reasonable to expect the absence of those infirmities in the enlarged society of enlightened men and philosophers, which bears the liberal title of the Republic of letters. But if its individual citizens cannot always divest themselves of this badge of our general nature, and in the race of honour, will sometimes stain their emulation with envy and the lower passions of the vulgar and illiterate world, learned societies, I trust, are, at least, collectively exempt from a weakness, so foreign to the nature of their institution and so destructive of its object. I shall speak, therefore, the sense of the College of Fort William, of the learned Asiatic Society, and generally, of those enlightened scholars, who love to cultivate and promote oriental knowledge, when I welcome with peculiar satisfaction the proof afforded in the proficiency of Mr Magniac and in the eminence of his instructor, that Oriental study is not neglected nor declining in the West; and that a European School can send forth samples of Oriental acquirement, capable of adorning the Colleges of Asia.

Three pupils of the College of Fort William, Mr Sotheby, Mr Furneaux, and Mr. Tod, have acquired a distinguished proficiency in this difficult tongue in addition to their proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages.

The present year is further distinguished by a disputation for the first time, in Arabic, by three Students, the public exercise in that language having been hitherto confined to a declamation by a single Student.

In order to pursue the parallel through the full course of last year's comparative review of the two periods then treated of, I should say a few words on the quickness of study in the present year. Such a comparison, if allowance were made, as it ought, for extraordinary instances, altogether out of the common course which distinguished the studies of 1807, and which as exceptions ought not to be admitted into any general estimate, would not be in any degree disparaging to the present year, but on the contrary would afford a satisfactory result. I must indeed, to the credit of the individuals, and in justice to their application and talents, record the names of Mr. Mackenzie, Mr Magniac, and Mr. Hans Sotheby, as honorable examples of rapid progress in the studies of the present year. The two former, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Magniac, have been able to place themselves in the second class of Persian by two months application; the latter, Mr. Hans Sotheby, has attained the same proficiency in four.

It would be proper also to observe, under this head, that of twenty who were reported qualified to quit the College on the former examination, ten only attained that proficiency in a shorter term than two years. Of the seventeen who have now attained qualifications in truth of a higher standard, nine will appear to have exceeded the period of two years study. But of these, three were admitted in December, at the very close of 1806, and may be fairly considered as virtually belonging to the year 1807. There is one, also, distinguished proficient of the present examination, for the studies of whom, although he stands on the roll of 1806, the year is nevertheless exclusively entitled to credit. But I reserve his name and the peculiarity alluded to for another part of my discourse.

I should be entitled also to claim credit for Mr.

Tod, who was reported competent at the former examination to quit the College, but is another rare example of a voluntary protraction of his studies. He cannot, therefore, be included amongst those who have required a longer period than two years to qualify themselves for a release from College. That proficiency was already obtained at the examination in January, 1808, and the studies of the succeeding year have been directed to still higher attainments.

If these five names be deducted from the nine, we shall have produced thirteen Students out of seventeen, qualified within two years, and only four whose term of preparatory study has been longer.

In commending the diligence and capacity of these who afford rare examples of the triumph which ardent labour will obtain over difficulties, capable of retarding even laudable degrees of application, I am anxious to explain the sense in which I think dispatch in study is to be recommended, lest I should mislead the ambition of the Student into an error, which would prove highly detrimental to the cause of learning. I would not be understood, therefore, to esteem a very early retreat from College, and from study a desirable or even creditable object of exertion. That the period of quitting College and entering on the wider and more captivating scene of active life, must depend upon the proficiency of the Student, is, indeed, a law of this institution and of this Government; and I fairly profess this rule to have had in view, not only to secure adequate qualifications in the Company's Servants before they are invested with public trust, but also to promote and encourage study. The motive is intended to stimulate those whose literary zeal, or whose sense of honor and duty may be too feeble to contend with the seductions of sloth or dissipation, and who might convert that important period of life assigned to study and acquirement into a sterile and unprofitable blank. That interval, if its restraints be irksome, will be abridged by reasonable and moderate application; and if application itself be painful, the term of that pain will be prolonged by the indulgence of so unmanly and uncreditable a temper and habit of mind. But in praising a rapid progress in study, it is far from intended to encourage an early termination of that honorable and beneficial pursuit. It is not so much to be desired that the term of studious labour should be unusually contracted, as that it should be put to the utmost profit, and to those who have attained quickly the first steps of requisite proficiency, I would point out the higher stages of finished and accomplished study, as the proper goal and termination of their labour. Men of higher views and superior minds do not, indeed, continue their studious vigils for the purpose of breaking the bounds of school a little sooner. Their ambition is not satisfied with superficial competency; excellence is their aim, and in that generous pursuit, it is fit that honor should attend their exertions, as fame and fortune will surely crown and reward them.

The praise which is due, and which, from this chair, shall ever be paid to extraordinary and rapid progress in the studies of this College, is to be received, then, not as an invitation to an early retreat from study, but as an exhortation to persevere, and as a cordial to animate a constant as well as vigorous pursuit of excellence.

Nothing is better established than that the acquisitions made in the later periods of study, surpass by far in value, its early and elementary attainments. The Student is himself strengthened both by the natural advance of intellectual maturity and
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commend to those who recognize in their own characters, those strong features of wisdom and virtue, to extend, I mean, within reasonable and moderate bounds, the season of acquirement, rather than to rush forth with the croud, at the first unbarring of the doors, bearing with them but a pittance for present use, and leaving treasures behind.

It has been shewn that under the several heads of comparison, resting alone on the formal ground of numerical estimation, the two years, with a slight advantage, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, will remain with balanced scales, and can be placed only on a footing of equality. But in other points of view, I am enabled with much gratification to state, some solid and essential acquisitions of the present year

The first and perhaps most visible conquest of that period, has been made in the Arabic language. In that language we possess the extraordinary, and, as I am informed, the unexampled proficiency of Mr. Sotheby; unexampled, I mean, in the College of Fort William, and I might employ, I believe, if it were ever discreet to do so, expressions of much wider and more comprehensive import. Mr. Furneaux, and Mr. Tod, have also attained a distinguished degree of proficiency in the same language. The Arabic of Mr Magniac, is, indeed, not of our own growth, but it now flourishes in our soil, and I will at least claim by anticipation the fruits of future culture.

That the progress of the present year in Arabic, is much greater than is shewn by a dry numerical comparison of the Students reported to have attained proficiency in that language during the two periods, cannot be doubted. The Students in Arabic of the present year, if tried with the proficiency of the former must be ranked apart, and would leave the preceding year in a separate and inferior form.

I cannot congratulate the College on this interesting and important acquisition without calling to their notice the eminent and conspicuous merits of the learned professor of Arabic and Persian, Mr. Lumsden, to whose assiduous labour and talents, not less than to the diligence and capacity of his pupils, the College and the public are indebted for this precious accession to the learning of British India. The value of this improvement will be readily appreciated by those who know, that Arabic, is to be considered as fundamental in the principal branches of Oriental philology; and that, without resting his studies on that basis, the Persian Scholar, may possess a popular and superficial, but cannot attain a radical and consummate knowledge of the latter language. The Arabic possesses, of its own, rich stores, both of science and literature; and we cannot forget that when the reviving learning of the West was yet in a sort of new infancy, the Arabic language was not only a vehicle of Eastern knowledge, but was found to have afforded at least a partial refuge to the perishing learning of ancient Europe, which it restored to the awakening enquiries and researches of modern scholars.

Mr. Lumsden's valuable services are discerned in the growing proficiency of the College of Fort William, in every branch of study committed to his charge, and not less so in its Persian than in its Arabic pursuits. The world is indebted also to his learned labours for a variety of works in Oriental philology and literature, executed or in progress, which it is not now however the moment to enumerate.

I have placed the progress made in the Arabic studies of the College at the head of those proofs of advancement, which the present year has afforded, because the improvement in this branch is made manifest by clear and visible criterions. But it is perhaps yet more gratifying and encouraging, to add, as on safe authority I may, that the studious habits of the College have perceptibly encreased. If I am well informed, the ardour and constancy displayed in study during the present year, have never before been equalled. It would seem as if a burst of emulation had broken forth, and not only sharpened application and energy which had stood the proof before, but roused and awakened faculties, which till then had slumbered under the enervating influence of indolence or dissipation. That the quantity and ardour of study of the present year has been conspicuous compared with former periods, I am happy to have been informed, and to believe.

The natural consequence has followed. The proficiency of the present year has gained also on the former. It might be collected from the reports of the several Professors in the final examination of the year; but it is expressly established by the opinions and suffrages of the Professors themselves, and of all those who are qualified to pronounce on the comparative difficulty of the exercises appointed for each year, that the qualifications required for being ranked in the higher classes on the late examination, much exceeded those which have placed the Student in classes of the same denomination at all former periods. This proposition is capable of demonstration from a mere statement of the Books read and the exercises performed, in Arabic, in Persian, in Hindoostanee, and in Bengalee; but it shall suffice to say in this place, that this strong criterion of progress is supported by the authority of those whose testimony is proof.

I have much pleasure in saying, that the general conduct of the Students, of all ranks and standing, has with few exceptions, been highly meritorious and exemplary, more especially in regularity of attendance, of which some junior members, whose names, I am confident, will adorn the next discourse that will be delivered from this chair, have furnished very laudable examples.

The progress that has been made in the studies of the College of Fort William, and in the proficiency of its Students, form the clearest and best founded encomium on the Professors and Officers, who have been the meritorious instruments of this improvement; but I should deprive myself of a great satisfaction if I omitted to record on the present

Anniversary, the conspicuous and continued zeal, assiduity, talents and erudition, which have ever distinguished the learned instructors, Native not less than European attached in their several capacities to this College.

I have had the satisfaction of presenting Degrees of Honor, and other Badges of merit to the following gentlemen.

1 Mr. Sotheby,
2 Mr. Furneaux,
3 Mr. Sargent,
4 Mr. Forrester,
5 Mr. Tod,
6 Mr. Tulloh,

Mr. Sotheby, whose name stands at the head of the College roll, was admitted in September, 1807, one year and four months prior to the late examination. He holds the first place in Arabic; the first in Persian; the second in Hindoostanee, and is reported proficient in Muhratta. To this may be added an elementary acquaintance with Sunskrit.

In Arabic it is not enough to say that he occupies the first place. His superiority is such as to rank him in truth in a separate class of his own; and he has left both his cotemporary competitors, and every Student of Arabic since the foundation of the College of Fort William, at a distance. His Arabic studies are, indeed, distinguished by one proof of excellence, which will place him on a level with the majority even of learned Asiaticks. He has read the greatest part of the Muqamati Hureeree, a work of such difficulty, that few native scholars can master it without previous study. He has also afforded, at the late examination, a difficult but conclusive proof of Arabic proficiency, by accurate translations from English into that language.

Mr. Sotheby's superiority in Persian is not less conspicuous; and if to these eminent acquirements be added a rank next to the highest in Hindoostanee, a proficiency in Muhratta, and an elementary knowledge of Sunskrit, we shall not think the short term of Mr. Sotheby's collegiate life mis-spent in the acquisition or in the high cultivation of five Oriental languages. The rapidity of Mr. Sotheby's acquirements in the four months that preceded the former examination, was a theme of cordial commendation and applause. In my desire, however, to discover progress in the subsequent period, I do not fear to compare Mr. Sotheby even with himself, and to congratulate Mr. Sotheby of the present year on a victory over his junior of the last. Four months was, indeed, a short period for his former acquisitions, but if the conquests of the following year be measured, he will still be found to have maintained his advantage against time, and if the value as well as the extent of his acquirements be considered, the sudden fruits of the last short season can stand no comparison with the full and mature harvest of the present.

I confess that I contemplate with more than ordinary satisfaction and interest, the successful termination of Mr. Sotheby's academical labour. He discovered formerly what appeared to me marks not to be mistaken of judgment, character and energy, the steadiness and success of which might with confidence be depended upon. When he resolved to prolong a voluntary restraint, and to labour, not for present and golden advantage, but for the pure love of excellence, I pronounced, as I felt, the eulogy of that virtuous disposition. Had the labour he then courted, been permitted to relax; had this year of supererogation proved barren, or even less fruitful than the season which it succeeded, Mr. Sotheby would have deceived the hopes he had created, and I should on this day experience the pain of condemning, perhaps, by faint praise, the object of my former encomium. The contrary has happened, as was to be expected; the resolution of last year has not proved to be a flash of momentary enthusiasm, but the steady resolve of an ardent, but sober mind, conscious alike of its own constancy and vigour. I can say nothing better to Mr. Sotheby, nothing more expressive of my own sentiments, and I think, of those of the world, than that he has fulfilled his own fair promise. In the wider field of useful and practical exertion which now claims him, he carries hence my ardent wish, and not less, my confident expectation, that qualities so well proved, will bring, each year, fresh accessions of benefit to the state, and of honor to himself.

Mr Furneaux was admitted in August, 1807, and has afforded the most satisfactory proof of steady and vigorous application, by attaining in so short a period, the high proficiency which entitles him to rank in the first classes of Persian and Hindoostanee, the second class in Bengalee, and the fourth place in Arabic. Mr. Furneaux possesses the exclusive distinction of having stood an examination in four languages, and attained high proficiency in all. In quitting study for business, he carries with him that high and merited reputation in the first stage of life which will be sustained, I am confident, through every succeeding period, and accompany him through future exertions to those honors which are the just reward of merit.

Mr. Sargent holds the first place in Hindoostanee, the first in Bengalee, and is reported proficient in Muhratta, being the only Student who has presented himself for examination in that language. Mr. Sargent was admitted to College in November, 1806, but as I am informed, the acquirements which I have now stated, are the fruits only of the last year's study, I would not recall the low standard of Mr. Sargent's former acquisitions, both in Persian and Hindoostanee, if the defects of the preceding period did not now redound to the credit of the following. Mr. Sargent is distinguished at this day by very uncommon and remarkable proficiency in Hindoostanee and Bengalee. In the former, he has prevailed against so formidable an opponent as Mr. Sotheby. Of his masterly knowledge of the second, independent of other testimonies, I have already adduced his translation of Virgil into that language. His proficiency in Muhratta has also been adverted to before. He was prevented by indisposition

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disposition from attending the examination in Persian, and is therefore not included in the report of that branch of study, but I believe I may safely add, to his other attainments, a considerable progress in the Persian language I should fall short, however, of the commendation which is due to this gentleman, if I were contented with a bare enumeration of his various successful studies, and if I did not point with satisfaction to that circumstance in the history of his academical life, which most enhances the merit of his distinguished labours, and which having once furnished matter of uneasy reflection, has been converted by subsequent exertion into a foundation of reputation and honor. Mr Sargent has not only accomplished the difficult labours which have been recited, in a much shorter period than his standing denotes, but he has atchieved the more arduous task of subduing himself, and breaking through the strong controul of indolent and enervating habit. His character and talents were not formed for a long subjugation to such restraints, and when honor and duty were fairly placed before his view, his mind acknowledged their higher attraction, and the ardour of his pursuit soon regained the ground which the tardiness of its commencement had lost.

I dwell with peculiar pleasure on this topic, not only as honorable in a high degree to Mr. Sargent himself, but as furnishing a powerful invitation and encouragement to those, who may yet be held in the chains which he has broken, to make that manly effort, from which his example has taught them to expect success.

Mr Forrester has attained the second place in Persian, the second in Bengalee, and he ranks in the first class of Hindoostanee.

Mr. Tulloh is ranked in the first class of Persian, the first class of Hindoostanee, and the second class in Bengalee. Both these gentlemen were admitted in August, 1807, and have afforded the most honorable proofs of application and talents by the profit to which they have put this moderate period of study, in the acquisition of distinguished proficiency in three languages.

I have reserved Mr. Tod, who stands third in Arabic, third in Persian, and third in Hindoostanee, as claiming distinguished notice in a point of conduct and character, of which only one other instance has been afforded. Mr. Tod was reported at the examination of last year qualified to quit the College and enter on the public service. Mr. Tod, already entitled to claim emancipation from the restraint and fatigue of study, holding already in his possession the clear sanction of authority for embracing the tempting objects which the world presented to him, offered a second example in the same week of that option, rare and always to be admired, which Mr Sotheby had already made. Mr. Tod requested and obtained the permission of the College to continue his studies, and to add a yet higher proficiency to that which had sufficed to release him from tuition, and usher him into the captivating scenes of active life. I was not then enough acquainted with Mr Tod's participation in this merit to give him his due share of the applause which at the last Anniversary was bestowed upon another, and I am happy on this day to render him the justice to which he was then entitled. The estimation in which I hold this unusual sacrifice of tastes and desires so natural; and how much I honor this devotion to higher pursuits, has been expressed too fully on a former occasion to admit of my enlarging again even upon a theme so grateful. I must be content to say that the sentiments I have already delivered on that topic are addressed alike to Mr Tod, who will, I am sure, reap a rich and full compensation for this period of self-denial, in the gratifying reflection which the memory of that sacrifice will through life, afford to himself; and in the esteem which it will ever attach to his name in the world.

I proceed to a less grateful part of my duty, and have now to observe on a passage in the report of this examination, which I cannot contemplate without concern. The College Council have judged it proper to submit to me the following resolution.

" Resolved further, that the following Students
" be noticed to the Right Honorable the Visitor,
" as having been above two years attached to the
" College, but not included in the above report, in
" consequence of two of them, Messrs. Monckton
" and Pond, having attained proficiency in one
" language

" language only, and the others not appearing pro-
" ficient in any language."

The list alluded to consists of seven Students, of whom I shall name, however, only the two gentlemen specified in the body of the resolution who are distinguishable from the remaining five by proficiency, at least, in one language, and also by natural or other unavoidable disqualification, which, without the imputation of voluntary neglect, may account for their studies having been confined within that limit.

Mr Monckton has attained a very distinguished degree of proficiency in the language of Bengal, occupying the third place in that study, and yielding only to competitors as eminent as Mr. Sargent and Mr. Forrester. I have already remarked with satisfaction on the indisputable proof of Mr. Monckton's intimate knowledge of the Bengalee dialect, furnished by his successful execution of a task so difficult as a version into that language of the Tragedy of the Tempest. In this language, therefore Mr. Monckton, has attained, not merely the competent knowledge which would, in respect of that branch of his studies, entitle him to be released from College, but he is distinguished by a high and remarkable proficiency.

Combined with merit he may justly claim in what he has acquired, the disadvantage to which he has been subjected by a natural infirmity, in the prosecution of further studies, has been thought worthy of consideration, and has appeared to furnish an adequate justification of his failure in some parts of those qualifications usually required for quitting College. It has been considered also that the language in which he is so well versed, will enable him to discharge, without detriment to the public, the duties of the commercial branch of the service which he has chosen.

Mr. Pond is similarly circumstanced, he has attained a considerable proficiency in the same language; and has been disabled by a long course of ill health from acquiring a competent knowledge of any other.

I have been desirous to state the considerations which have governed the resolution adopted in favour of these gentlemen, for two reasons.

First, because I think myself, and the College Council, responsible for an impartial administration of the powers with which we are invested

Secondly, because the indulgence extended to these gentlemen, if misinterpreted, and if its principle were not clearly explained, might lead to an opinion of latitude and arbitrary discretion in the execution of our regulations, which would give birth to hopes of partial relaxation, very adverse to exertion and diligence, and sure to end in the disappointment of that unreasonable expectation, and in regret for having entertained it

If these two gentlemen had acquired the proficiency which they are reported by the College Council to possess, in one language only, but had been subject to no insurmountable obstacle in the acquisition of more, they would not have been permitted to quit College.

So if Mr. Monckton had only the impediment of speech, under which he labours, and Mr Pond had only the infirm health with which he has been afflicted to plead; but could neither of them have laid claim to the proficiency they have attained in Bengalee, they would have been detained another year at College

It is the united influence of these two considerations which has led, in the instance of these individuals to a decision, in which it has, after all, been necessary, that both justice and indulgence should conspire.

Of the remaining five gentlemen to whom the resolution of the College Council lately read, applies there is one precisely in the situation which has been described as insufficient to claim the extension of this indulgence. He is retarded in his studies by an impediment of speech; but his study has not been slow and limited alone; it has been wholly unproductive. If it were admitted, as it cannot be, that his infirmity could account, without some defect in diligence, for a total want of all progress in a period of not less than two years and a half, it would not be the less true that he remains unqualified for every branch of the public service, I should certainly lament extremely any mortification, or any detriment to his fortune, which should fall upon his infirmity alone. But in truth these regulations are not framed on a penal principle, to chastise the individual who may have failed in the full discharge of his duty. The rule and practice of this College, which require a specified proficiency in some of the Eastern languages, from those who are candidates for public employment, have two important public objects in view. To provide qualified servants to the Company; and to discourage the want of industry in those studies which can alone furnish the qualifications required. A firm and even rigorous adherence to this regulation is deemed therefore, essential to the interests both of learning and of the public service, and it is my duty to announce to the five gentlemen alluded to, that they are not permitted to leave College.

I very cordially regret, but I should regret yet more deeply the disappointment of the individuals against whom a point of discipline is enforced upon a principle of public convenience and benefit, if I were not persuaded, that the decision which gives them present dissatisfaction, is likely to prove the most beneficial for themselves as well as the public.

If a just impression is made upon the minds of these gentlemen; if this taste of temporary discredit, should awaken a generous desire to shake it off, and to cover even the memory of it by future honor, an opportunity, ungracious indeed in form, but invaluable, if happily improved, is presented, to convert their present regrets into a source of permanent satisfaction and comfort. Examples are furnished in this very year to prove that lost time is not irrecoverable, and that a late commencement

of study may soon be compensated by the celerity of future progress. The period of their attendance on College has not yet been extremely long, and if the present disappointment should fortunately, as
in some instances, at least, I am happy to be con-
v d it will be put to profit in the manner I have
ded, I will venture to assure those individuals,
the cl the present hour will soon make
more grateful reflections, and will ulti-
effaced by the consolatory conviction
confirmed by the esteem and approbation
ld.

ot believe that we should have even one
us, so estranged from the honorable prin
ith which he is surrounded, as to pursue
ely the opposite course, and to stiffen his
equally against the discipline of authority,
a he admonition of kindness, solicitous for his
own welfare. Candour and justice, however, require, that even to such, a seasonable warning should be given, that they must not be surprized
the expiration of another year of fruitless at-
he College of Fort William, the Com-
hose favour they aspire, should pro-
them a sentence of incapacity, and re-
fuse certain unprofitable Servants, who have
led in acquiring, but have indulged a
mination not to acquire those qualifica-
are essential to render their services in
acceptable or useful.

been usual to notice on this occasion the
most

most esteemed works, either in the languages of the East, or connected with Oriental literature, which have appeared in the course of the year. The year which we are now commemorating has not been barren, and enables me to congratulate the learned world on a valuable addition to the stock of Eastern knowledge.

The Moontukhub-*ool*-Lughat, an Arabic Lexicon explained in Persian, has been printed by the native proprietors of the Persian press. It is a work held in great estimation for its acknowledged accuracy and convenient arrangement: and the publication of a collated and corrected edition of this useful work, must afford important aid to the Students of the Persian as well as of the Arabic language. It may be expected to be followed by other publications, equally conspicuous for accuracy and neatness, through the persevering industry and enterprise of native printers.

The types which have been employed for the publication now noticed, are in a great measure logographick, and are adapted to imitate more nearly the written character than any before attempted. From this successful endeavor to improve the Persian type, farther progress may be reasonably anticipated, and it may be hoped that ultimately the press may be enabled to vie with manuscripts in beauty and cheapness, as it surpasses them in accuracy. The degree of perfection already attained is due to the Professor of Arabic* and Persian, who gave particular countenance and encouragement to this interesting undertaking. The types were executed under the immediate direction and superintendance of natives attached to the College.

The Professor of Arabic and Persian has entered on a more arduous task; that of preparing for the press, with the assistance of learned natives at-[illegible] his department, a correct copy of the [illegible] Shahnama This poem, the boast and [illegible] Persia, and certainly a monument of [illegible] genius, will no doubt be restored by [illegible] to the purity in which [illegible] be exhibited

[illegible] ble progress has been made by the Pro-[illegible] lishing a correct copy of the Muqamati [illegible] classical work in the Arabic language of [illegible] By this publication, an essential ser-[illegible] rendered to the Students of that lan-[illegible] to the learned in Europe as well as in

[illegible] commendation of the Council of the [illegible] vernment has extended its patronage to [illegible] n i Muzahib, a Persian work of rele-[illegible] ning much curious information on the [illegible] gions of Persia and of India. It has [illegible] d from the collection of numerous ma-[illegible] y a learned native, Muoluvee Nuzr [illegible] d will be published by the native proprie-[illegible] press, which was established in a former [illegible] er particular encouragement afforded to it [illegible] ollege.

[illegible] tive proprietors of the Sunskrit press have, with the improved Nagree types, which were noticed on a former occasion, printed several popular works generally admired by those who cultivate Indian literature. At the recommendation of the Council of the College, those publications have received encouragement from government, and the publisher has been able to afford them at so moderate a price as to furnish a strong confirmation of the hope entertained that the press may be rendered instrumental to the general diffusion of knowledge among the natives of the country. The songs of *Jucdev* and the *Bhagvutgeeta*, which are known to the English reader by the translations of Sir William Jones and Mr Wilkins, are among the works already published.

Vocabularies, Persian and Hindoostanee and Sunskrit and Bengalee, prepared with the view of collecting materials for a comparative Vocabulary of the various Indian languages, as mentioned on a former occasion, have been completed and are in course of circulation. It is hoped that considerable progress will be early made in collecting accurate and copious Vocabularies of the numerous languages and dialects of India, and of contiguous countries. In the mean time, a comparative Vocabulary of twelve principal languages, to the same extent, and in the same order with the Sunskrit Dictionary, termed the Umur Kosh, has been compiled, by persons, employed for that purpose by Mr. Colebrooke, and a copy of it has been prepared to be deposited in the Library of the College.

The languages comprized in the compilation are those of Bengal, Orissa, Tirhoot, Hindoostan, Punjab, Kashmeer, Nepal, Guzrat, Kunara, and Telingana, with the Muhratta and Tamool or Malabar.

In prosecution of the design of making as extensive collection of dialects spoken in countries contiguous to India, it is intended to print and distribute a Vocabulary of the Malay and Burmah languages, corresponding to the Persian and Sanskrit Vocabularies already printed. The numerous original languages of the vast Archipelago in which the Malay languages is used, may be obtained through this medium; and the languages of the countries on the continent, between the East of Bengal, and West of China, will be collected through the Burmah language. By means of both, provided the design be seconded by those who have the opportunity of promoting it, a fund of curious and useful information will be obtained, tending to illustrate, by the comparison of their languages, the connexion and affinity of nations at present but little known. The practical utility of a copious collection of languages and dialects, in use in countries with which an intercourse is maintained, is obvious.

The undertaking has been assisted by the preparation of types of the Burmah character, recently cast for the mission press; and is the first instance of the application of the art of printing to the characters of a language of the Eastern parts of India. It may be expected in time to become the vehicle of making known, not merely the scanty literature of those countries to the learned of Europe, but even of diffusing in those countries some portion of the light of European science.

The 2d volume of the Rumayun, translated under the joint patronage of the College and Asiatick Society, has been published from the press of the Missionaries at Serampore. The same persons continue to be engaged under the patronage of the College on a translation of a Hindoo system Philosophy, which they intend to publish like thological Poem abovementioned, with the text.

A Dictionary, Hindoostanee and English, has been several years in the Press, has been pleted by Dr. Hunter, the Secretary of the according to the original plan, in Two Volur which the Second has been recently pu This work will no doubt greatly facilitate th quirement of that useful language. An ap to this Work has been announced by the which promises to be no less useful than th al publication.

Further progress has been made by the P of the Laws and Regulations in the preparation his Analysis of the regulations enacted by the vernment of Bengal. The Second Part including the Moohummudan system of criminal law, the difications of it, and the additions to it, by the Regulations of the British Government, the rules for the guidance of the courts criminal jurisdiction, and the provisions for the police, is completed, and the publication of this sequel of a useful and important work may be soon expected.

Connected with the laws of the *Moo*hummudans, which are founded on the *Qoo*ran, and the traditions of their prophet, is a work undertaken by an Officer of the Military Establishment under this Presidency, Captain *Mathews*. This is a translation from the Arabic language, of the Mishkat *ool*-Musabeeh, a work of high authority among the *Moos*lmans; and which may be said to hold among them, the same place, which the Talmud does among the Jews. It is a voluminous collection of all traditions deemed authentic. The translation has been some time ready, and the task of printing it has been commenced.

Before I close the enumerations of the valuable gifts made this year to the literature and knowledge of the East, I am induced to speak with the honor which I think is due, of the progress that is making in the vicinity of our College in a field of Oriental knowledge which has been left hitherto to the zeal and resources of individuals, I allude to the little but respectable Chinese School at Serampore. I had occasion to advert to this institution and its performances with the approbation that I felt in my last discourse. On the one hand the interest which this insulated but commendable undertaking inspires, will not let me be silent on the laudable advancement of Chinese learning and proficiency, which the industry and talents, both of master and scholars, have operated d[illegible] On the other hand this subje[illegible] is [illegible] nected with the College of Fort W[illegible] with the proper occupations of this day, as to admit of my enlarging, in as much detail as I should perhaps be inclined to do, on the growing improvement of this singular institution. I will not withhold the particulars however of its labours from those who may think them acceptable, and shall in that view, take the liberty of annexing to this discourse a report of the examination which was held at Serampore in last September, and which redounded highly to the honor of Mr. Marshman and his pupils; I will not refrain, however, even now from reading the satisfactory testimony of the learned persons, connected as they are with our own body, before whom the trials of Chinese proficiency were on that occasion exhibited.

After describing the exercises of the young Chinese Students, Mr. Marshman, Mr. Jab. Carey, and Mr. J. C. Marshman, the report proceeds:

" Specimens of Chinese types now cutting in
" wood were then exhibited, and some of the first
" sheets of the Lun-Gnee, or first book of Confu-
" cius, now in the press, with a large single sheet
" containing the whole of the Chinese [illegible]
" elementary characters, according to wh[illegible] the
" Chinese characters are arranged in th[illegible]
" aries."

" On the whole, we beg leave to express the
" highest satisfaction with the progress of the se-

" minary, and the acquirements of the Chinese
" Students. We beg leave likewise to state that
" the manner in which the publication of the works
" of Confucius is commenced, is entitled to the
" highest approbation, and of the most obvious
" utility for communicating to the European world
" a knowledge of the Chinese language and literature, to which little more seems to be absolutely
" necessary than the publication of the five books
" of Confucius, and the Imperial Chinese Dictionary, in a similar manner.

(Signed) " J. H. HARINGTON.
" J. LEYDEN."

In closing this discourse, it only remains for me in addressing the junior part of my audience, to remind them that in their hands is deposited the honor of the coming year. On their strenuous efforts, on their unabating diligence, hangs the credit of their own period. The season that is gone has bequeathed to them a fair example. I know it will be followed, and that in that race of emulation, the candidates for distinction will neither turn aside nor faint; that I shall yet have victors to crown, with our annual honors, and that my next discourse need not be barren either in acknowledgments to the College of Fort William, or in congratulations to the public on the high and still rising reputation of that useful and important institution.

A REPORT OF

NINTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JANUARY, 1809.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.

1 Sotheby, G. a Medal, & Books, value 500
2 Forrester, a Medal, & Books, value 250
3 Tod, a Medal.
4 Furneaux,
5 Tulloh.

SECOND CLASS.

6 Moore,
7 Lyon,
8 Mackenzie,
9 Chamberlain,
10 Barlow,
11 Macleod,
12 Wilder,
13 Magniac,
14 Sotheby, H.

THIRD CLASS.

15 Brown,
16 Robertson,
17 Morrieson,
18 Wellesley,
19 Harding,
20 Harington,
21 Mortlock,
22 Jennings.

FOURTH CLASS.

23 Fraser, A. C.
24 Mackintosh,

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.

1 Sargent, a Medal, & Books, value 500
2 Sotheby, G. a Medal, & Books, value 250
3 Tod, ... a Medal,
4 Forrester,
5 Furneaux.

SECOND CLASS.

6 Chamberlain,
7 Morrieson,
8 Wilder,
9 Moore,
10 Brown,
11 Macleod,
12 Barlow,
13 Lyon,
14 Robertson,
15 Tucker,
16 Harding.

THIRD CLASS.

17 H. Sotheby,
18 Davidson,
19 Mackintosh,
20 Kennedy,
21 Jennings,
22 Harington,
23 Blagrave,
24 Barwell, A. C.
25 [illegible]

26 Nisbet,
27 Smelt,
28 Scott,

Blagrave, — Absent from examination.

Fraser, J J
Fane,
Curtis,
Melville,
Whish
} Declined Examination.

Smith, F. C.
Trotter, A.
Sargent,
Calvert,
Drew,
} Sick.

Barwell, C. R.—Attended, but retired from indisposition after the Oral Examination.

Sparks,—Attended, but retired after the Oral Examination.

ARABIC.

1 Sotheby, G.......a Medal,
2 Magniac,
3 Tod,
4 Furneaux.

HINDOOSTANEE.

FOURTH CLASS.

26 Mackenzie,
27 Magniac,
28 Mortlock,
29 Pond,
30 Sparks,
31 Fraser, J. J.
32 Smelt,
33 Bird,
34 Fraser, A. C.
35 Wellesley,
36 Calvert.

FIFTH CLASS.

37 Tytler,
38 Smith, F. C.
39 Smith, E. J.
40 Fane,
41 Hunter,
42 Curtis,
43 Bell,
44 Innes,
45 Scott,
46 Grant,
47 Russell,
48 Whish,

Petrie,
Lewin,
} Absent from Examination.

Melville,
Nisbet,
} Declined Examination.

Trotter, J.
Trotter, A
Drew,
} Sick.

Forde,
Barwell,
} Attended, but retired after the Oral Examination.

BENGALEE.

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.

1. Sargent, a Medal, & Books, value 200

SECOND CLASS

2 Forrester, a Medal,
3 Monckton,
4 Furneaux,

THIRD CLASS.

5 Tucker,
6 Harding,
7 Pond,
8 Kennedy,
9 Davidson,
10 Bell,
11 Calvert,
12 Forde,
13 Fraser, J. J.
14 Blagrave,
15 Barwell, A. C.
16 Smith. E. J,

Mr Tulloh was prevented by illness from attending the Examination; but is stated by the Professor to have made proficiency, such as to entitle him to a place in the second Class.

HINDOOSTANEE.

Mr. Tulloh, who was prevented by sickness from attending on the day of examination, was separately examined on a subsequent day, and found to have made proficiency such as to entitle him to a place in the first Class.

PERSIAN WRITING

1 Blagrave.—N B Obtained the first prize last year,

Rs.

2 Tulloh, a Medal, & Books, value 200
3 Grant, ...a Medal,
4 Barlow,
5 Sotheby, H.
6 Forrester.

NAGREE WRITING.

Rs.

1 Blagrave, a Medal, & Books, value 200
2 Davidson,.......a Medal,
3 Forrester,
4 Sargent,
5 Pond.

BENGALEE WRITING.

Rs.

1 Davidson, a Medal, & Books, value 200
2 Sargent, ...a Medal,
3 Blagrave,
4 Tulloh,
5 Kennedy,
6 Barwell,
7 Forrester.

MUHRATTA.

MUHRATTA.	MUHRATTA WRITING.
H. Sargent......Medal,	Sargent.
Sotheby, G. Absent from Examination.	
	LAWS & REGULATIONS.
Whish, Declined Examination.	Lyon.

Medals of Merit are awarded to Messrs. Mackenzie, Maguire, and Mortlock for their proficiency in the Hindoostanee Language, and to Messrs. Tod and Furneaux, for their proficiency in the Arabic.

Students leaving College, classed in the order of relative general proficiency.

1. G. Sotheby,—First in Arabic.—First in Persian.—Second in Hindoostanee.—Proficient in Muhratta.
2. J. Furneaux,—First Class in Persian.—First Class in Hindoostanee.—Second Class in Bengalee.—Fourth in Arabic.
3. H. Sargent,—First in Hindoostanee.—First in Bengalee.—Proficient in Muhratta.
4. W. Lancaster,—Second in Persian.—Second in Bengalee.—First Class in Hindoostanee.
5. G. Tod,—Third in Arabic.—Third in Persian.—Third in Hindoostanee.
6. R. H. Tulloh,—First Class in Persian.—First Class in Hindoostanee,—Second Class in Bengalee.
7. M. Moore,—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Hindoostanee.
8. R. Chamberlain,—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Second Class in Persian.
9. R. Lyon.—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Hindoostanee.
10. R. Barlow,—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Hindoostanee.
11. N. McLeod,—Second Class in Persian.—Second Class in Hindoostanee.

12. F. B. S. Walker,—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Second Class in Persian.

13. R. Morrison,—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Third Class in Persian.

14. T. Brown,—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Third Class in Persian.

15. T. C. Robertson,—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Third Class in Persian.

16. C. Tucker,—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Third Class in Bengalee.

17. W. J. Harding,—Second Class in Hindoostanee.—Third Class in Bengalee.

18. C. Monckton,—Second Class in Bengalee.

19. J. E. Pond,—Third Class in Bengalee.

By Order of the Council
of the College,
W. HUNTER, *Secretary*.

COLLEGE OF
FORT WILLIAM,
28th January, 1809.

No.

No. X.

AN
ACCOUNT OF
THE NINTH
PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS
IN THE
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Held on the 15th September, 1810; with the Discourse delivered on that occasion, by the Right Honorable Lord Minto, *as Visitor of the College.*

College of Fort William, September 15, 1810.

The Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor General and Visitor of the College of Fort William, having appointed Saturday, the 15th of September, for a Public Disputation in the Asiatic Languages, to be held in conformity with the Statutes of the College, the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at Ten o'Clock at the

Government House, where the Members of the Supreme Council, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency with others of the Principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta, and a few respectable Natives, were also assembled

As soon as the Right Honorable the Visitor had taken his Seat, the Public Exercises commenced in the following order:

FIRST.—HINDOOSTANEE.

DISPUTATION

Position—" The interests of general knowledge
" would be promoted by encouraging men of edu-
" cation and learning in Europe and India, to study
" the Works of Science and Literature, which both
" countries have produced."

Respondent,..............	R. M. Bird.
First Opponent,..........	A. Trotter [*]
Second Opponent,........	A. G. Molony.
Moderator................	Capt. J. W. Taylor.

SECOND.—BENGALEE.

DISPUTATION

Position—" The system of Government esta-
" blished in Bengal, is calculated to secure the pro-
" perty and promote the welfare of the Native in-
" habitants."

Respondent,..........	G. Porcher.
First Opponent,.......	W. H. Belli.
Second Opponent,.......	R. M. Bird.
Moderator,..............	The Rev. W. Carey.

THIRD.

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[*] Mr. Prinsep was appointed to hold the place of first opponent, but was prevented by illness.

[illegible]

[illegible]

“[illegible] independent of its utility, there is “sufficient inducement to the study of the Persian “Language, with a view to Asiatic Literature.”

Respondent, …… [illegible]
First Opponent, …… R. M. Bird.
Second Opponent, …… C. A. Molony.
Moderator, …… M. Lumsden, Esq.

When the Disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the Right Honorable the Visitor, the several Students of the College, who were entitled under Statute VIII to receive Degrees of Honor; as well as, successively, the whole of the Students who, at the Examinations held in January and June last, had been found qualified to enter upon the public service; and had consequently obtained permission from the Visitor to quit the College, under the rule contained in Section II Regulation III 1807. The President read the Certificate granted by the Council of the College to each Student, in pursuance of the above Statute, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed Studies of the College, and also the general tenor of his conduct, with the *amount, if any, of the Debt contracted by him during the period of his attachment to the College.* When the Certificates had been read, the Visitor presented to each Student, entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The

Ff

The Students on whom the Right Hon. the Visitor was pleased to confer a Degree of Honor on this occasion, and the Languages for their high proficiency in which the Degrees of Honor were respectively conferred, are as follow:—

1. Holt Mackenzie,—Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee.
2. Henry Mortlock,—Persian and Hindoostanee.
3. Fry Maguire,—Persian, Arabic and Hindoostanee.
4. Hans Sotheby,—Persian.
5. Robert Merttins Bird,—Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee.
6. Henry Thoby Prinsep,—Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee.
7. George Porcher,—Bengalee.
8. William Hallows Belli,—Bengalee.

The Honorary Prizes and Medals, adjudged at the Annual and Quarterly Examinations, were also distributed by the Visitor to the following Students.

1. Holt Mackenzie,—a Medal, adjudged in the 3d Term of 1809, for proficiency in Persian, and one in the 4th Term of 1809, for proficiency in Bengalee.
2. Henry Mortlock,—a Medal, adjudged in the 1st Term of 1809, for proficiency in Persian.
3. Fry Maguire,—a Medal, adjudged in the 1st Term of 1809, for proficiency in Arabic.
4. Hans Sotheby,—a Medal, adjudged in the 3d Term of 1809, for proficiency in Persian.
5. Robert Merttins Bird,—as per annexed Report, and three Medals, adjudged in the 3d Term of 1809, for proficiency in Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee.
6. Henry Thoby Prinsep,—as per annexed Report, and two Medals, adjudged in the 4th Term of 1809, for proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee.
7. George Porcher,—as per annexed Report, of a Medal, adjudged in the 4th Term of 1809, for proficiency in Bengalee.

8.

exed Report, and a Me-
809, for proficiency in

9. Charles [illegible] Murray, as per annexed Report.
10. William McIntosh, a Medal, adjudged in the 3d Term of 1809, for proficiency in [illegible]
11. Gerard Wellesley, a Medal, adjudged in the 3d Term of 1809, for proficiency in Persian.
12. George Thomson Bayley, as per annexed Report.
13. William [illegible], a Medal, adjudged in the 1st Term of 1809, for proficiency in Bengalee.
14. Charles George Blagrave, as per annexed Report.
15. James William Grant, as per annexed Report.
16. Matthew Thomas [illegible], as per annexed Report.

After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been distributed, the Right Honourable the Visitor delivered the following Discourse:—

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM,

Since we last met in this place, it has been determined to hold the Annual Examination in the month of June instead of January, an arrangement, which by the opening of the River at that Season, will enable a considerable proportion of the Gentlemen who quit College, to repair, without delay to their respective Stations.

The consequence has necessarily been to extend in the present instance, the interval between the two Examinations to eighteen months. It is obvious that if the Students who had qualified themselves for the service at the usual time, had, on account of this change, been detained six months, longer, at College, the new Regulation, however

beneficial to the Institution and the
large would have operated to the individual
dice of those Gentlemen.

This circumstance did not escape the observation of the College Council, and with their wonted regard to propriety and justice, it was resolved to release those who should have attained the prescribed degrees of proficiency at the Fourth Quarterly Examination of the year 1809.

The recent Examination, therefore, so far as it relates to the qualification of the Students to quit College, has reference only to the subsequent and broken period of the six months. But as the Examination which took place in January was not followed by public Exercises, nor by any part of the solemnities usually observed at this Anniversary, a distinguished portion of merit would be deprived of its just recompence, the year would be defrauded of its brightest ornaments, and a considerable hiatus would be left in the Academical History of the College of Fort William, if the whole period which has elapsed since I had last the honor of addressing you, were not comprized within the scope of this day's commemoration.

It will be proper, therefore, to consider the year 1809, and the six following months, as forming one consolidated period; and I shall enjoy the double gratification of dispensing such a full measure of public honors, and of enriching my discourse with such accumulated praise as may be justly rendered to a somewhat protracted season of study and exertions.

On

e other hand this alteration will on the occasion create a difficulty in giving, to some of the topicks which it has been of late customary to treat in the Visitor's discourse, as full a discussion as they may justly be thought to deserve. The greater length of the period I am about to review, opposes, indeed, no obstacle to the appreciation of its own simple and positive merits or defects, and it is as easy to discern and reward the excellence, or to observe and reprehend the faults of eighteen months as of twelve. The inequality in duration of the present and preceding periods, renders it, however, less easy to form a relative estimate of that which is under investigation, or in other words, to determine the comparative exertions and acquirements of the two. The parallel, which under several heads, has been drawn on former occasions between one year and another, will not furnish correct results, between two unequal periods of study; and if it were attempted to rectify the errors of such a computation by allowances for time, the mathematical laws of proportion might perhaps not be found entirely applicable to this problem of moral arithmetic.

We might suspect, for example, in the present instance, that the early return of an opportunity to quit College, which the new arrangement presented to those who were to be examined in January, 1810, may have reconciled a lukewarm Student, to some delay in his preparation for an examination which was to be quickly succeeded by another, and may have induced him to begin a little later, the painful effort of forcing an unk la-bour upon an indolent habit of mind. It indeed reasonable to imagine, that in some instances, the penalty of six months further restraint may have failed, although the apprehension of a whole year's disappointment in the hope of emancipation might have triumphed over a distaste for study.

These and similar considerations, on which, however, it is not necessary to enlarge, would render the usual comparative review extremely complicated, and at the same time, neither conclusive nor satisfactory.

I might therefore be induced to forbear altogether from a circumstantial comparison, agreeable to former models, of the present period with the studies of 1808, if I were not so much persuaded of the advantage to be derived from that mode of revision, as notwithstanding the difficulties which prevent me from pursuing that course too minutely, to be desirous of offering some general remarks of that description.

Upon such a view of the present and immediately preceding periods, as the circumstances already adverted to admit of, I have the satisfaction to report, that in the principal particulars on which the comparison has in former instances been made to turn, no ground has been lost. The reputation of the College has been well sustained in all, while we may indulge the gratifying hope of an honorable progress, by fair indications of improvement in some points of the parallel.

The number of Students who have been reported

qualified,

[illegible] more languages to [illegible] xaminations of 1810, [illegible] to our present period, after making a fair allowance for its longer duration, the numbers being 17 for 1808, and 28 for 1809-10. I ought however, under all the circumstances which would create error, and disturb these complex calculations, so far to distrust the partiality which, from a desire of progress, I confess always inclines my mind to the interests of the latest period, I mean that which is the immediate subject of observation, as not to rely too confidently on our title to the inconsiderable preference, which these numbers might in strictness afford. My solicitude *for the credit of the year shall be satisfied, therefore, by the certainty of equality with the past, and by the probable hope of a moderate improvement.*

Agreeable to this observation, the number of Students who presented themselves for Examination, in the different languages, in January and June of the year 1810, compared with those of the former period, affords no advantage worthy of being claimed on either side. Before the numbers are stated it may be proper, however, for the sake of correctness to observe, that some disadvantage acrues to the latter period, from the circumstance of the Examination which was held last January, being considered as *quarterly* and not annual, *the consequence of which was that only those who had studied* the different languages during *that quarter*, were called up to be examined, instead of the *full* complement of the whole year, as was the case at [illegible] ary, 1809.

The numbers at the respective Examinations stand as follows:

IN PERSIAN.

28 Students were examined in January,..1809.
37 ....in January and June, 1810.

IN HINDOOSTANEE.

43 ....1809.
47 ....1810.

IN BENGALEE.

16 ....1809.
20 ....1810.

IN ARABIC.

4 ....1809.
6 ....1810.

IN MUHRATTA.

1 Student was Examined in January,...1809.
Since which period no Student has presented himself to Examination in that Language.

The number of Arabic Students appears from this statement to have preserved its proportional level, and I shall observe with pleasure any indication which may be afforded hereafter, of a growing taste for the important and interesting study of that language, as furnishing, independent of its own proper riches, the only sure foundation on which a profound and critical knowledge of the Persian, and thence of the Hindoostanee languages can be raised.

With regard to the Muhratta language, its attainment, in the few instances which have occurred at Fort William, must be ascribed either to personal taste, or to some other inducements attaching to the idual Students, and as yet there seems sufficient ground to class that study amongst th per and established pursuits of this College, in a manner, as to enable us to draw from its ous any argument of advantage or disad ntag to the general state of our academical ns. It will be sufficient to remind the younger s, who have yet to choose their course of dy, that an acquaintance with the Mathe tics is to be accounted a desirable preparation of the most important and interesting sta he diplomatic branch of the service.

riety of studies we appear to have gained vantage.

'09, two Students were proficient in four es; and four Students in three.

nuary of the present year, three had attain proficiency in four languages; and two of those who quitted College, to whom must be added Bird, who voluntarily prolonged his academical pursuits, were found proficiency in three languages. Mr. Bird justified this effort of self-denial subsequent Examination in June, by an ele- y knowledge of Arabic, which he had in that added to the high proficiency in three languages already acquired; and Mr. Prinsep who en- he College in July, 1809, has been reported than twelve months, highly proficient in three ges.

result would therefore be, that, if Mr Bird's ss in Arabic might entitle me to include his , the number of proficients in four languages at the Examinations of the present year would double those of the preceding; and in three languages we should now fall short of the Examinations in 1809 only as three to four.

The credit of the present year is also well supported by instances of rapid acquirement, a species of excellence always worthy of admiration, and therefore entitled to applause, as evincing the rare union of lively genius and quick capacity, with ardent but stedfast application, and displaying the richest gifts of nature, cultivated and improved by the active energies of virtue.

At the head of this distinguished band, I am to place the name of Mr. Holt Mackenzie. The whole period of his study at Fort William extended only from November, 1808, to December, 1809, and in these few months, he placed himself first in Bengalee, second in Persian, Hindoostanee and Arabic. Justifying a descent, illustrious in letters, and making good his title to a rich succession of hereditary genius his rapid course has overtaken all his senior competitors, and kept the lead which he at once assumed amongst his distinguished cotemporaries.—He left his name first in the roll of our College at the time of his quitting it; but embracing the full period of its duration, from the establishment of this Institution to the present term, the same name will still be found to maintain its eminence, and will scarcely own a second station even in this larger and more comprehensive array of merit.

Mr. Magniac's residence at College was precisely ly of the same duration He brought from the Chambers of Professor White of Oxford, and from the Halls of a Western University, a proof that Oriental study is promoted and honored in our Native Country, highly creditable to the eminence of the *Master*, and the capacity and diligence of the Scholar, while it was no less acceptable and grateful to all those who profess and cultivate Oriental Philosophy in the British Schools of Asia. To the stock of Arabic which Mr. Magniac imported from England, he has added a considerable accession in the same language, at Fort William He has gained besides, in the short period already stated, the third place in Persian and Hindoostanee, having attained at the same time the second Class in Bengalee.

Mr. Mortlock, who entered and quitted College at the same time with Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Magniac stood at the latter period, first in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages.

Mr. Porcher, Mr. Molony, and Mr. Bayley, whose studies commenced in October, 1809, and terminated in their quitting College at the Examination of last June, have afforded in this short space of eight months a highly honorable proof of capacity and application.

Mr. Porcher stands first in Bengalee, and fifth in Persian.

Mr Molony is third in Persian and Hindoostanee.

Mr. Bayley holds the fifth place in Hindoostanee and the eighth in Persian.

Dismissing the comparative review of the present and former periods with these imperfect, but as far as they extend, sufficiently correct observations, I proceed, with the satisfaction which always attends the distribution of just and impartial reward to distinguished and well established merit, to recite the honors which have been awarded by the College Council, and which I have on this day dispensed, to those, who in providing for the reputation of their own season, and for the splendour of the scene on which they have for the first time been canditates for fame, and stood before the awful; even where it is indulgent and partial, inquest of the world, have, I doubt not, fixed the rank they are destined to hold throughout the career on which they are entering.

It is always, I confess, with secret pleasure that I allow myself to assimilate this apparently contracted stage of early life to the wider, but scarcely more real theatre of the world. Viewing from this chair, which seems to be placed on the confines of youth and manhood, at the extreme boundary of the first, and on the threshold of the succeeding stage, viewing all the business, the emulations, the generous strifes and contending energies, with the many degrees of success and failure, corresponding to the various powers and exertions of these youthful actors, summed up and displayed at this anniversary, it is gratifying to contemplate this juvenile arena, as but a lively rehearsal, and anticipated image of the future scene. The interest of the day, and of my own office in this place is much enhanced

by

[illegible] ndulgence of these, I think, not irrational spe[illegible] ions, by which the garlands, with which the [illegible] ombatants are now crowned, may be deem- [illegible] erpetual fragrance and the champions who [illegible] plauded to-day, may be seen in d[illegible]ant [illegible] tive, gathering and accumulating fresh and renown to the end of their course.

[illegible] indeed, should this fair and flattering pro- [illegible] al us? The hopes I have described are ra- [illegible] e conclusions of reason, than the visions of [illegible] imagination. These young men have sub [illegible] onger obstacles, stimulated by weaker in- [illegible] ents, than will attend their maturer labours. [illegible] lively character of youth and all its appetite [illegible] e and gay pursuits; its taste for bodily ex- [illegible], its love of hardy and skilful sports and its [illegible] tion to excell in them; its aversion to sameness [illegible] estraint, in a word, its whole frame and com- [illegible] tion, moral and physical, dissuade from recluse, [illegible] and sedentary toil, and in many instances [illegible] insurmountable barriers of mental repugnance [illegible] d disgust, between the young Student and his [illegible] epelling him yet more invincibly from the continued and unbroken labour of day and [illegible] itary study. Why, then should they, who [illegible] ading with nature herself, have atchiev- [illegible] harder labour, with less inducement, that [illegible] while the fruit it is to bear is yet in the [illegible] e, and scarcely discernible to their remote [illegible] why should they faint or stumble in the s[illegible] other way that follows, when their efforts will be invited by the riper tastes of manhood, impelled and cheered by sensible and immediate recompence — — — *Servetur ad imum*, to borrow the words of the Roman Poet, when he instructed the theatre to imitate life and nature by the consistency of dramatic character:

Servetur ad imum,
Qualis ab incepto processerit et sibi constet.

With these sentiments, therefore, and in this spirit of flattering prognostication, I call up once more our young worthies to their rewards, not of dry laurel, as I trust, plucked for the decoration of a single festival and then to wither, but living plants, still cultured by the hands that won them, to put forth perennial shade and verdure, and flourish with their age.

Degrees of Honor have been granted to the following Students for high proficiency in the several Languages, which I shall specify with their names, following the order in which they have been classed by the College Council in their two Reports of January and July of the present year.

1. Mr. Holt Mackenzie,—Has obtained a DEGREE OF HONOR, in Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee.
2. Mr. Mortlock,—In Persian and Hindoostanee.
3. Mr. Magniac,—In Persian, Hindoostanee and Arabic.
4. Mr. Hans Sotheby,—In Persian.
5. Mr. Robert Mertins Bird,—In Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee.
6. Mr. Prinsep,—In Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee.
7. Mr. Porcher,—In Bengalee.
8. Mr. Belli,—In Bengalee.

Medals of Merit were also awarded in January, 1810, to Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Fane, and Mr. Porcher, for proficiency in the Bengalee Language.

And in July 1810, to Mr. Morley and Mr. Porcher, in Persian—Mr. Bird, in Arabic—Mr. Morley and Mr. Bayley, in Hindoostanee—Mr. Porcher, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bird, and Mr. Prinsep, in Bengalee.

The greater number of those names have already been mentioned with the honour that is due to them as eminent examples of a quick progress in study. In justice to such as have not fallen under that particular head of commendation, I am desirous of noticing *their specific and respective merits*, in this place.

I must, indeed, begin by naming once more a gentleman, whose successful studies elsewhere improved by the assiduous exercise of the same talents in the *College of Fort William*, have proved that he was made to honour any master, and to illustrate any school of which he should be a disciple. I speak of Mr. Magniac, and I return to his name, principally for the purpose of recording a sentiment, which, I am sure, has been shared by all those whom I address. I have a pleasure, therefore, in professing, and I venture to do so in the name of this College, the cordial and lively satisfaction with which we have seen Mr. Magniac restored to the service, and to that career of public duty and personal distinction, in which we had known him so well prepared to run a useful and honorable course.

The sentence, which threatened us with the disappointment of so fair a promise before the hour of performance was allowed, was pronounced in a spirit of laudable abhorrence of abuse, which at once shielded the Honorable Company itself, from the evils consequent on corruption, and the Members of that Court which administers their affairs from the foulest personal reproach. The measure, therefore, which in its general scope enveloped Mr Maguire, was necessary to protect at once the purity and the reputation of the Company and its service, being at the same time strictly warranted by frequent, but ineffectual promulgations of the penalty. But this politic severity, involving in its remedial principle, though with some violence to moral justice, the innocent, and even, as in this case, the meritorious objects of the abuse to be corrected, along with its agents and instruments, who were the only guilty parties, must have been, and we know it was in fact, inflicted with much reluctance and regret. The equitable and indulgent character of the Honorable Court left even in the moment of its greatest austerity, room for a consoling hope, that when the ends of all human penalties should appear to have been obtained, some benign principle of exception would, in their liberality, be found, to withdraw at least signal merit from the altar which seemed to demand an indiscriminate sacrifice of guilt and innocence to public purity.

In this hope we have not been deceived. I had proposed from this very chair to attempt a mediation between general and individual justice, and to intercede in the name of the College of Fort William and of our learned Countrymen in Asia, for an exemption, which in preserving one of our fairest ornaments, should at the same time relieve the different

ferent branches of the Company's administration, from the singular contradiction of dealing rewards and penalties on the same head at the same time; afflicting the desert which we applaud, and mixing brambles with our bays, to wound the very brows round which we are binding the wreath of merit.

For this purpose I should have borne a testimony with truth, and have urged it with a decent zeal for worth, fortified with the strong sanction of a body, capable of appreciating and entitled to pronounce on the conduct they commend.

This intervention has proved superfluous. The justice, wisdom and tenderness of the Honourable Court have conspired to prevent our solicitations and anticipate our wishes.

Let me here invite my younger hearers to remark how the intrinsic powers of merit are exemplified in the restoration of Mr. Magniac. It has already been his ransom from a great evil, and we may reasonably indulge the belief, that it will hereafter prove no less efficacious in achieving the positive benefits of fortune and distinction.

Mr. Hans Sotheby entered the College in August, 1808, and was qualified to quit it at the Examination of January, 1810. In a year and four months his talents and diligence mastered four Oriental languages, the Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee. In each of these studies he placed himself on a high form; and striking out, as I must, from every estimate of merit, those colossal strides of a brother, whom he need not be ashamed to avow also for his model, which would cease to be prodigies if often repeated, Mr. Thomas Sotheby has justified the praise I have always wished to bestow upon him, and it is the highest I can pronounce, of kindred desert with an elder, whose name must long and ever stand most eminent on the Rolls of the College of Fort William.

Mr Prinsep in eleven Months from July, 1809, to June, 1810, conquered three languages, and placed himself first in Persian second in Hindoostanee, and fourth in Bengalee. These labours could not be accomplished in so short a space either by assiduous dulness, or by the parts of a slack Student; and they rank Mr. Prinsep amongst the fortunate possessors of talents and application, conspiring to mutual efficiency, and forming, when united, the best, if not the only guides to excellence.

I have reserved the name of Mr. Bird, [illegible] close of this head of my discourse, that I [illegible] mark with the deeper impression a praise in which few have shared, but which, as often as the occasion recurs, must be sounded by me with a willing [illegible]

Mr. Bird, between November, 1808, and [illegible] 1810, had made himself proficient in three languages, standing third in Bengalee, sixth in [illegible] and Hindoostanee. The Examiners and the Council of the College had reported him qualified [illegible] indeed, he was in a high degree, to quit the College, and enter on the public service The flattering prospect thus opened to him did not damp his ardour for liberal acquirement, or divert him from the yet more generous love of perfection, and aim at excellence. He requested permission to refrain another season from the world its business and allurements, and to continue studies, no longer necessary for the ordinary purposes of fortune and advancement, but to be pursued for their own attractions; attraction felt by such minds as Mr. Bird's, as beauty or virtue without wealth are courted by generous minds.

I have already, on more than one occasion dwelt on this theme, as on one peculiarly grateful to my mind, and to the office I have the honor to fill in this Institution; because while the conduct which I commend leads to the highest improvement of literary acquirement, it displays the rare union of youthful ardour with mature judgment and manly constancy; it shews a mind so happily constituted, as yet in the age of delusive views concerning the world and its pursuits, and before it can have been tutored by reflexion or experience, to discern, as with an instinct, or intuition of a higher order, the just objects of intellectual exertion, and to point its young vigour with an adult and manly aim. It sets before us the most captivating and the most admirable object, which the riches and beauty of nature afford, the young blossom and the ripened fruit adorning the same bough. It is not Mr. Bird, to whom we need recall the Poet's Precept, "Drink "deep, or taste not." The surface cannot slacken his profounder thirst.—The same well-directed zeal which has already forbidden him to halt at the first stage of juvenile attainments, and would press him still onward to the higher regions of learning, bespeaks a principle of wider range than scholarship alone, and affords not the promise but the assurance, that whatever the pursuit of his ardent but constant mind may be, mediocrity will not suffice, while the farther road of excellence is open to his view.

I am now called to a less gracious duty in noticing with impartiality, the defects which in some degree obscure the lustre of the year, exceptions which must be deemed incident to all numerous bodies. We are not to wonder, nor should we impute it as matter of reproach to an association constituted as this is, that in the number, some few of its members, fortuitously assembled as they are, should be found less happily gifted in genius or less inclined to supply what may be wanting in capacity, by those substitute qualities of assiduity and diligence, which even the dull may command, and which they can justify the want of, perhaps less than the lively Student. In confessing that some examples of slow progress, ending in but moderate and imperfect attainment, have been furnished in the late examination, I shall indulge my repugnance to this side of the picture so far as to suppress the names which cannot partake in the general honours of this collegiate year. I am happy, also, to qualify the absence of higher praise, by acknowledging, with much satisfaction, that some effort has not been wanting to regain lost ground, and that a few gentlemen who were the subjects of admonition on a former occasion, have since, qualified themselves for the service, by a knowledge reported to be competent of two languages. I have satisfaction in naming

ing those to whom this degree of commendation is due, and in withdrawing from Mr. Charles Richard Barwell, Mr. Blagrave, and Mr. Jennings any share of the reflexions which may have attached to them in my last discourse, and which may have left uneasy impressions on their minds.

Another gentleman has attained proficiency in one language, the Bengalee, after an attendance on College of more than three years and a half.

So small a progress can challenge no merit, which can compensate for the inadequacy of his qualification for the duties of Public Office; but it has been determined, and that in a spirit of indulgence, to allow him the probation of another year. I might perhaps, in the hope of a favourable result, have omitted even an allusion to this gentleman, if I had not reason to apprehend that a disposition has arisen to misinterpret a degree of indulgence, which in February, 1808, was extended, under very special circumstances, to two gentlemen who had acquired a competent knowledge of only one language, and to spread an expectation that gentlemen would be indiscriminately admitted to serve in the commercial branch, with that defective qualification.

The principles on which the exception alluded to was made, were so explicitly stated in my discourse upon that occasion, that it appears difficult to have misunderstood them; and to rectify such an error, it might seem sufficient to refer to that explanation. For the purpose however, of arresting the progress of so pernicious a misconception, I am desirous of taking this opportunity of unequivocally reminding the Students of the College of Fort William, that one language will not suffice, and that a competence in two will be required, without distinction as to the particular line of the service, which the taste, or perhaps under the mistake which I am now correcting, the indolence of the Student might lead him to prefer. Feeling forcibly, from the experiment already made, the inconvenience which follows every departure from general rules, I think it right to add, that I shall be more scrupulous than ever, in exempting Students, under any peculiarity of circumstances, from the necessity of passing in two of the languages taught at this College.

It is with much reluctance I am constrained to advert in this place to the express mention in the report of the College Council of three Students who have made no progress in any language in a period of nearly three years. It has been determined to afford them the opportunity of one year more, to redeem their forfeited reputation, and to avert the inevitable consequences to their views in life, their character and fortune, of a perseverance in the breach of every duty to themselves, to their parents, their friends, and their employers, which after the admonitions already more than once repeated, will add the offence of contumacy to all that was before culpable in their conduct.

I am grieved to say, that their minds do not seem, or have not yet been found accessible to the higher and more honourable inducements which have been held out to them in exhortations conveyed with tenderness terness and directed to their own benefit. I am under a necessity, therefore, which I have sought in vain to avoid, of employing a different tone of expostulation, and of presenting to them motives more ignoble than those which have hitherto operated on the least meritorious of their cotemporaries. I am to announce therefore the resolutions adopted by the College, and by the Government, that those who shall be found disqualified at their Fourth Annual Examination, by the want of proficiency in two Languages, shall be dismissed from the College as incapable of benefiting by the instruction it affords; and suspended the service as entirely deficient in the qualifications it requires, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known, unless the Honorable Court should in the interval, as it is not improbable they may, have signified their approbation of the absolute and final dismissal, without reference, of these unprofitable servants.

It is with pleasure that I turn from this afflicting part of my duty, to report in the accustomed and well justified terms of approbation, the continued display of eminent talents, assiduity, constancy and zeal in the discharge of severe and laborious functions, for which the learned Professors and Officers of the College of Fort William, European and Native, have ever stood distinguished. This tribute will be found in several instances due not exclusively to the faithful and able performance of duties purely academical, but to the voluntary extension of labours already sufficiently weighty, in works of learning which I shall have the satisfaction of noticing in the sequel of this discourse.

There is a topic, however, extremely interesting to the general cause of Oriental learning, as well as to this College, and to the Honorable Company's Service in India, which I would first propose to touch upon, and from which I am unwilling any longer to refrain entirely, as I have hitherto done, although the materials we possess, will afford even yet only a slight and somewhat anticipated notice of the subject I refer to.

I have been desirous of collecting such information as might enable me to report some probable judgment concerning the operation of the knowledge acquired at the College of Hertford, on the subsequent studies of its members at Fort William. But the experiment is yet too recent and imperfect to furnish a mature and well-grounded opinion.

The experience hitherto acquired on this subject appears to be defective in two respects

First, too small a proportion of the Students hitherto received from Hertford have passed through the full course of Oriental study intended by the Regulations of that College to precede the departure of the pupils for India. The late foundation of that institution did not indeed admit earlier than last year, of the Regulation which relates to that point, being finally and completely in force.

But in the next place the College itself is too young to have attained the more perfect powers of instruction which may hereafter, and probably soon enable it to send forth periodically, and transfer to the College of Fort William, a succession of scholars possessing the full measure of acquirement which the prescribed term of three years attendance at Hertford may be capable of affording.

The study of the Hindoostanee language had not been allotted to those Members of Hertford College who were appointed to Bengal at the date of the last advices; and the extensive and various course of general study, embraced, I think wisely, and, I do not doubt it will prove, beneficially, in the scheme of education assigned to that Institution, will always appear to leave some disadvantage on the College at Hertford, in a comparison with the College of Fort William, on the single point of progress during equal periods of study, in the Oriental languages.

The absence at Hertford of other advantages incident to the local situation of our College in Bengal, must unavoidably continue, in all times, and under all circumstances, to give to the latter a decided superiority in Oriental pursuits.

It will be enough to observe, that two of the languages which are taught here, the Hindoostanee and Bengalée, are vernacular; and the Student, in the hours of leisure or amusement, and without fatigue or design, is quickening imperceptibly the sedentary labours of his Class by the practice of living tongues; while his grammatical and critical studies are correcting the inaccuracies, and refining the rudeness of colloquial intercourse.

The student is at the same time surrounded by, and living with learned men, Native and European, who are at once familiarly and profoundly conversant gent in all the objects of his study. It is difficult to appreciate this advantage too highly; but it is manifest that no such aid can be furnished for the promotion of Study, where both instruction and practice are exclusively supplied by a single master, or by two or three individuals, to a multitude of Scholars, who with many different and distinct occupations under other instructors, are living at home, where no language but their own is spoken, and where both the characters and sounds of those which they are studying, so far from familiar, are yet regarded with the sort of wonder which one sees bestowed by the vulgar on some impenetrable and unintelligible mystery.

Under these disadvantages, inherent in the nature of the case, and yet greater at this early period than they may hereafter be, it must be satisfactory to those who founded, or who now favour that establishment, that I am enabled, in the absence of more ample ground, for a judgment on the subject, to say, from my own observation, that we have already derived some of our most distinguished ornaments from Hertford College. I do not speak of the merit to which I now allude, in comparison only with that of contemporaries of the present year; but I would place it confidently in parallel with the best and brightest period of our College.

To warrant this homage, justly and impartially paid to the early fruit of our new, not rival, but, associate institution, I have only to name

Mr. Holt Mackenzie,
Mr. Hans Sotheby,

Mr. Bird,
Mr. Prinsep,
Mr. Porcher,
Mr. Molony,
Mr. Bayley, and
Mr. Bell.

It is with peculiar pleasure that I do a further justice to Hertford College, by remarking, that the official reports and returns of our College will shew the Students who have been translated from Hertford to Fort William, to stand honorably distinguished for regular attendance, for obedience to the Statutes and Discipline of the College, for orderly and decorous demeanour, for moderation in expence, and consequently in the amount of their debt, and in a word for those decencies of conduct which denote men well born, and characters well trained. I make this observation with the more satisfaction as I entertain an earnest wish to find it proved, that the preliminary tuition, and general instruction afforded to the succeeding generations of the Company's Servants, at Hertford, will be found of more extensive, I should almost be disposed to say, of more valuable influence even for India, than a greater or smaller degree of proficiency in a language or two of the East can prove at that early period.

I am happy, also, to have the authority of one Professor of this College for saying, although the Hindoostanee language does not appear to have been taught at Hertford to the Students destined to Bengal, "that the course of study in the Hindoos-

" tanee

" tance in the College of Fort William, has been
" generally shortened by that in the Persian at
" Hertford, and in the instance of those who had
" made any proficiency in the latter, very consi-
" derably so."

I cannot better convey the sentiments of another learned Professor, of very high authority in this College, and in the whole body of Oriental Scholars, than in his own words:

" On the whole, I am satisfied from the opinions
" which I have heard, that the Persian Department
" of Hertford College is in a progressive state of
" improvement, and that its effects will be shortly
" perceptible in the abbreviated period of our stu-
" dies here."

It will appear from these short remarks that several important benefits have already been derived from the institution at Hertford; the utility of that establishment has even thus early been made sensible, first by the positive acquirements of its pupils, which although inconsiderable and merely elementary in Oriental study, have been felt to contribute materially to the advancement of the same pursuits at Fort William; but next and principally, by a salutary influence on conduct and character both moral and academical.

We are entitled also to anticipate with hope and expectation the growth and future promise of our younger, but sister Academy. Her progress is now perceptible, and we may look to the approaching maturity of an institution already prospering, for the full accomplishment of every useful purpose, that under the peculiarities of local situation, and their necessary influence on the object in view, it could ever be reasonable to contemplate from that foundation.

That the studies of Hertford will abridge those of Fort William, cannot be doubted. This has already been proved.

That the latter will at all times, and after the new College shall have attained its highest perfection, still remain indispensable, for affording even the competence or Oriental knowledge and practice, required for mere official use, but much more indispensable towards a higher cultivation of these languages, and the desirable promotion of a general taste for Eastern Philology and Literature, can as little be doubted.

It is at this College alone, that any general approach to excellence can be hoped for. and to withhold from the preliminary course of Hertford, the supplemental polish, as well as the familiar practice of our truly Oriental School, would be to condemn the service of Bengal to perpetual mediocrity, and to substitute the accessary for the principal, that is to say, a scheme of instruction, necessarily defective and circumscribed, for the wide, fertile and copious range which we already possessed before the institution at Hertford was established.

But as this subject would lead to a wider field than I can now engage in, and as the discussion is not called for by any apprehension that the facilities afforded by the liberal institution of Hertford College, to the beginning of Oriental study, will be converted into obstacles at its close, and so instead of promoting be made to forbid excellence, and bar us from the goal towards which it has been the object of the same establishment to render our first steps more smooth and easy, I shall for the present refrain from the further prosecution of this interesting matter.

I proceed to the notice of such literary works as have been executed or undertaken since the last Disputations.

The Professor of the Persian and Arabic languages having nearly completed his elaborate Grammar of the former of these tongues, has commenced an Arabic Grammar on the same extensive scale. The composition of a work which will unlock the treasures of knowledge on the structure of that majestic, copious and most artificial language, hitherto laid up in the compositions of learned Oriental writers, and very imperfectly disclosed by the labours of their brethren in Europe, must necessarily occupy several years. In the mean time it will be satisfactory to those who are engaged in so interesting and useful study, to know that other helps towards the acquisition of its grammatical principles, agreeable to the system of instruction used by the Native literati, will speedily be afforded to them.

The first of these is the translation of a treatise on the permutation of letters *euphoniæ gratiâ*, which is very frequent in this language, and constitutes one of its principal difficulties. It was drawn up in Persian by the late Muoluvee Ruoshun Ulee, for the use of the Arabic Students in the College, and is now translated into English by Dr. Tytler, who has for some time attended the lectures of the College, and benefited by the opportunities of instruction which it affords.

The second is a translation from Arabic of three elementary treatises on the syntax of that language, viz. the Mi,at Ạmil; a Commentary on the same, and the Kafiyu of Ibni Ḥajib, by Lieutenant Lockett, one of the Examiners in the College. To the Kafiyu, a work of unrivalled celebrity in the East, as containing one of the most ancient and compendious systems of the grammatical science of the Arabs, will be added notes and illustrations from its most esteemed commentary, the Shuruḥ Moolla, with an attempt to exhibit a general comparative view of the peculiarities, that serve to distinguish the grammatical structure of the language, from that of others.

For the greater practical utility, the translator has proposed to add a praxis from the Muqamati Ḥureeree and Ikhwan oos-Ṣufa, with a translation of the Tuhzeeb ool Munṭiq, or a Synopsis of Arabic Logic, and a Vocabulary of the principal words, with a literal Explanation and Analysis.

The First Volume of the Muqamati Ḥureeree, which was noticed last year, has been completed.

A selection from the most classical works in the Persian language has been prepared for the use of that class under the direction of the Professor. It is intended to occupy six quarto volumes, of which three have been published.

In the Hindoostanee language, a considerable number of works, in prose, was published at a very early period of the institution, under the superintendence of Dr Gilchrist, the first Professor of that tongue. But there was a want of specimens of poetical composition: some of the most esteemed among the prose works are now out of print; and the cultivation of that language having gradually advanced seems to require, even in prose, specimens of a higher stile of composition than have yet been laid before the public. To supply these wants, the following works, some of which are already completed, have been undertaken, at the recommendation and under the inspection of the present learned Professor.

1.—A selection from the works of Meer Soz, a Hindoostanee poet of considerable celebrity, consisting of Odes and Tetrasticks.

2.—A more copious collection from Mirza Rufeeu oos-Sooda, who is deservedly esteemed the Prince of Hindoostanee poets.—This exhibits the most exquisite specimens of all the varieties of poetical composition in the language; and in this instance, a judicious selection has one important advantage over a complete edition of the author's works, because, while in his satirical compositions especially, he breathes a spirit which may entitle him to be called the Oriental Juvenal, he shares not a little in the indelicacy of the Roman poet. All passages of the latter description have been carefully excluded from the present collection

3.—A translation, into Hindoostanee or OOrdoo prose, of part of the Ikhwan ooṣ-Ṣufa, an Arabic work in high estimation. The portion which has been selected, describes a dispute carried on before an impartial judge, between mankind and other animals; the former claiming dominion over all the rest, and the latter asserting their independence. The arguments on both sides, are delivered in language highly characteristic of the different speakers, *and the translation has been executed by Muoluvee* Toorab Ulee, a Native of Lukhnow, eminently skilled both in Arabic and Hindoostanee, assisted by the learned Natives in the Hindoostanee department of the College.

Farther help in the acquisition of the grammatical principles of this useful language has been afforded to the junior Students, both European and Native, by the publication of a short system of rules in Hindoostanee verse, the work of Muoluvee Umanut OOllah, of the Hindoostanee department of the College. *As conveying at once, idiomatical and grammatical* instruction in easy versification; this work cannot fail to prove an useful aid to the memory of the Student.

In the dialects which are more peculiar to the Hindoo inhabitants of these provinces, the following works have been undertaken.

1. The Ramayun of Toolsee Das, in the Poorbee dialect, or that used in the provinces situated to the eastward of Dihlee, as Uwudh and Bunarus. It is a popular and admired Poem, on a favorite subject of Hindoo Mythology.

2. The Sut Suee of Biharee Lal, a poem, highly esteemed as one of the most classical works in the

old Hindee or Brij Bhasha, that is, the dialect that prevails about Mathoora and Agra.

These two works have been printed in the Sunskrit press.

3. A collection of Stories in the Hindoo [illegible] and Hinduwee languages.

4. Grammatical principles of the Brij Bhasha dialect, with an English translation.

5. A continuation of the Prem Sagur, or History of Krishn, translated from the tenth chapter of the Bhaguwut, the first part of which was published some years ago.

6. Rajneeti, or Admonition to Kings, a work on morality and the principles of government, taken from the celebrated Hitopudeshu, and translated into the dialect of Brij.

The four last mentioned works are the composition of Shree Lulloo Lal Kuvi, the Bhasha Moonshee attached to the Hindoostanee department.

Of the vernacular language of Bengal, an extensive Dictionary, compiled by the learned Professor of that language, is in considerable forwardness and will issue from the Mission press at Serampore.

In the mean time, a Vocabulary, Bengalee and English, a work useful to be committed to memory by Students commencing the study of this language, has been published by Mohun Prusad Thakoor, a learned Native attached to the College.

As an original composition in this language, may be mentioned the History of Hindoostan, compiled by the head Pundit in this department of the College.

Thus

This work is now in the press at Serampore, and may soon be expected to appear.

Of the Mahratta tongue, a Dictionary has been published at the Mission press, and forms an important addition to the stock of literary wealth, especially at a time when circumstances have rendered the acquisition of that language of greater consequence than it ever was before.

While so much has been done to facilitate the acquisition of languages, the cultivation of other branches of science has not been neglected. That of Jurisprudence in particular, the study of which is become an object of primary necessity to the greatest part of the Company's Servants, and especially to those entrusted with the most important duties, has received, or is about to receive the most valuable illustration. The Persian translation of the Hidaya, which was made by a Society of learned Natives, by order of Mr Hastings, and has been carefully corrected by Muolovee Moohummud Rashid, one of the officers of the Court of Sudur Deewanee and Nizamut Udalut, was put to the press about four years ago, by order of Government, and is now completed. This will supply to the Persian Student the omissions of the English translation made by Captain Hamilton, as well as correct some deviations from the sense of the original which have been discovered in that translation; and it will render that work, which is of high authority in all questions of Mohummudan law, more accessible to the Native law officers attached to the Courts of Justice.

To supply the want of the law of inheritance in the Hidayu, a Persian translation of the Sirajeeyu, with its commentary the Shureefeeyu, which are well known by the English Version of Sir William Jones, is now in the press and will soon be published.

A similar defect in the Digest of Hindoo law, for the translation of which the world is indebted to the learning and industry of Mr. Colebrooke, is about to be supplied by the pen of the same Gentleman, in a translation of two works of high authority, with copious notes and illustration: the Dayu Bhagu, a treatise on inheritance, by Jeemootu Vahunu, and the law of inheritance from the Mitakshura, a commentary, by Vignyaneshwuru, on the Institutes of Yagnyuvulku. The one is a work held in great estimation in the province of Bengal; the other is a standard authority throughout India.

Lieutenant Galloway, a gentleman who has with great industry and success devoted much of his time to the study of the Arabic language, and of Mohummudan law, is employed in the translation of the Mukhtusuri Qoodooree a celebrated treatise on [illegible]hummudan law, by the learned Shuekh ubool Husn Uhmud of *Baghdad*; comprehending the Jur[illegible] system, civil and criminal, the canon law and [illegible]gious institutions of the Moosulmans, and consi[illegible] by the followers of Uboo Huneefu, a work [illegible] highest authority. The translator has announced his intention to annex illustrations, where requisite, from all the books of authority, so as to render the system as complete as possible.

In the science of Geography, Dr. Leyden has [illegible] dertaken to publish in Arabic, with an English translation, the work of the celebrated Ibn ul Wurdee entitled Khureedut ool Ujaib, which is regarded in Arabia as a work of the most classical authority in the science; the author being esteemed more accurate in his information, and more free from credulity than any who have either preceded or followed him. This cannot fail to be a valuable addition to the scanty stock of materials which we hitherto possess regarding the descriptive geography of regions whose Princes and inhabitants formerly acted a most conspicuous part on the theatre of the world.

The first volume of the works of Confucius, which was announced last year, has been lately issued from the Mission press at Serampore, and is preceded by a dissertation on the Chinese language, which throws considerable light on that very singular and obscure system.

This work contains the text of the venerable author printed in the Chinese character, the types of which have been prepared and submitted to the press by the patient and ingenious industry of the translator and editor. The translation is referred by numbers over each sentence to the corresponding words of the Chinese text, and is accompanied by an ample commentary.

This book, therefore, while it renders the long venerated lessons of the Chinese sage, accessible for the first time to an English reader, furnishes also the best clue to guide the inquisitive Student through the unexplored labyrinths of the extraordinary language and supplies perhaps the only elementary aid which can be provided for the acquisition of a language constructed upon a plan so anomalous, as to exclude, or I should, perhaps, rather say, as to seem to exclude the application of those grammatical theories which have indeed been deduced from languages after their practical use had been established, but the universal principles of which must be thought to have presided in the origin and regulation of oral and written transmission of thought in all its possible or imaginable modes and forms. Mr. Marshman, both by the principal work, and by his preliminary dissertation, appears to have led the way in reconciling this apparent anomaly with the general and fundamental principles of human intercourse; and by letting in light upon this Chinese *mystery*, to have done something towards its *solution*

I cannot willingly omit the opportunity which this singular publication presents of offering the homage which appears to me to be due to this laudable effort of modest genius and labour, which has pushed forward the apparently hopeless project of forming a Chinese School, under circumstances so little propitious to such an undertaking, to a point of success and efficiency, which larger means and more powerful encouragement could hardly have justified a hope of attaining.

This commendable design has advanced, however, silently, without aid or notice, by the innate powers of strenuous, though humble and unassuming energy of mind, directed by liberal and virtuous views. What Mr. Marshman has already accomplished both in the tuition of his young but distinguished pupils; and in works, the produce of self-instruction, would have done honour to institutions fostered by all the aids of munificence and power: to have risen, in the shade, *ipse suis pollens opibus*, renders his successful labours only the more worthy of admiration.

The printed vocabularies which were circulated in a former year, with a request that they might be filled up with the local dialects and peculiar languages of the different districts of these provinces, and of the contiguous countries, have produced a single, but valuable accession to philological science in a communication received from Mr Masters at Chittagong, under whose superintendence a vocabulary of the Maga language has been compiled. A careful examination of it has shewn how much is due to the [illegible]le exertions of that gentleman in so un[illegible] a walk of literature: for every page of [illegible]ws the high degree of care and assiduity [illegible] been bestowed on the work, though Mr. M[illegible] with great modesty declines the personal merit of its execution. This successful specimen demonstrates in the most satisfactory manner the great advantage which must result to the study of [illegible]es, as well as to historical researches relative [illegible] Indian nations, from the completion of the [illegible] plan of comparative vocabularies proposed [illegible] Council of the College. Praise is due there[illegible] Mr. Masters, not only for the correct man[illegible] which the work communicated by him has [illegible]nted, but also for the superior exertions which he has made, in being the first to present a valuable contribution towards the accomplishment of an interesting object, which has been recommended by Government, to the attention of those whose local situation affords the opportunity of promoting its attainment.

It was mentioned in my last discourse that, as an extension of the design just alluded to, it was in the contemplation of Government to print and circulate Vocabularies in the Birman and Malay languages for the purpose of acquiring specimens of the numerous and almost unknown languages spoken in the Countries between India and China, and in the Eastern Isles. In pursuance of this intention, the proposed Vocabulary has been prepared in the Birman and Malay, to which has been added the Siamese languages, and measures are in progress for *its circulation to the Eastward.* Dr Leyden had already pushed his comprehensive and powerful researches in that direction, and has been enabled supply materials and carry the work into complete execution, from the abundant and various stores of his own knowledge, which embraces these hitherto neglected languages, availing himself at the same time of such aid, as could be obtained in this place.

The Vocabulary, to which are prefixed preliminary observations by Dr. Leyden, and alphabets of the Birman and Malay languages, has been printed at the Mission press at Serampore.

If we except the publication of the Birman alphabet at Rome, by the Propaganda Societ
is the first European attempt to cultivate t

ledge of the Birman and Siamese languages. By the circulation of this Vocabulary in three of the most extensive and original of the more Eastern languages, three different sources will be opened for investigation, each of which will supply a medium for the progressive encrease of the collection of Vocabularies.

In forming this collection, as our views extend to a variety of nations beyond the pale of the English government, or its direct influence, we anticipate the cordial assistance of all well-informed Europeans, as well as of our own countrymen.

To this hope we have had early encouragement from the liberal and active zeal with which this plan has already been seconded by some Spanish Gentlemen of Manilla, who contemplated the establishment of a learned and philosophical Institution to be denominated "*The Literary Society of the Philippines*," at whose desire several copies of this Vocabulary have been forwarded to Manilla, for the purpose of being filled up with the corresponding terms in the different languages of that extensive Archipelago.

The length of this discourse, occasioned by the abundance of matter, which I have been unable to compress, will admit but of a short valediction.

I welcome those who have quitted with honour the College for the world, and have passed forward from the season of instruction to that of action.

Their new harness will sit easy upon necks which have borne sturdily a heavier yoke, and like well trained legions, they will find the service of the field lighter than the discipline of the camp, while their past labours shall be the measure by which they may securely claim future confidence and favour.

To you, who have yet to win the prizes which you have seen, this day, dispensed to your seniors, I can address no better exhortation than to tread in the footsteps which the more illustrious of your predecessors have left upon the course you are yourselves to run. Fix your eyes steadily upon the same gaol, and let your hopes of attaining it be built exclusively on vigorous exertion and manly constancy. Ply your labours, and distrust all other means of success. Above all beware of a treacherous confidence in the advantage of supposed superiority of talents. These, unsupported by industry, will drop you midway, or perhaps will not yet have started, when the diligent traveller will have won the race. Be assured that in study, application is the first, the second, and the third virtue; application, not *per saltum,* not in capricious fits, not with ebbs and flows of indolence and exertion; ardent indeed, let it be, but uniform and unabating. Those, among the Grecian youth who aspired to the Olympic Crown and immortality, would by no means trust their hopes, to the flattering gifts of nature, however lavishly endowed, but sought to fix their fortune, and secure their laurel by long and vigorous preparation for the contest.

Be these your models; and crowns shall not be wanting to reward your toil, and grace your victory.

A

A REPORT OF THE

TENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JUNE, 1810.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

		Rs.
1 Prinsep,	a Medal, & Books, value	500
2 Bird,	a Medal, & Books, value	250

SECOND CLASS.

3 Molony, a Medal,
4 Barwell, C. R.
5 Porcher,
6 Patton,
7 Harington,
8 Baley,
9 Trotter, A.

THIRD CLASS.

10 Curtis,
11 Tytler,
12 Grant,
13 Melville,
14 Jennings,
15 Nisbet,
16 Blagrave,
17 Sparks,
18 Smelt,
19 Lewin,
20 [illegible]

FOURTH CLASS.

21 Whish,
22 Middleton,

Calvert,
Smith, F. C.
Petrie,
} Absent from Examination.

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

		Rs.
1 Bird,	a Medal, & Books, value	500
2 Prinsep,	a Medal, & Books, value	250

SECOND CLASS.

3 Molony, a Medal,
4 Trotter, A.
5 Bayley,
6 Jennings,
7 Barwell, C. R.
8 Harington,
9 Blagrave.

THIRD CLASS.

10 Curtis,
11 Calvert,
12 Fane,
13 Nisbet,
14 Tytler,
15 Bell,
16 Patton,
17 Grant,
18 Sparks,
19 Smelt,
20 Kennedy,
21 Melville,
22 Trotter, J.
23 Scott.

FOURTH CLASS.

24 Stockwell,
25 Lewin,
26 Drew,

PERSIAN.

Boldero, *Sick.*

Stockwell, } Attended, but retired without
Fraser, } being examined.

ARABIC.

1 Bird,
2 Tytler.

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.

1 Porcher, a Medal, & Books, value 500
2 Bell, a Medal,
3 Bird,
4 Prinsep.

SECOND CLASS.

5 Calvert,
6 Lewin,
7 Fane,
8 Kennedy.

THIRD CLASS.

9 Brooke,
10 Trotter,
11 Whish.

FOURTH CLASS.

12 Morley,
13 Blagrave,
14 Forde,
15 Gibson,
16 Drew.

HINDOOSTANEE.

27 Whish,
28 Brooke,
29 Fraser.
30 Morley,
31 Middleton,
32 Petrie,
33 Forde,
34 Barwell, A. C.
35 Gibson,

Smith, F. C. { Absent from Examination.

PERSIAN WRITING.

Rs.

Grant, a Medal, & Books, value 200
2 Prinsep, a Medal,
3 Middleton,
4 Whish,
5 Kennedy,

A Specimen of the Nuskh Character was also presented by Mr. Blagrave, who obtained the first Prize for Nustuleeq Writing at a former Examination.

NAGREE WRITING.

Rs.

1 Blagrave, obtained the first Prize last year.
2 Grant, a Medal, & Books, value 200

BENGALEE WRITING.

Rs.

1 Blagrave. a Medal, & Books, value 200
2 Whish,.....a Medal,

BENGALEE.

Harwell, A. C. } Absent from Examination.

[illegible], } Attended, but retired
Close, } without being examined.

Medals of Merit are awarded to Messrs. Molony and Porcher for proficiency in the *Persian* language, to Mr. Bird for proficiency in the *Arabic* language, to Messrs. Molony and Bayley for proficiency in the *Hindoostanee* language, and to Messrs. Porcher, Bell, Bird and Prinsep, for proficiency in the *Bengalee* language.

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO LEFT COLLEGE IN JANUARY, 1810.

CLASSED IN THE ORDER OF RELATIVE GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

1. H. Mackenzie,—First in Bengalee.—Second in Persian.—Second in Hindoostanee.—Second in Arabic.
2. H. Mortlock.—First in Persian.—First in Hindoostanee.
3. F. Maguire,—First in Arabic.—Third in Persian.—Third in Hindoostanee.—Second Class in Bengalee.
4. R. Sotheby,—Third in Arabic.—Fourth in Persian.—Fourth in Hindoostanee.—Second Class in Bengalee.
5. W. M'Intosh,—Fifth in Hindoostanee.—Eleventh in Persian.—Was Second in Bengalee at the Examination in October 1809.
6. B. Hunter.—Eighth in Persian.—Tenth in Hindoostanee. Fourth in Arabic.
7. [illegible] Wellesley.—Seventh in Persian.—Eleventh in Hindoostanee.
8. A. C. Fraser.—Ninth in Persian.—Ninth in Hindoostanee.
9. [illegible] Davidson.—Seventh in Hindoostanee.—Sixth in Bengalee.
10. [illegible] Innes.—Eighth in Hindoostanee.—Twelfth in Persian.

List of Students leaving College, classed in the order of relative general proficiency.

PROFICIENT IN THREE LANGUAGES.

1. Bird,—First in Hindoostanee.—Second in Persian.—Third in Bengalee.—First in Arabic.
2. Prinsep,—First in Persian.—Second in Hindoostanee.—Fourth in Bengalee.

PROFICIENT IN TWO LANGUAGES.

3. Porcher,—First in Bengalee.—Fifth in Persian.
4. Molony,—Third in Persian.—Third in Hindoostanee.
5. C. R. Barwell,—Fourth in Persian.—Seventh in Hindoostanee.
6. A. Trotter,—Fourth in Hindoostanee.—Ninth in Persian.
7. Bayley,—Fifth in Hindoostanee.—Eighth in Persian.
8. Harington,—Seventh in Persian.—Eighth in Hindoostanee.
9. Belli,—Second in Bengalee.—Fifteenth in Hindoostanee.
10. Calvert,—Fifth in Bengalee.—Eleventh in Hindoostanee.
11. J[illegible],—Sixth in Hindoostanee.—Fourteenth in Persian.
12. P[illegible],—Sixth in Persian.—Sixteenth in Hindoostanee.
13. Lane,—[illegible] in Bengalee.—Twelfth in Hindoostanee.
14. R[illegible],—Ninth in Hindoostanee.—Sixteenth in Persian.
15. C[illegible],—Tenth in Persian.—Tenth in Hindoostanee.
16. Tytler,—Eleventh in Persian.—Fourteenth in Hindoostanee.—Second in Arabic.
17. Grant,—Twelfth in Persian.—Seventeenth in Hindoostanee.
18. Nisbet,—Thirteenth in Hindoostanee.—Fifteenth in Persian.

By Order of the Council
of the College,
W. HUNTER, *Secretary.*

College of
Fort William,
22d September, 1810.

No.

No XI.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TENTH PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Held on the 7th August, 1811; with the Discourse delivered on that occasion, by His Excellency Lieutenant-General GEORGE HEWITT, *Vice President and Acting Visitor of the College of Fort William.*

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 7, 1811.

HIS Excellency Lieutenant-General GEORGE HEWITT, Vice President and Acting Visitor of the College of Fort William, in the absence of the Governor General, having appointed this day, for a Public Disputation in the Asiatic languages, to be held in conformity with the Statutes of the College, the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors and Students of the College met at Ten o'Clock at the Government House; where the Members of the Supreme Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and several of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, with other European and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, were also assembled

As soon as his Excellency the Acting Visitor had taken his Seat, the Public Disputations commenced in the following Order:

PERSIAN.

Position.—" The difficulties of translation be-
" tween the English and Persian languages, are
" far greater than between the former and any of
" the other languages of Europe."

Respondent,........ M. Ainslie.
First Opponent,.... J. Young.
Second Opponent.... J. Fendall
Moderator,.......... M. Lumsden, Esq. P. P. L.

HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—" The art of Printing affords the on-
" ly means of perpetuating the history of Nations
" with truth and accuracy, and of transmitting to
" posterity the benefit of improvements in Science
" and Literature."

Respondent,........ J. C. C. Sutherland.
First Opponent,...... G. W. Trail.
Second Opponent,.... J. R. Hutchinson.
Moderator,.......... Capt. J. W. Taylor.

BENGALEE.

Position.—" The advancement of mankind in the
" arts, and comforts of civil life is principally to be
" attributed

"attributed to the operations and influence of Commerce and Navigation."

Respondent,...... R. Irvin.
First Opponent,...... F. J. Dashwood.
Second Opponent,... A. Anderson.
Moderator,...... .. The Rev. W. Carey.

When the Disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the ACTING VISITOR, the several Students of the College, who were entitled under Statute VIII. to receive Degrees of Honor; as well as the Students, who at the late Examination, has been found qualified to enter upon the public service; and had consequently obtained permission to quit the College, under the rule contained in Section II. Regulation III. 1807. The President read the Certificate granted by the Council of the College to each Student, in pursuance of the above Statute, specifying the proficiency he had made in the prescribed Studies of the College, and also the general tenor of his conduct, with the amount, if any, of the Debt contracted by him during the period of his attachment to the College. When the Certificates had been read, the ACTING VISITOR presented to each Student, entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma; and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The Students on whom HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING VISITOR was pleased to confer Degrees of Honor on this occasion, and the languages for their high proficiency in which the Degrees of Honor were respectively conferred, are as follows:—

1. **Mr. [illegible]e Ainslie,—Persian and Hindoostanee.**

2. James Charles Colebrook Sutherland,—Hindoostanee.
3. George William Traill,—Hindoostanee.
4. John Ross Hutchinson,—Hindoostanee.
5. Richard Lewin,—Bengalee.
6. Thomas John Dashwood,—Bengalee.
7. Andrew Anderson,—Bengalee.

The Honorary Prizes and Medals, adjudged at the Annual and Quarterly Examinations, were also distributed by the Acting Visitor to the following Students:

1. M. Ainslie,—as per annexed Report, and two Medals, adjudged in the 4th Term of 1810, for proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee.
2. J. C. C. Sutherland,—as per annexed Report, and two Medals, adjudged in the 1st Term of 1811, for proficiency in Hindoostanee and Persian.
3. A. Anderson,—as per annexed Report, and three Medals, adjudged in the *1st Term of 1811*, for proficiency in Persian, *Hindoostanee* and Bengalee.
4. T. J. *Dashwood*,—as per annexed Report, and two Medals, adjudged in 4th Term of 1810, for proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee; and one at the 1st Term of 1811, for proficiency in Bengalee.
5. G. W. Traill,—as per annexed Report, and two Medals, adjudged in 1st Term of 1811, for proficiency in Hindoostanee and Persian.
6. J. R. Hutchinson,—as per annexed Report, and a Medal, adjudged in 1st Term of 1811, for proficiency in Hindoostanee.
7. J. Fendall,—a Medal, adjudged in the 1st Term of 1811, for proficiency in Persian.
8. A. Smelt,—as per annexed Report.
9. J. Yonge,—as per annexed Report.
10. J. A. Pringle,—as per annexed Report.
11. M. T. Whish,—as per annexed Report.
12. Lieut. R. Young,—as per annexed Report.
13. R. Lewin,—as per annexed Report.
14. R. Saunders,—as per annexed Report.

[illegible] — as per annexed Report

[illegible] — as per annexed Report.

After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been distributed, his Excellency the Acting Visitor delivered the following Discourse:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM

It is not my intention to offer a full and formal Discourse to you on the present occasion. But in conformity with the established usage, you will expect a short Address from me, as the Representative of Lord Minto, in his Lordship's absence on the Public Service.

During the period of Eleven Years, which has elapsed since the foundation of a College at this Presidency, for the instruction of the Junior Servants of the Company, in such branches of knowledge as might be deemed requisite to qualify them for the discharge of their future duties, the principles and objects of this Institution have been so amply and ably stated by the distinguished Characters, who have successively filled the station of Patron and Visitor, that it cannot be necessary for me to enlarge on these subjects. Nor can it be required of me to shew, at this time, how much the public interests in the administration of the government of this extensive and populous territory are involved in the success, from year to year, of an Institution, the principal object of which is to enable the Civil Servants of the Company, about to enter on the arduous and important career of a public life, to obtain a competent knowledge of the current languages of the Country; in which all personal communications with the Natives must be held; all Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Transactions be carried on; and official acts and proceedings of whatever nature, must, in general, be recorded and promulgated.

I have great satisfaction in observing that twenty Students are reported by the Examiners, and Council of the College, to have been found qualified, at the present Examination, by their proficiency in two or more languages, to enter upon the Public Service. This equals the highest number reported to have obtained the same qualification in past years; and is alone sufficient to maintain the credit of the College, as well as to prove its continued utility in accomplishing the purpose designed by it. The expediency of the requisition of a competent knowledge of two languages as notified in the Visitor's last Discourse, and the practicability of a compliance with that requisition by diligence and exertion, (when not prevented by lengthened illness or particular impediments,) may also be considered as strongly confirmed; and the gratification which I derive from noticing, in the list of Proficients about to leave the College, the names of some Students who have been long attached to it, is enhanced by the reflection, that the Government is not called upon to perform the painful duty of enforcing the penalty denounced for instances of wilful and obstinate neglect of study, and consequent disqualification, ascertained at a Fourth Annual Examination.

The character of the College is further supported in the present year by the high proficiency of the Gentlemen upon whom I have this day had the pleasure of conferring Degrees of Honor.

Mr. Ainslie, in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages.

Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Traill, and Mr. Hutchinson, in the Hindoostanee language.

Mr. Lewin, Mr. Dashwood, and Mr. Anderson, in the language of Bengal.

The eminent proficiency attained by Mr. Ainslie, in two languages, has been acquired in nine Months. He was admitted to the College in October, 1810.

Messrs. Sutherland, Traill, Hutchinson, and Anderson, were admitted at the still later period of December, 1810. The admission of Mr. Dashwood, was also no longer since than September, 1810. Mr. Sutherland, besides his eminence in Hindoostanee, has obtained such proficiency in the Bengalee and Persian languages, as to be placed by the Examiners in the Second Class of each of those languages. Messrs. Traill and Hutchinson, in addition to their high proficiency in Hindoostanee, are classed, the former in the Second Class of Persian; the latter in the Second Class of Bengalee, and third of Persian. Messrs. Dashwood and Anderson, to their eminence in the language of Bengal, have added such proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee, as entitled them to a place in the Second Class of each of those languages. The distinguished merits of the whole of these Gentlemen, for high, various, and rapid proficiency, in the prescribed Studies of the College, are so conspicuous, as to require only this general notice. Nor should it lessen their just claim to the tribute of applause, due for uniform meritorious conduct, evinced by diligent and zealous application, that they brought with them, as the basis of their late acquirements, the fruits of their former assiduity, either at the College of Hertford, or on their passage to India. On the contrary, the superstructure which they have raised upon such a foundation is equally honorable to themselves, and beneficial to the public: and I am happy to mention, as well to the credit of Messrs. Sutherland, Traill, and Hutchinson, as in the hope of their example being followed by others, that I understand, they availed themselves of the aid of Lieutenant Roebuck, Mr Gilchrist's able coadjutor in the Second Edition of his Hindoostanee Dictionary, to pursue their Study of that Language on their way to Bengal. Were such opportunities taken, whenever they occur, and the rudiments of Oriental Learning, obtained at Hertford, improved, as far as circumstances admit, during the unoccupied time of a voyage to India, we might expect frequent instances of the Junior Servants of the Company bringing with them, not only an elementary knowledge of the Asiatic languages, but such a degree of proficiency in them, as with the favorable means of local instruction afforded by the College of Fort William, must render a short period of study in it sufficient to complete their qualification for the Public Service.

In addition to those already mentioned, I am happy to notice, in the list of Students reported qualified to leave the College, the names of four other Gentlemen, whose collegiate studies have been of short duration. Mr Fendall, who was admitted in December last has obtained a competent knowledge of the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee languages, such as entitled him to be placed by the Examiners in the *second* class of each of these languages. Mr. Pringle,* who entered the College in the same month, has obtained a place in the second class of Hindoostanee and Bengalee. And Messrs. Yonge and Parks who were admitted in October last, are both included in the second class of Persian and Hindoostanee. These instances of early proficiency, with those before mentioned, prove the increasing utility of the Oriental Instruction given at Hertford, in aiding and promoting the objects of the Institution at this Presidency: and although, I understand, the effects have been most obvious in the Persian and Bengalee languages, it is the opinion of the Hindoostanee Professor, that the study of that language has, in many instances, been facilitated by the acquirements of the Student in other Asiatic languages.

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* Mr. Pringle was found to have made very considerable progress in the Hindoostanee language, upon his arrival in Calcutta, having commenced the study of it along with Messrs. Sutherland, Traill, and Hutchinson, during the passage from England, with the assistance of Lieutenant Roebuck; and had not two months severe indisposition prevented him from prosecuting his studies shortly after his arrival, he would have been entitled to a place in the First Class of Hindoostanee at the Examination in June 1811. *Editor*.

In concluding what I have to say respecting the Gentlemen about to leave the College, I must not omit an Officer of the Madras Establishment, who having visited Calcutta for the recovery of his health and wishing to improve the opportunity of prosecuting his studies in the Persian and Arabic languages, applied for and obtained permission to attend the lectures of the College. Lieutenant Young's limited residence in Bengal has confined his attendance to the short period of six weeks; but the profitable manner in which he has employed this time, is evinced by his holding the third place, in the second class of Persian, at the late Examination.

I come next to the Students who remain for the present in the College; and of these, Mr. Lewin, who has obtained a Degree of Honor for his high proficiency in the Bengal language, is entitled to particular notice. The Professor of that language, in his Report of the last Term, after bearing testimony to the general diligence of the Gentlemen composing his first and second Classes, adds, "Among these, Mr. Lewin, has distinguished himself by having translated a considerable part of Telemachus into the Bengalee." Incompetent as I am to judge of the difficulty of this work, I cannot but deem the above Report highly creditable to Mr. Lewin, and though his not having obtained adequate proficiency in a second language has, under an impartial adherence to the rule before noticed, prevented his immediate release from the College, I am happy to observe his name at the head of eleven Students, whom the College Council have reported qualified in one language, and so far advanced in another as to warrant the belief that a short period of study will complete their qualification in a second language; on which grounds it is recommended, "that they be permitted to "quit the College at any future Quarterly Exami"nation, when they may be duly qualified to enter "upon the public Service by their proficiency in "two languages." This measure, though it involves some deviation from the usual practice, being consistent with the general rule enacted by Section XII, Regulation III, 1807, that "the future continuance of Students in the College shall be regulated by their proficiency;" and also appearing to be expedient under the circumstances stated by the Council of the College, I have determined, in concurrence with the judgment of the other Members of the Government on the spot, to sanction the adoption of it, subject to the future approbation of the Patron and Visitor; with whom it rests, in pursuance of the Rule above mentioned, "to determine "from the reports of proficiency made to him, "after the public Examinations, what Students "may be permitted to quit the College, as having "completed the prescribed course of study." It may be expected that the prospect of early Emancipation, thus held out to those who have already attained one language, will now take their utmost diligence and exertion in acquiring another, and whilst their own credit is raised by quick proficiency in proportion to their time of study, their labours will be gained to the service for which they are destined, some months sooner than if they had been kept from it to the end of another year. It must be remarked however, that an option only is proposed to be given, of leaving the College, when qualified by a competent knowledge of two languages; without imposing, the necessity of quitting it, upon any Student, who from a praise-worthy desire of excellence, or from a wish to obtain the honorable distinction of superior proficiency at the Annual Examinations, may prefer to remain attached to the College till the expiration of the ensuing year. Such instances of peculiar merit have, on former occasions received appropriate notice from this Chair; and cannot fail of being always distinguished by the highest approbation.

Before I conclude, I must express the particular satisfaction which I feel, in not having received from the College Council, the Report of a single instance of irregularity among the Students; and although, in the general statement of debts contracted by them, I am concerned to observe a considerable amount, in some instances, they appear to be chiefly those of Students who have shown the same attention to their studies, as to their expenses; and have consequently been detained in the College beyond the customary period. Such detention cannot be admitted as any excuse for the contraction

of

[illegible] which tend contrary with reference to the cause [illegible] in the Student's own conduct, it must be considered [illegible] of demerit.

The information I have received from the Council of the College, of the general conduct of the Professors and Officers of the Institution, calls upon me to declare my entire satisfaction with their attention, zeal and able discharge of their respective duties. Dr. Hunter, the Secretary of the College Council, and one of the Examiners, being absent on the Public Service, his place has been supplied, with not less diligence than ability, by Lieutenant Galloway, mentioned in the Visitor's Discourse of last year, as versed in the Arabic language, and employed in the translation of a celebrated Treatise on Moohummudan Law. Lieutenant Roebuck of the Madras Establishment, who has been already noticed as the joint Editor of the Hindoostanee Dictionary, and who is now engaged in publishing an English and Hindoostanee Dictionary of the Technical Terms used in Navigation, compiled during his passage from England to Bengal, has also acted, in the absence of Lieutenant Lockett, as Assistant Secretary to the College Council, and as one of the Examiners, in both of which situations his assiduity, and zealous application of talents and knowledge have entitled him to the fullest commendation.

The learned Professors of the College have distinguished themselves, as usual, in the past year, by composing, or promoting, works of literature and utility, in the languages respectively taught by them. I will not detain you by an enumeration of such works, or of other literary undertakings and publications, under the patronage of the College and the Government, since the period of the last Disputation. But a list of them, which I possess, will be delivered to the Secretary of the College Council, for the purpose of being printed, as has been customary, with the report of this day's solemnities, for general information.

Catalogue of Literary Works, the Publication of which has been encouraged by Government at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, since the period of the Disputation held in 1810.

1.—نفحة اليمن An Arabic Miscellany compiled by Shuekh Uhmud, a learned native of Yumun, and now attached to the College. This work is partly composed of Selections, in Prose and Verse, from various authors in the Arabic language, and partly of original Pieces by the Editor, who is himself a Poet. It is now in the Press, and will be a valuable Class-book for Students of Arabic in the College, as well as generally useful in facilitating the study of the language.

2.—صراح The Ṣoorah, an esteemed Arabic Dictionary, with the significations in Persian. An edition of this popular work, which has been rendered into Persian from the صحاح Ṣuhaḥ, and is in more general use than its Arabic Original, or the قاموس Qamoos, has been undertaken, by Moulvee Shookr Oollah, with the aid of other learned Natives; and if correctly printed, will be an important acquisition to Arabic and Persian Literature. It is calculated to occupy 1400 quarto Pages.

3.—نجوم الفرقان The Nujoom ool Foorqan, an Index to the Qoran, similar to the *Index Verborum* annexed to the editions of the classics *in usum Delphini*. Moostufa Khan, an Ufghan, is the Author of this work; and Moulvee Niamut Ushruf, the Editor. It must be very useful, not only to those who read the Qoran, and Books of the Moohummudun Religion and Law, immediately connected with it, but to readers of Arabic in general; by enabling them to refer to the Texts which are constantly cited from the Qoran.

4.—خلاصة الحساب The Khoolaṣut ool Ḥisab, an Arabic treatise on Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, with a Persian Commentary. The original Treatise, which is held in high estimation, and exhibits a complete view of the state of the sciences, on which it treats, among the Arabs, was composed by Shuekh Buha ood Deen Amoolee. The Persian comment, which includes a translation of the original, was written by the late Moulvee Roshun Ụlee, whilst attached to the Arabic department of the College; and Moulvee Jan Ulee, the present head Moulvee in that department, is associated with Tarnee Churun Mitr in editing the work, which, it may therefore be expected, will be correctly printed.

5.—سکندرنامهٔ نظامی The Sikundar-Namu of Niẓamee, a celebrated Persian Poem, on the subject of the heroic Atchievements of Alexander the Great; with a Commentary. This work is edited by Budur Ụlee [illegible] Metaphor of [illegible] [illegible] publication and [illegible] commentary [illegible] Poem, [illegible] many places [illegible] will be useful not only in illustrating the particular work to which it is annexed, but in explaining the [illegible] used by Persian Poets in general.

6.—[illegible] The Siddhant Kowmoodee, [illegible] System of Sunskrit Grammar, and esteemed to be one of the best Treatises, in elucidation of the Grammatical Principles of that ancient and difficult Language. It is edited by Bahooram Pundit, proprietor and conductor of the Sunskrit Press.

7.—[illegible] The Poetical Works of Meer Taqee, [illegible] the Hindoostanee language, edited by Tar[illegible] Churn [illegible] in the Hindoo[illegible] department of the college, [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the Hindoo[illegible] Meer Muhummud Taqee, the author, [illegible] of Agra, but educated at Dihlee, and afterwards [illegible] Khunu[illegible] he died a short time ago. His works consist of Epic Poems, Odes, and other Poetical Pieces, composed chiefly in the Oordoo or Hindoostanee language. The whole of these will be included in the proposed Edition of his Hindoostanee Poems; but not his compositions in the Persian language, which are few and of less celebrity. Meer Taqee is generally allowed to hold the second place in the order of Hindoostanee Poets and by some his Epic Poetry is judged to rival, if not excel that of Sauda.

8.

8. A collection of Oriental Proverbs, by Dr. William Hunter, Secretary and Examiner to the College. In a course of extended inquiry for the purpose of completing his Hindoostanee and English Dictionary, Dr. Hunter collected a number of Proverbs in the Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee and Punjabee Languages, and finding in them allusions to manners and customs which have not been explained in any Books yet published, and are not generally known, it appeared to him that a publication of the Proverbs collected by him with such illustrations as might be requisite to shew their origin or application, would promote the cause of Oriental Literature, and at the same time throw light on the genius and sentiments of the people, whose proverbial sayings are exhibited. In this view, the compilation, which, it is calculated, will fill above seven hundred octavo pages, cannot fail of being interesting; and an able execution of the work may be expected from the talents and learned knowledge of the compiler. In his absence, the publication is superintended by Lieutenant Roebuck, hereafter mentioned, whose researches have also contributed largely to the collection.

9. An English and Hindoostanee Dictionary of Technical Terms and Phrases used in Navigation, particularly those in use among the Lascars, and other Native Seamen of India, in working a Ship, comprising also the names given by them to the different parts of a Vessel, and its appurtenances, with a collection of the usual Words of Command and a Grammar of the Dialect to which the Dicti-

onary

many Sentences; by Lieutenant T. Roebuck, of the Madras Establishment, at present acting as Assistant Secretary, and one of the Examiners, to the College of Fort William. This work, which was originally suggested and commenced by Dr. Borthwick Gilchrist, was prosecuted by Lieutenant Roebuck, on his voyage from England to Bengal, and has been revised and finished since his arrival in India, with the aid of experienced *Serangs*, and other competent persons, from different Ports. It is intended for the use of European Mariners, in all Ships wherein Asiatic Seamen are employed: and cannot fail of proving highly useful to the Officers of the regular Indiamen and Extra Ships of the Company; as well as to those engaged in the Trade from Port to Port in India, or in the Pilot Vessels, or other Service of the Country.

10.—*An* Ooriya and English Vocabulary. By *Mohan* Prusad Thakoor, Native Librarian to the College, and Author of a Bengalee and English Vocabulary, already published. The Ooriya Language is the vernacular dialect of the Province of Orissa; and as no Dictionary, or Vocabulary, of it has been yet printed, the present work will be of considerable utility. The compiler is well qualified for his undertaking, being a good English Scholar; besides his knowledge of several other languages, Asiatic and European.

The following Works, mentioned in the Discourse of the Visitor at the Public Disputation of 1810, *have been since completed and printed.*

1.—The Second Volume of a Grammar of the

Persian Grammar, by M. Lumsden, Esq. LL. D. Professor of the Arabic and Persian languages in the College of Fort William.

The whole of this valuable work, comprising the most copious Grammar extant of the Persian language, a considerable portion of the Elements of Arabic Inflexion, and Observations on the Structure of both Languages, considered with reference to the principles of General Grammar, is now printed; (though not yet published,) and cannot fail of securing to its Author that celebrity, as an Oriental Scholar and Grammarian, to which his talents, learning, and industry, so justly entitle him.

2.— مقامات حريري The first volume of the Muqamat Horeeree, has been published: and the second volume is in course of publication, under the inspection of the Arabic Professor, by Muoluvee Ilah Dad, and J[illegible]lee; attached to the Arabic and Persian Department of the College; with a Glossary, which will [illegible] useful in elucidating the difficult passages of that work; as well as of other Arabian authors.

3.—Persian Selections, in six volumes, for the use of Students of the Persian language. This work has been completed, by Muoluvees Ilah Dad and Kurum Hoosuen, under the inspection of the Persian Professor. It is intended to be a class book for Persian Students in the College of Fort William; and being selected from works progressive [illegible] of difficulty, is well calculated for instr[illegible] and improvement in that Language.

4.— هدايه The Persian Hidayu, or a Persian Version of that celebrated Commentary on the Mohummudan Law, of which an English Translation was formerly published by Captain Hamilton: with a Translation, also in the Persian language, of the Sirajeeyu, on the Moosulman Law of Inheritance, well known by the English Version of Sir W. Jones. Both these works are edited by Muoluvee Mohummud Rashid, one of the Law Officers of the Courts of Sudur Deewanee and Nizamut Udaluts, and are now completed and published in four volumes. From the known talents and qualifications of the Editor, who has revised the translation of the Hidayu, and himself translated the Sirajeeyu, there can be no question of the able execution, and consequent utility, of this edition.

5.—Mr. H. Colebrooke's translation from the Sunskrit of two authoritative Treatises on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, the Dayu Bhagu and Mitakshura, has been published, with Annotations by the Learned Translator, and from the high estimation in which these works are held, the former in Bengal, the latter throughout India, must be deemed a most valuable accession to the means of knowing and administering the Hindoo Law of Succession.

6.—Grammatical Rules of the OOrdoo language, in Hindoostanee verse, by Muoluvee Umanut OOllah, lately attached to the College.

This, and the works hereafter mentioned, were described in the last Discourse of the Visitor.

7.—لطايف هندي The Lutaif i Hindee, a Collection of humorous Stories and Anecdotes, in the Hindoostanee and Hinduvee languages, and in the Persian and Nagree characters, with a Vocabulary of the principal works, in Hindoostanee and English. By Shree Lulloo Lal Kuvi, Bhasha Moonshee in the College, with the aid of Lieutenant Lockett, Assistant Secretary to the College Council, and one of the Public Examiners.

8.—A Translation, from Arabic into Hindoostanee, of part of the Ikhwan oos-Sufa, a moral and philosophical Work of great celebrity in the original. By Muoluvee Toorab Ulee, and others, under the inspection of Captain Taylor, Hindoostanee Professor of the College, and Lieutenant Lockett.

9.—रामायन The Ramayun of Toolsee Das, in the Poorbee or Dialect spoken to the Eastward of Dihlee, from the Sunskrit Press of Babooram Pundit.

10.—Grammatical Principles of the Bruj Bhasha, or Dialect of Bruj, comprising Muthoora, Brindabun, and the adjacent territory, as far as Gwalior, with an English Translation. By Shree Lulloo Lal Kuvi, the Bhasha Moonshee before mentioned, assisted by Captain Taylor, Professor of the Hindoostanee language, to whom is inscribed this attempt to facilitate the study of one of the Indian Dialects, considered to form a principal part of the basis of that language.

A third volume of the Ramayun, of Valmeeki, in the original Sunskrit, with a Prose Translation and Explanatory Notes, by Mr. Carey, and Mr. Marshman, has also been published since the date of the last Disputation.

A Dictionary of the Vernacular Dialect of Bengal, was mentioned in the Visitor's last Discourse,

course, as undertaken by the Professor of the Sanskrit and Bengalee Languages, is now in the Serampore Press: but from the extent of the work, and being employed in tracing the Etymologies, with a view to its more perfect execution, a considerable time will yet be required for the completion of it.

It may be added that the Conductors of the Mission Press at Serampore, who have distinguished themselves by printing numerous Works, in various Asiatic languages, have recently cast Founts of Types for the Gooroomookhee Nagree Character, used by the Sikhs in the Punjab; as well as for the Telinga Character; and that they have also succeeded in casting Metallic Types for the Chinese language.

It may be further mentioned, in concluding this Report on the subject of Oriental Literature, and particularly the advancement of it by the College of Fort William, that the library of this institution has been enriched by several valuable Manuscripts, Persian and Arabic; and that measures have been taken, with the sanction of Government, for rendering it, as opportunities offer, the public repository of scarce and useful Books, in all the languages of Asia.

A REPORT OF THE

ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JUNE, 1811.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.

1. Ainslie, a Medal, & Books, value 500

SECOND CLASS.

2. Smelt, a Medal, & Books, value 250
3. Yonge, a Medal,
4. Lieutenant Young,
5. Fendall,
6. Stockwell,
7. Sutherland,
8. Anderson,
9. Traill,
10. Parks,
11. Sparks,
12. Dashwood,
13. Whish,

THIRD CLASS.

14. Smith,
15. Melville,
16. Macsween,
17. Middleton, C. J.
18. Scott,
19. Lewin,
20. Middleton, H. J.
21. Boldero,
22. Saunders,
23. Hutchinson.

FOURTH CLASS.

24. Carter,
25. Dick,

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.

1. Sutherland, a Medal, & Books, value 500
2. Traill, a Medal, & Books, value 250
3. Hutchinson, a Medal,
4. Ainslie,

SECOND CLASS.

5. Smelt,
6. Stockwell,
7. Trotter,
8. Kennedy,
9. Anderson,
10. Macsween,
11. Pringle,
12. Saunders,
13. Parks,
14. Melville,
15. Smith,
16. Yonge,
17. Whish,
18. Sparks,
19. Fraser,
20. Dashwood,
21. Fendall,
22. Scott,
23. Middleton, H. J.

THIRD CLASS.

24. Boldero,
25. Barwell,
26. Forde,

PERSIAN.

26. Pringle,
27. Ogilvie,
28. Ward, R. A.

ARABIC.

Lieutenant Young,—declined Examination.

HINDOOSTANEE.

FOURTH CLASS.

27 Drew.
28 Lewin,—was Examined though not attached to the Hindoostanee class.
29. Dick,
30. Ogilvie,
31. Carter,
32. Ward,
33. Oakes,
34. Mainwaring,
35. Kerr,
36. Martin,

BENGALEE.

Rs.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Lewin, a Medal, & Books, value 400
2. Dashwood, a Medal,
3. Anderson,

SECOND CLASS.

4. Sutherland,
5. Carter,
6. Trotter,
7. Ward, J. P.
8. Forde,
9. Middleton, C. J.
10. Kennedy,
11. Barwell,
12. Hutchinson,
13. Fendall,
14. Ogilvie,
15. Pringle,

THIRD CLASS.

16. Kerr,
17. Mainwaring,
18. Ward, R. A.
19. Oakes,
20. Drew;

PERSIAN WRITING.

Rs.

1. Lieut. Young, a Medal, & Books, value 200
2. Whish, a Medal,
3. Lewin,

NAGREE WRITING.

Rs.

1. Whish, a Medal & Books, value 200
2. Pringle, a Medal,
3. Lewin,

BENGALEE

BENGALEE WRITING.

Rs.

1. Ward, J. P. a Medal, & Books, value 200

2. Which, obtained the second prize last year,

3. Lewin, a Medal,

Medals of Merit were awarded to Lieutenant Young, and to Messrs. Young and Saunders, for proficiency in the *Persian* language; to Messrs. Macsween, Pringle and Saunders, for proficiency in the *Hindoostanee* language and to Messrs. Dashwood, Anderson and Sutherland, for proficiency in the *Bengalee* language, considered with reference to the periods during which they have studied these languages respectively.

LIST OF STUDENTS LEAVING COLLEGE,

CLASSED IN THE ORDER OF RELATIVE GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

1. M. Ainslie,—First in Persian.—First Class in Hindoostanee.
2. J. C. C. Sutherland,—First in Hindoostanee.—Second Class in Bengalee and Persian.
3. A. Anderson,—Third in Bengalee.—Eighth in Persian.—Ninth in Hindoostanee.
4. T. J. Dashwood,—Second in Bengalee.—Twelfth in Persian.—Twentieth in Hindoostanee.
5. G. W. Traill,—Second in Hindoostanee.—Ninth in Persian.
6. J. R. Hutchinson,—Third in Hindoostanee.—Twelfth in Bengalee.—Third Class in Persian.
7. J. Fendall,—Fifth in Persian.—Thirteenth in Bengalee.—Twenty-first in Hindoostanee.
8. A. Smelt,—Second in Persian.—Fifth in Hindoostanee.
9. G. Blackwell,—Sixth in Persian.—Sixth in Hindoostanee.
10. J. Trotter,—Seventh in Hindoostanee.—Sixth in Bengalee.
11. I. Kennedy,—Eighth in Hindoostanee.—Tenth in Bengalee

12. J. [illegible]rpe,—Th[illegible] in Persian,—Sixteenth in Hindoostanee.

13. W. C. P[illegible],—Tenth in Persian.—Thirteenth in Hindoostanee.

14. L. A. Pr[illegible]d,—Eleventh in Hindoostanee.—Fifteenth in Bengalee.

15. J. Sparks,—Eleventh in Persian.—Eighteenth in Hindoostanee.

16. W. L. Melville,—Fourteenth in Hindoostanee.—Fifteenth in Persian.

17. R. G. Smith,—Fourteenth in Persian.—Fifteenth in Hindoostanee.

18. M. T. Whish,—Thirteenth in Persian.—Seventeenth in Hindoostanee.

19. R. N. Todd,—Eighth in Bengalee.—Twenty-sixth in Hindoostanee.

20. A. C. Barwell,—Eleventh in Bengalee.—Twenty-ninth in Hindoostanee.

By order of the Council
of the College,
A. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary.

No. XII.

AN
ACCOUNT OF
THE ELEVENTH
LIC DISPUTATIONS
IN THE
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Held on the 30th September, 1812; with the Discourse delivered on that occasion, by the Right Honorable Lord Minto, *as Visitor of the College.*

College of Fort William, September 30, 1812.

The Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General and Visitor of the College of Fort William, having appointed [illegible] the 30th September, f[illegible] the Asiatic Languages, [illegible] with the Statutes of the [illegible] President [illegible] Members of the College Council, the Officers, Pro[illegible] Students of the College, met a[illegible] clock at the Government

House; where the Members of the Supreme Council, and many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, with others of the Principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta, and many respectable Natives were also assembled.

As soon as the Right Honorable the Visitor had taken his Seat, the Public Disputations commenced in the following Order:

FIRST.—BENGALEE.

Position.—"The Bengalee is the purest of those
"Languages which are derived from the Sunskrit."

Respondent, ...Mr. G. Richardson.
First Opponent, ...Mr. G. Morley.
Second Opponent, ...Mr. H. Chastenay.
Moderator, ...The Rev. W. Carey.

SECOND.—PERSIAN.

Position.—"The Hindoostanee being merely a
"colloquial Language, is not so much an object
"of critical acquirement as the Persian."

Respondent, ...Mr. J. Russell.
First Opponent, ...Mr. P. M. Wynch.
Second Opponent, ...Mr. J. Drew.
Moderator, ...M. Lumsden, Esq. LL. D.

THIRD.—HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—"The Hindoostanee is the Language
"of most extensive use for the purpose of colloquial
"intercourse in Hindoostan."

Respondent, ...Mr. P. M. Wynch.
First Opponent, ...Mr. J. Russell.
Second Opponent, ...Ensig. Haughton.
Moderator, ...Capt. W. Taylor.

When

W[illegible] e Disputations were concluded, the Pre- [illegible] College Council, presented to the Right [illegible] abl he Visitor, the several Students of the [illegible] ho were entitled under Statute VIII, to [illegible] ess of Honor; as well as, successively, [illegible] dent who, at the Examinations held in the months of September, December, and June last, had [illegible] and qualified to enter upon the Public Ser- [illegible] and had consequently obtained permission [illegible] the Visitor to quit the College, under the rule [illegible] ed in Section II, Regulation III, 1807. [illegible] ent read the Certificate granted by the [illegible] l of the College to each Student, in pursu- [illegible] e above Statute, specifying the proficiency [illegible] he had made in the prescribed Studies of the College, and also the general tenor of his conduct, [illegible] the amount, if any, of the Debt contracted by [illegible] during the period of his attachment to the Col- [illegible]

W[illegible]e the Certificates had been read, the Visitor [illegible] to each Student, entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been distributed, the Right Honorable the Visitor delivered the following Discourse:—

GEN[illegible] LLEGE

[illegible] IAM,

[illegible] had [illegible] nour of addressing you on [illegible] a change had taken place in the period of the Disputations, which by the necessity of comparing unequal portions of time, tended considerably to disconcert the parallel which had usually been drawn between the two immediately preceding years. A long absence on the public Service has since intervened, and has unavoidably withdrawn me from a personal application to the Office of Visitor. These combined causes would make it extremely difficult at the present anniversary, to pursue with the accustomed particularity a comparison of the two last academical years, supported by such assiduous observation and authentic proofs, as could alone sanction the solemn publication of statements and opinions which might affect, on one hand, the character of the Institution itself, and on the other touch the reputation and feelings of so many meritorious competitors for public esteem.

Under these circumstances, I do not propose to dwell as minutely on this branch of my subject as former practice might seem to countenance, but to present only a general and cursory view of the two periods, induced, indeed principally to treat that topic even superficially, first, by the desire to rectify by a clear enunciation of facts that might otherwise escape our notice, an estimate of the period just closed, more unfavourable than is, in truth warranted by full and correct information; and next by the grateful impulse of my most welcome duties; those, I mean of performing the *homage* that is due to merit already established; and by that act of open justice, prompting, perhaps the emulation of those who have yet to maintain the contest, and to make good their title to future reputation and applause.

The first singularity of the present year that attracts our notice, is the apparently reduced number of Students furnished by the College to the [illegible] service; the Annual Examination which closes the year, presenting indeed, only seven civil Servants of this Presidency, or little more than one third of the average number.

We are considering, however in this place, not the acquisitions of the service of Bengal, but the productive powers of the College, and under this point of view, every Student who has attained the prescribed qualifications, whatever his profession may be, and to whatever Presidency his commission may attach him, contributes his name and the reputation he may have acquired, to the sum of those results by which the capacity of our institution to fulfil its important ends may be measured.

Upon this principle we are to include in the produce of the year, Mr. John Russell, of the civil establishment of Fort St. George, who will be found, as I proceed, to have added not only the unit of his name to our qualified list, but to have brought a rich accession of credit and reputation to our School, of which he will ever rank amongst the most eminent and distinguished ornaments.

We have a [illegible] to take credit in the report of qualifica [illegible] the present year, for the proficiency of Ensign Haughton, in Persian and Hindoostanee, which has been such as would have entitled him, if he had been a regular Student, to quit Col[illegible] [illegible] the p[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] general [illegible], acquired in a very short period of study. I shall have occasion to speak more particu- larly [illegible] [illegible] under [illegible] other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] them now, only for the purpose of [illegible], [illegible] as upon consideration [illegible] [illegible] that of Mr. J. Russell, to the [illegible] students of this College, who have been reported at the [illegible] Annual Examination, qualified for the [illegible] Service.

With these additions, the [illegible] [illegible] now nine; to which I refrain from adding the name of Mr. Francis Whitworth Russell, who has attained the prescribed proficiency under friendly and domestic tuition, and has been permitted, under very peculiar circumstances, to pass in two languages, although absent from College, and to enter on the service, upon satisfactory certificates, and proofs of qualification. I do not, however, in appreciating the fruit of the present season, claim the accession of Mr. J. W. Russell to the civil service of Bengal, as imputable to the College of Fort William, because the proficiency evinced by this gentleman, although amply testified and ascertained, and although it will be found recorded on the proceedings of the proper period, was not obtained under the instruction of this institution.

In addition, however, to the number already established, of nine proficients, the present season has a distinct claim to an equal number whose names do not appear in the latest return, but who, having shewn themselves qualified in one language at the preceding [illegible] Annual Examination have been since permitted to quit College, on evincing an adequate proficiency in a second language, at the Quarterly Examinations of September and December 1811. If indulgence had not been granted on former occasions, and if the old rule had not been departed from, every one of those gentlemen would have remained with us to pass at the late Annual Examination, [illegible] would, therefore, now stand upon its list of proficient Students. The academical year is [illegible] entitled, for these reasons, to their [illegible] number and it is equally obvious, that [illegible] of the College cannot be impaired, but [illegible] the contrary be enhanced, by these gentlemen's attainment of full proficiency at a period [illegible], than that which would have placed them [illegible] on the qualified roll of the year.

[illegible] aggregate number, then, of Students who have attained proficiency in two languages since the preceding Annual Examination, is eighteen.

This is superior, by one, to the corresponding list of the year 1809; inferior, only by one, to 1810, which embraced a period of eighteen months; and inferior by two, to the year 1811, which sent forth twenty Students to the Service, a number composed, however, of several who had been detained not less than four years in College, for the attainment of that degree of [illegible], which was at length accepted [illegible] justify their release.

[illegible] therefore, of this part of [illegible] action to rank the [illegible] year [illegible] more advantageous than the Annual Examination, if considered singly, would shew, and such as to afford no ungratifying result in its relation to former and recent periods.

I shall close this branch of the Annual Report, by reciting the names of the Students who have been adjudged by the College Council qualified in two Languages, marking at the same time, the date of their admission, which will shew the periods of their studies, together with the ranks in which the final Examination placed them in their respective languages and classes.

1. P. M. Wynch,—First in Hindoostanee, and First Class in Persian, admitted in November, 1811.
2. C. Morley,—Second in Bengalee, and Second in Hindoostanee, admitted in October, 1809.
3. J. Drew,—Third in Persian, and Second Class in Hindoostanee, admitted in August, 1808.
4. G. Richardson,—First in Bengalee, and Third Class in Hindoostanee, admitted in November, 1811.
5. C. J. Smith,—Fifth in Persian, and Second Class in Hindoostanee, first admitted in March, 1808, and re-admitted in January, 1812.
6. H. Swetenham,—Sixth in Persian, and second Class in Hindoostanee, admitted in November, 1811.
7. W. Petrie,—Ninth in Bengalee, and Third Class in Hindoostanee, admitted in May, 1808.

I could have wished that the usage of the College Council had admitted of Mr. J. Russell, and Ensign Haughton's being classed in the rank to which their acquirements would have entitled them if they had been regular members of the College. But the justice due to these gentlemen, will be attained by noticing, although separately, both the short periods of their attendance, and the degrees of proficiency which they acquired.

Mr. J. Russell, then, was admitted in November 1811, and it appears in the classification of Gentlemen on whom Degrees of Honor have been conferred for their high proficiency in the Languages to which their studies had been directed, as well as from the annual reports of the Professors and Examiners, that Mr. Russell stands at the head of the College Roll for the present year.

In Persian, he ranks the first, that is to say, immediately above Mr. Wynch, and he is second in Hindoostanee, having Mr. Wynch alone immediately before him.

Ensign Haughton was permitted to attend Lectures at College so lately as March of the present year; and the progress he has made has been the fruit of only three months application. His preparation at Barasut, before the abolition of that institution, cannot be thought to have given him any advantage over those who had the benefit of a full course of study at Hertford College; or if he brought in reality a better stock of Oriental Scholarship from Barasut, than his fellow Students at Fort William had imported from Hertford, he will only have strengthened his claim to the credit of application and talents by acquiring that description of knowledge in a situation, where, notwithstanding every advantage that could be afforded in the learning, capacity, diligence and high characters of those who presided, and who taught, a discouraging experience of several ye[illegible] proved [illegible] such examples of successful stu[illegible] [illegible] have been extremely [illegible]

Ensign Houghton, then by three mon[illegible] [illegible] dance at the College of Fort William [illegible] [illegible] self fourth in Persian, th[illegible] [illegible] but one to Messrs. Russell and Wynch with the interven tion alone of Mr. Drew, who had the advantage, however, of an earlier commencement of his studies.

In Hindoostanee, Ensign Houghton stands third in rank, immediately next to the two distinguished names of Wynch and Russell, who bear the princi pal honours of the present year.

In order to complete the report of St[illegible] [illegible] tering on the public Service in the pres[illegible] [illegible], I shall annex to this discourse a return of [illegible] having passed as already noticed in a second Language, in two Quarterly examinations, the [illegible], seven in September and two in December, of 1811, were then permitted to quit College.

It will follow in natural order to state in this place the Academical honors bestowed on the present occasion.

Degrees of Honor, which are the appointed rewards of high proficiency in the languages for which they are specifically awarded, have been conferred upon the six following Students.—

1 J. Russell, 2 P. M. Wynch	In the Persian Langua[illegible]
3 P. M. Wynch, 4 J. Russell,	In the Hindoostanee Language.
5 G. Richardson, 6 C. Morley,	In the Bengalee Language.

he

The following Prizes have been distributed for proficiency in the several Languages, and for Writing:—

PERSIAN.

Russell,…………………1st Prize, and a Medal.
Wynch,…………………2d Prize, and a Medal.
Drew,…………………A Medal.

HINDOOSTANEE.

Wynch,…………………1st Prize and a Medal.
Russell,…………………2d Prize and a Medal.
Haughton,…………………A Medal.

BENGALEE.

Richardson,…………………1st Prize and a Medal.
Morley,…………………A Medal.

PERSIAN WRITING.

Russell,…………………1st Prize and a Medal.
Boddam,…………………A Medal.

NAGREE WRITING.

Haughton,…………………1st Prize and a Medal.
Hyde,…………………A Medal.

BENGALEE WRITING.

Richardson,…………………1st Prize and a Medal.
Hyde,…………………A Medal.

It is to be observed only here, that I have had the satisfaction of presenting Degrees of Honor to Mr. J. Russell and Mr. Wynch, in two Languages, the Persian and the Hindoostanee. And to Mr. G. Richardson and Mr. Morley, in Bengalee.

The next criterion of merit to which I would advert is that of rapid progress in study; and I am happy to claim, in its due proportion for the present period, that unquestionable proof of united application and talents.

To substantiate that title [illegible] it is sufficient to observe, that of nine [illegible] were found to possess such proficien[illegible], as has been deemed sufficient [illegible] public trust and the duties of office [illegible] attended the studies of this College [illegible] from November 1811 to June 1812 [illegible] less than half, even of that short period.

The four first are Mr J. Russell [illegible] Wynch, Mr. G. Richardson, and Mr. Swetenham. The fifth is Ensign Haughton, who between March and June of the present year, has won a high rank in Persian and Hindoostanee, and has commenced with equal ardour, the more rare, and I presume, the more difficult study of Sunskrit.

One instance alone, is in truth, now left on the roll of the current year, of an admission so early as 1809. With that exception the Students now remaining in College, who have not landed recently in the ships of this season, are all either of the year 1811, or of the latter months of the preceding year 1810: a considerable proportion, therefore, have not completed one year's study, and the rest have attended the College little more than 18 months.

The united testimonies of the learned Professors, the Examiners, and the College Council, appear to leave no doubt concerning the qualifications of those whose competence has been declared at the late examination; and we have already seen that their proficiency had in general been accomplished in short periods of study. In addition to these favourable views, the remark which I have just made on the present state of the College with regard to the standard of the Students, seems to confirm the hope, that the period which under the present combined system of instruction at home and in India, may suffi[illegible] mature the younger servants of the Company [illegible] performance of the earlier duties of [illegible] been sensibly abridged in comparison [illegible] former times.

From [illegible] we are naturally led to an enquiry extremely interesting to the character of our College, concerning the probable cause of this apparent improvement; because, although the abridgment of the period between the arrival of young men in Bengal, and their entering on the career of their profession, must be esteemed in itself a beneficial change, yet the ultimate effect, and the final advantage or disadvantage to be expected from it, will, I think, be found to depend in a great degree, on the means, by which it may have been brought about.

If the preparatory instruction supplied in England should be such as to shorten materially the remainder of the course which is to be completed here, the improvement will, to that extent, be solid.

If a great and general augmentation of ardour and constancy in study should be observable in the Classes of Fort William so far as the quicker attainment of proficiency [illegible] be ascribed to so excellent and laudable a [illegible] prospect would be smiling, and full of promise.

On the other hand, if the proficiency of the present period, though truly such as to justify the report of sufficient qualification for the first and subordinate stages of official life, were yet of a lower quality and degree than in some earlier and brighter eras of our Collegiate annals, we should only have lost in distance what we have gained in time, and the result would be better calculated to [illegible]ate and discourage us, than to furnish matter of present pride or future hope.

I am earnestly desirous to find myself warranted in ascribing on authentic and well ascertained grounds, the shortening of our studies at Fort William, to the foundation that has been laid at Hertford; and thinking as I do, that quicker attainment of the required proficiency has been somewhat more general than could be adequately accounted for by individual superiority of talents and exertion, I am in truth inclined to indulge the gratifying sentiment, that, we may reasonably ascribe to the previous studies at Hertford, a salutary operation in producing an effect so desirable.

Yet I am not without apprehension, that such investigation as it has been hitherto practicable to institute on this important point, may not have afforded evidence as strong and satisfactory as were to be desired of any considerable progress made in oriental knowledge and acquirements, by the pupils of Hertford College, previous to their arrival in Bengal.

On the 31st August 1811, the College Council passed the following order :—

" *College of Fort William,*

31st August 1811."

" With a view to ascertain whether the Students

" admitted

"[illegible] lege of [illegible] William, have "[illegible] any, and what knowledge of the Asiatic "languages at the *College of Hertford* or elsewhere, before their admission

"Ordered, that in future when Students are admitted, the Professors, whose Classes they may "join, make a special Report of the progress which "each Student may appear to have made in the "language taught in the Class; and that such "Report be transmitted to the Secretary for the "information of the College Council."

The first, and only return that has been made by the Professors to that order, is dated the 12th June, 1812, and comprizes the names of sixteen Students, admitted into this College from August to December 1811. It is not necessary to read this Report, nor to advert by name to the individuals, who were the subject of it. It will be enough to observe, that of the sixteen, only four appear to have attained even an elementary and very moderate acquaintance with any of the Asiatic languages.

Three of these have, since their admission, stood, high in the studies of this College, and have been declared in seven months, qualified for the Service. These are Mr. Wynch, Mr George Richardson, and Mr. Swetenham; the two first of whom have also obtained Degrees of Honour and Medals of Merit.

The remaining [illegible] of the number reported upon, have not [illegible] in two languages. That these Gentlemen have not attained the required proficiency, in the short space of their studies at Fort William, is by no means matter of discredit or reproach;

proach; while on the contrary, the su[illegible]ency of the three already named, in the sam[illegible]iod, is, no doubt, a most gratifying argument of individual application and talents beyond the ordinary measure of those united merits.

It may seem difficult, on this state of the facts, to pronounce with much confidence, on the degree of influence which may securely be attributed to Hertford College, in the subsequent progress at Fort William.

Those who have advanced most rapidly here, had also profited most in their preparatory studies. This coincidence seems justly imputable to the merit of personal exertion. On the other hand, when we observe the largest stock of knowledge transplanted from Hertford, to have also produced the quickest growth and richest fruit in India, we cannot but acknowledge the same coincidence between the success of the first culture and the early maturity that has followed.

We must, I believe, in truth, confess, that the investigation commenced under the order of the College Council of the 31st of August 1811, is yet too recent, and has furnished too slender a stock of facts and observations to afford any confident or precise conclusion. All that can be said to result from the enquiry in its present early stage may perhaps resolve itself into these two propositions. That the progress made at Hertford in the Asiatic languages has been hitherto inconsiderable; but that even in its present state, this imperfect introduction to those difficult studies, has had an undoubted and percep

tible

table influence in accelerating the labours of this College, and advancing the term of proficiency required for the service of India

I have grounded the cautious, as well as the favourable side of this compound opinion, upon the report of the 12th June, 1812, already adverted to, as the only document yet existing on the question. I am happy, however, to have received from authority to which implicit credit is due, such an account of the qualifications brought to this College by a certain number of the pupils of Hertford, since the date of the report just referred to, as may justly raise our estimate of the previous acquirements in England, and improve our expectations of benefit from that preparation in the higher cultivation of the same languages in Bengal.

I should, indeed, be gratified by some fair and maintainable ground for disputing, at least the exclusive efficiency of the School in England in accelerating the studies of India, by a claim for this College of some participation in the improvement, from a general augmentation of ardour and intensity in the Academical labours of Fort William.

Excellence, indeed, we possess, to grace the anniversary we are now celebrating, the lustre of which would not fade before the brightness of the best periods which have preceded.

The distinguished names of Russell and of Wynch—of Wynch and Russell, challenging alternate and scarcely assignable precedence, straining in the emulous race with each other alone, at a long interval from the worthiest and the fleetest of their followers.

lowers, must rank in our annals with the Sothebys, the Birds, and the Mackenzies, and associate their own period with the renown of other times.

I have already recorded the rapidity of Haughton, and the merit of other names, who have well maintained the honour of the year.

I have already absolved, too, from discredit; those who have required a period more nearly proportioned to the usual powers of study, to accomplish the proposed proficiency.

It is not, therefore, upon any ostensible result of the late Examination, that I find myself constrained, unwillingly to avow some general apprehension, that the warm and powerful spirit of emulation, and the invincible union of constancy and ardour in the generous pursuit of fame, and the yet nobler aim of excellence, which we have seen with a sort of wonder atchieving prodigies in past years, may have somewhat abated, and contemplating the past and present in one view, that the tone and energy of study may have dropt in later years, to a standard somewhat inferior.

With this less welcome view of the subject is connected an important question, concerning the scale of perfection which the higher classes now attain, compared with other periods.

On this I have no official information to guide me, or to support any judgment which I may have formed on the general aspect of affairs. I observe in some of the documents, the proficiency of particular Students lately examined, placed upon a level with the most proficient of the year 1811; but it would [illegible] ble comparison with [illegible] e from my mind all uneasiness [illegible] tal point

It is, indeed, with profound concern, and not without some painful humiliation, that as Visitor of this College, I have, in a spirit higher than that of pride, and in the accents of truth herself, sacred alike when she chides and when she praises to admit, upon authority to which I am compelled to defer, *but which I need neither quote nor record, that* the scale of oriental knowledge and acquirement, *attained by those who now quit the College,* and even affording a title to the higher Academical honors and rewards, has fallen sensibly, both in kind and degree, below the standard of former proficiency.

If these apprehensions should not be entirely without foundation, it should be the object of our first and constant solicitude, to detect, if possible, the causes of a change so much to be lamented.

The only *alteration that has taken place in the* regulations of the College applicable to the present question, *has been, the indulgence granted to* proficients in one language only at the Annual Examination, of [illegible], in a second, and thus qualified, of [illegible], at any Quarterly Examination, [illegible] succeeding year.

[illegible] ure [illegible] adopted by his Excellency the [illegible] dur [illegible] absence, upon the principles of [illegible] ate justice which governed all his actions.

[illegible] qualification for the service being understood to consist in a competent knowledge of two oriental languages, it might reasonably be thought indifferent, whether that qualification were attained at the anniversary of a particular solemnity, or during any intervening quarter, and if so, it might appear a hardship on the qualified Student to be detained longer from his profession than the interests of the service are admitted to require.

If this principle, however, were perfectly correct, it would extend to consequences, either unobserved, or not intended, for it, would embrace, equally, all cases of imperfect proficiency, which might approach sufficiently to a competent knowledge of two languages, though not attained in either at the Annual Examination, to afford a fair prospect of the requisite proficiency being soon accomplished. Such cases would indeed, appear to be more favourable to the indulgence in question than the former, since it would afford the prospect of competence in two languages at once, and more particularly at the time when it would be most desirable, that is to say, when the Student is transferred to the service, which is thought to require that double accomplishment. To pass on the contrary in one language at one Examination, and in another at a subsequent period, leaves the possibility of the first being neglected and forgotten, while the Student's application is directed exclusively to the second, and produces a probability that he will carry into the service a proficiency in one alone.

I confess, that, sympathizing with the equitable motives of His Excellency the Vice President and of the College Council in establishing the regulation of which [illegible], I am yet inclined to entertain some doubt of its tendency to advance the general interests of learning; and I am somewhat apprehensive, that by presenting a constant facility *to be released upon easy terms, that is to say, by the cultivation of one language at a time*, from the restraints of College, the love of perfection, and of the higher attainments of literary study, may be too much counteracted by the perpetual solicitation of opportunity, and of inducements never wanting, to escape from labour and confinement with the shortest admissible measure of acquirement.

I am disposed to think that when the Student is *found at any Annual Examination, deficient even in that minor proficiency which is deemed requisite as a mere qualification for service*, he will not have attained at the end of the ensuing Academical year a higher standard of knowledge than, though perhaps not indispensable, would, nevertheless, be always desirable.

Yet according, as I do, with some of the principles upon which the new rule was founded, and revering the authority from which it flowed, I should incline to a further experience of that system, under such modifications as might diminish its possible inconvenience.

In that view I should propose to limit the intermediate release of the half qualified Student, to the second Quarterly Examination of the Academical year; being well assured, that if not qualified at either the Annual or Half Yearly Term, he will not in two additional quarters have misapplied his time and application, by attaining a greater portion of literary knowledge than it will be convenient and satisfactory to himself to possess.

To that modification of this indulgence I should esteem it important to add, that whenever he should claim his release from College, the Student should be examined and declared competent in both languages, that is to say, in the language in which his proficiency had been formerly certified, and in the second, in which he had been pronounced deficient.

Under a regulation so framed, the Student will on one hand, bring his full qualification into the service, and on the other, will in no case be detained more than one Term, or the short period of three Months in College, after he could have had an opportunity of evincing at any Quarterly Examination, a perfect title to quit it.

I have considered attentively the Annual return of attendance and absence from Lectures in the several languages, and I have much pleasure in expressing my general satisfaction with the conduct of the Students under that head.

I am aware that private study may in some instances supply the place of a regular attendance at College; but I have reason to apprehend, that this irregularity will oftener indicate a general relaxation of study than application at home. Habits of close study are repugnant to many natural propensities of youth, and being, for that age, a condition somewhat compulsory and violent, it requires to be maintained by modes of life in some sort artificial, calculated to counteract, by the obligation of uniform rule, a perpetual [illegible] indulgences of re[illegible] or pleasure. Nothing can be more conducive to this end, than a strict adherence to method and regularity in the distribution of time. Whoever trusts his progress in knowledge to the occasional invitations of taste and inclination, whatever his natural love of science, and whatever the constitutional stimulus and activity of his mind may be, will have to regret the unprofitable lapse of many empty and barren hours in every day, days in every week, weeks in every year, and will have to lament in the review of time, many blank and unoccupied portions of life, which will have left, in their unperceived flight, neither the memory of enjoyment, nor any surviving trace of improvement to attest their existence.

Let not any one, therefore, conscious either of a desire of knowledge, or of capacity to acquire it, scorn the useful aid of settled, and it were well if they were thought, inviolable plans and hours of study. There are, indeed, several advantages in the attendance upon Academical Classes. The allotted hour is at least secured; society in study enlivens it, and above all, emulation and competition urge and quicken labour, at home for preparation, and in the hour of trial, for victory. The business of the Class too, not only stimulates, but directs, and helps to methodize, private researches, and exercise; I will venture in a word to say, that perhaps with some singular exceptions, he who attends the public hour of instruction most faithfully, will be found also to ply his studies with the greatest constancy and success in his chamber.

I am the more fortified in these sentiments, from observing in the Annual document already adverted to that the Gentlemen, whose attainments have been most conspicuous in the year, are those also whose attendance has been most regular at College. Of this remark I am tempted to offer the examples which the return affords.

Mr. Wynch has not absented himself from lectures in Persian a single day without an adequate cause, and with such a cause, only four.

Mr. Swetenham has been absent from the same Lectures but one day without, and one with unavoidable impediment.

Mr. Haughton one day without cause, and three with.

From the Hindoostanee class, Mr. Russell has not absented himself a single day without cause, and only twice from unavoidable impediment.

Mr. Wynch's attendance on this Lecture has been marked precisely by the same extraordinary punctuality as Mr. Russell's.

Mr. Swetenham was still more fortunate in being unavoidably prevented only a single day from attendance, and like the other two, having missed no other Lecture.

Mr. Richardson did not absent himself once without cause, but appears to have been prevented eleven days by some adequate cause, principally, no doubt, by sickness.

Mr. Haughton was not voluntarily absent from a single Lecture, and only from three for adequate causes.

I might upon this topic gratify myself still further by reciting the names of a considerable number of other Students, the regularity of whose attendance has been conspicuous, and would in itself deserve commendation; but as their progress, although without the imputation of slowness, has not entirely kept pace with the few distinguished names, in whom I have shewn that the union of punctuality and eminence has been exemplified, I reserve the praise of exactness for the others, to a period, when I am confident, I shall be enabled to join to it that of proficiency, which they also will have proved, in their turns, to be the attendant of regularity and discipline in their pursuit of knowledge.

It is at the same time with regret that I must withhold this commendation from a few, whose great and blameable neglect of so important and obvious a duty has not passed unobserved, although I refrain from names, and will require much amendment, of which I can only indulge the earnest hope, to restore to the objects of this censure, the esteem which was given to their youth upon credit, and which I trust they will feel their honour concerned in redeeming, during the present year.

The return of debts shewing their amount at the latest date, does not appear to call for much remark.

It is at least a negative satisfaction to observe, that they have in no instance encreased since the last enquiry; and I derive more positive pleasure from the reflexion, warranted by the declarations,

as far as their fidelity may be relied upo [illegible] t, al-
though in a few instances, the expendi [illegible] pear
to have exceeded the income of the S [illegible]
greater proportion, than can be thou [illegible]
means necessary or desirable; this rep [illegible]
however, present upon the whole, s [illegible] w of
pecuniary embarrassment, as to afford any uneasy apprehension of difficulty and dependence at the Student's first entrance into the world.

I am at the same time highly and cordially gratified to notice no less than seven of the number entirely free from debt, and a considerable majority of the whole, whose burthens of that description are of so moderate an amount, as to afford an argument of laudable regularity in their past conduct, and a confident expectation of their starting in life free from pecuniary entanglement; exempt, therefore, from the many humiliations and sorrows, which have been known to shake the highest principles of minds, born pure and upright, to depress the character and talents; weigh upon the fortunes and finally break the heart and spirits, where they could not subdue the independence or the probity of estimable men, who have felt themselves through life, the victims of a few short forgotten months of inexperienced and inconsiderate youth.

Anxious to avert calamities of which, like many other great and fatal evils, the first seeds [illegible] scarcely perceptible, the Honorable Court o [illegible] tors, watching with parental vigilance over th [illegible] piness, not less than the faculties and acquirements of their novitiate Servants, have thought it [illegible] ticit for the public good, and kind to their young friends, to awaken their earliest attention to this important point, and to enforce admonition by a penal sanction.

I shall close, therefore, my own observations on this subject, by reading an extract from the letter of the Honorable Court to the Governor General in Council, under date the 22d May 1811.

" We cannot but regret that any of our Servants
" should incur debts at all, especially those at Col
" lege where the Allowances are sufficiently ample
" to provide for all their reasonable wants, and
" where the time of our Servants should be em-
" ployed in qualifying themselves to discharge the
" active duties of the service, for which they ou
" *to be employed in preparing themselves*, an
" wasted in expensive indulgencies incomp
" with their situation and duties."

" We must therefore call your particular at
" tion to this subject, and with a view in future
" put an entire stop to a practice as ruinous to
" individual engaged in it as injurious to the Co
" pany's Service, *we direct that it be promulgate*
" and fully acted upon, that no writer who has con-
" tracted debts which he is unable to disc
" shall be eligible to fill any situation of tr
" responsibility; for it is self-evident that
" man entering into public employ,
" in his circumstances, and indebted
" native in a considerable sum of money, cannot be
" equally independent with him who commences
" his career in life free from such incumbrances."

I have the wonted gratification of closing this report of the College, and its labours for the year 1811-12, by congratulating that Institution [illegible] continued advantages, which it has ever, [illegible] period more than the present, enjoyed, [illegible] tinguished, I may say, in some instance [illegible] talents, knowledge, and application of [illegible] rofes [illegible] and in the zeal, assiduity, and intelligence of a [illegible] Officers.

It remains, only, to notice such transactions within the year, as may be deemed interesting, either by their application to the success and reputation of this College, or to the advancement of Oriental Literature in general.

The first object which commands our attention, is the solicitude expressed by the Honorable Court of Directors in its general wisdom, and zeal for the promotion of useful learning, to encourage the application of Students to the Sunskrit language. These sentiments are conveyed in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of their general letter to the Governor General in Council, under date the 22d May, 1811, already mentioned.

The Honorable Court regrets that no Gentleman should have presented himself for examination in a language, the cultivation of which they justly deem so fundamentally and so universally important in Oriental Philology; and they direct this Government to promote the study of Sunskrit by proper rewards and distinctions.

This language is still cultivated but by few. The Honorable Court will, however, have the satisfaction ure of observing that the acknowledged talents of one Gentleman, who is a servant of the Company on the establishment of this Presidency, and a regular member of the College, (I speak of Mr. Chastenay,) are directed, along with the study of two other languages, to the attainments of the Sunskrit; and that Ensign Haughton, whose name and reputation have challenged an honourable place in the classes of his period, has pointed his quick and powerful labours into the same channel. To these I am tempted a little beyond the formal bounds of this discourse, to add the names of Mr. Hobhouse, and Ensign Ayton of the Bengal Establishment, who since the termination of the year which we are now commemorating, have enrolled themselves in the growing list of Sunskrit Students.

The Government and the College Council, in furtherance of the judicious design of the Honorable Court, have, in addition to the former inducements held out to Students at College in the Sunskrit language, appointed a reward of Books, for proficiency in that study, and measures have been adopted by Government, for the encouragement of more mature study both in the Arabic and Sunskrit languages, by the Civil Servants of the Company, after they shall have quitted College. These have been communicated to the Public in the Calcutta Gazette of the 28th May, 1812, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat them here, in precise terms; but they substantially consist in a reward of 5000 Sicca Rupees to such Gentleman of the Civil Service of Bengal, as after having quitted College, shall afford the required proofs of proficiency i[illegible]e the of the two tongues of Arabic or Sanskrit.

It is peculiarly fitting on the occasion [illegible] th[illegible] lemnity, to acknowledge a flattering tes[illegible] regard offered by the learned and illustr[illegible] sity of Oxford to the College of Fort Wil[illegible] extensive present to its Library of valu[illegible] Books, printed at the Clarendon Press, which has been answered, with respect and gratitude, by presenting to the University, a considerable collection of Oriental Books from this College.

I touch with real gratification on this friendly and liberal intercourse between these two learned bodies, unequal as they are in antiquity of origin, in extent, resources, and celebrity; because while it does honour to both institutions, it displays at once an amiable and encouraging view of co operation and harmony in pursuits supremely interesting to the improvement and happiness of the human race.

Dr Hunter, at the call of more active and professional duties, had already withdrawn himself from the functions of Secretary to the College Council, before the last anniversary. The occasion still felt for his useful services in the important scen[illegible]n which he now acts, has produced his resignat[illegible] the office he held in the College of Fort W[illegible]

How much Dr. Hunter contributed by sc[illegible] literature, as well as by the able and assid[illegible] charge of his peculiar office, to the credit [illegible] cess of this institution, it is unnecessary for [illegible]

The College Council has already attes[illegible] own records, the sentiments of respect an[illegible] w[illegible]h his character, endowments, and con[illegible] to inspire, wherever they were mo[illegible] closely observed [illegible] ion, however, of Dr. H[illegible] may perhaps be thought [illegible] tion, when it is considered that the [illegible] itories of Java, to which [illegible] have for the present attached him, [illegible] new field of interesting enquiry in [illegible] branches of knowledge, and in some peculiarly connected with Oriental Philology. I can speak with personal knowledge of the ardour with which Dr Hunter looked forward to a career of investigation so novel, and of the alacrity with which he threw himself into the pursuit before him. Many whom I address are too well acquainted with the persevering application of his inquisitive and discerning mind to objects worthy of its research, to doubt of the profitable and valuable result which we are entitled to expect from the enquiries in which Dr. Hunter is now engaged.

In these liberal pursuits we possess also the zealous and indefatigable aid of Lieut. Colonel McKenzie, Chief Engineer of the Madras Establishment, whose signal and extraordinary powers of collecting, preserving, and digesting useful and interesting information, in every branch of knowledge but more particularly in researches connected with the history, antiquities, religion, manners and occupations of the countries submitted to his observation, have been well proved and attested in the Dukhin and Kurnatik [illegible]

Mr Horsford, a native of the United States of America, deeply conversant in Natural Knowledge, has already collected great stores of information, during a residence of several years, in Java, under the patronage, and, indeed, in the service of the late Dutch Government of the Island. This able observer and respectable gentleman, has transferred to the British Government, the stores of knowledge already collected, and has engaged his future labours in the same philosophical pursuits, under our protection. Much has been already obtained, and much is to be hoped with confidence, from the talents and industry of this gentleman, as well as from the acquaintance with his subject, and the peculiar habits of research which he has already formed in Java; while these and every other liberal investigation, are animated by the personal taste, as well as a just sense of every duty which becomes his public station, with which the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Raffles, a name already mentioned with merited honour in former discourses of your Visitors, stimulates, and in some sort, prompts and directs the search of learned and ingenious men after knowledge in all its departments.

With these objects under our view, it is impossible to exclude from our minds, the painful recollection of a loss sustained by this College, by the votaries of Eastern learning, and I will not refrain from adding, by the lovers of genius, and of worth, yet more estimable than all other endowments, in the premature and lamented death of Dr. Leyden. It is not required, it would not be fitting in this place, [illegible] ress entirely the sentiments with which [illegible] has filled every bosom capable of appreciating [illegible] and when appreciated, of honoring [illegible] live, and deploring in the grave, an example of excellence, intellectual and moral, so rare and eminent [illegible] st restrain, however, even the justifi[illegible] of public regret, heightened as it is, by private sorrow, on this mournful theme, not for the poverty of the subject, or the coldness of affection, but [illegible] their abundance and excess.

To speak of all that Dr. Leyden had already performed, especially in the prosecution of Asiatic [illegible] ning; to compute the treasures which his in[illegible] genius, urging and sustaining his invincible powers of mental labour, presented the fair promise of acquiring and accumulating, would be to relate a history of the short but full and memorable life he was allowed to live, and to expatiate into yet more ample, but, now, visionary fields of active, elaborate, and in his hands they would have proved, fruitful researches, which he had himself projected, and seemed once, appointed to accomplish. To give scope on the other hand, to the profound feeling, which would dictate the sorrowful tribute due to a memory so revered; is more than I am willing to trust to the strong, but disabling sensibilities of real grief.

Let me, therefore, confine myself to remarking the aggravation which seemed to enhance our loss by the peculiar *moment and occasion of his de*[illegible]

I need not remind those who hear me, of the [illegible] he had long [illegible] ished, for exploring, if I ma[illegible]

[illegible]

that phrase, the Philology of the more Eastern *regions of Asia; of the first steps* he had already made in the prosecution of that purpose, by the construction and diffusion of Vocabularies, but above all, by methodizing and reducing into system, the classification of the various languages spoken on the continent, intermediate between India and China, the various kingdoms and districts of which, as they recede from each of those extreme points, appear, with some relation to their local approximation, or to historical affinities, gradually to have blended and *assimilated their respective languages, into compound* dialects, partaking of both the distinct and primitive tongues.

In like manner, Dr. Leyden proposed to establish some principle, already, perhaps, conceived in his mind, but to be verified as he proceeded, for governing his investigation of the numerous tongues and dialects of the Eastern Archipelago.

When public events opportunely opened to him the prospect of pursuing these favourite projects of science in person, on the very field of his enquiries, and with every advantage and facility that auspicious fortune could provide, it is not difficult to conceive both the interest and the hope, with which those who witnessed his ardour, and approved its object, contemplated the promising issue of these ingenuous labours. Those grateful sentiments, alas! are now to be supplied by regret at the sudden and total disappointment of his extensive and vigorous design, by sorrow for the man, and by veneration for the genius and virtues which now sleep on the very theatre of their intended energies.

To this just, and sitting where I do, this authorized tribute to the literary merits of Dr. Leyden, I must yet add a personal testimony, prompted by personal experience, to virtues of a higher class, neither connected strictly with the talents and toils of a student, nor so uniformly the companions of learned reputation as it would be natural, perhaps, to wish and to expect. But I speak it in the presence of many who can attest it with myself, that founder as he was of his own fortunes and reputation, and climbing by many laborious steps, from the lowest stage of social life to an eminence which many cannot even maintain, though placed yet higher by their birth; no man, whatever his condition or degree might be, ever possessed a mind so entirely exempt from every sordid passion, so negligent of fortune and all its grovelling pursuits, in a word so entirely disinterested, nor ever owned a spirit more firmly and nobly independent. I speak of these things with some knowledge, and wish to record a competent testimony to the fact, that within my experience, Dr. Leyden never in any instance, solicited an object of personal interest, nor, as I believe, ever interrupted his higher pursuits to waste a moment's thought on these minor cares. Whatever trust, or advancement may at some periods have improved his personal situation, have been, without exception, tendered, and in a manner thrust upon his acceptance, unsolicited, uncontemplated, and unexpected. To this exemption from cupidity was allied every generous virtue, worthy of those smiles of fortune which he disdained to court; and amongst many estimable features of his character, an ardent love of justice, and a vehement abhorrence of oppression, were not less prominent, than the other high qualities I have already described.

I am sensible that I have wandered beyond the allotted bounds of this address, and that I shall appear, perhaps, to abuse a public function, by its application to the indulgence of private feeling. But we are all interested here in the reputation of Dr. Leyden, upon whose title to our remembrance, a sad and solemn seal has been affixed; nor shall we be disposed in the unrestrained praise of his talents, to grudge a moment to the simple attestation of his virtues.

For myself, I own, that I snatch the favourable occasion to leave on your records, my solemn avowal of personal and affectionate attachment to the memory of Dr. Leyden. Sentiments of warm regard were awakened at an early period of our acquaintance, and confirmed by a near and intimate observation of his extraordinary character and endowments: nor need I be ashamed to acknowledge that they may perhaps have been heightened by the influence of a narrower feeling, yet such as better and more eminent men than myself, have never blushed to own

. The place of Dr. Leyden's birth, is separated from these paternal fields for which, as such nature has planted in mine as in every other human breast, a partial, and almost pious affection; they are separated but by a narrow stream, in praise of which the muse first smiled upon his dawning, but adult and vigorous genius. Already warmed then by well placed friendship and respect, why should I disown another interest in the celebrity of him, who by his birth, by his earliest song, by the talents of his manhood, by his virtues and his death, has done honor to our native stream and the land it waters

“ *Ornamentum regionis meæ.*”

If I have allowed to these sentiments more than their due proportion of your time let this be my excuse, and let it be indulgently accepted, for in truth, I can scarcely profess repentance when I review the motives of my offence

I must beg yet a few moments, to speak of the creditable spirit of enterprize, and zeal for knowledge and improvement, which induced Lieutenant Lockett, to undertake a journey into Persia and Arabia, for the primary purpose of acquiring a more perfect knowledge of the Persian and Arabic Languages, in the countries where they are spoken. He has executed that laudable plan under circumstances of some difficulty, not altogether exempt from hazard; and in the prosecution of his spirited design, besides the execution of his first purpose, his travels have brought him personally and intimately acquainted with countries and objects, furnishing much interesting information, of which there is reason to hope for an early communication to the public, and from which the learned world may confidently anticipate valuable instruction and entertainment.

It has been necessary for the purpose of brevity to reserve an account of the learned works composed or published by Authors, European and Native, connected with the College, for an Appendix to this Discourse. For this reason, as well as because the works in which Lieutenant Lockett is engaged, are not completed, and will fall more correctly under future notice, I shall content myself at present with commending the judicious and enterprizing path which Lieutenant Lockett has pursued in search of knowledge and improvement, and with welcoming his return, with honour, to a station suited to his liberal genius, and to a society, of which he has always been, and I trust, will long continue a distinguished Member.

For similar motives, I confine myself in speaking of the learned productions of the year, to say, that they are highly creditable, in number and quality, to the period that claims them, and cannot fail of giving renown to the Authors, as well as contributing to the satisfaction and reputation of this learned body."

September 30, 1812.

APPENDIX.

List of Students who have been deemed qualified to enter on the Public Service, since last Annual Examination, shewing the places held by them in the different Classes on quitting College.

1. Lieut. Young,—First in Arabic.—First in Persian.
2. J. Russell,—First in Persian.—Second in Hindoostanee.
3. P. M. Wynch,—First in Hindoostanee.—Second in Persian.
4. C. Carter,—First in Hindoostanee.—Fifth in Bengalee, at last Annual Examination.

5. C. Morley,—Second in Bengalee.—Fifth in Hindoostanee
6. J. Drew,—Third in Persian.—Fourth in Hindoostanee.
7. R. Lewin,—First in Bengalee, at last Annual Examination.—Seventh in Persian, at the last Examination
8. J. P. Ward,—Second in Hindoostanee.—Seventh in Bengalee, at last Annual Examination.
9. G. Richardson,—First in Bengalee.—Tenth in Hindoostanee.
10. C. J. Middleton,—Second in Persian.—Ninth in Bengalee, at last Annual Examination.
11. F. J. Smith,—Fifth in Persian.—Sixth in Hindoostanee.
12. C. Macsween,—Third in Persian.—Tenth in Hindoostanee, at last Annual Examination.
13. H. Swetenham,—Sixth in Persian.—Seventh in Hindoostanee.
14. R. Saunders,—Fifth in Persian.—Twelfth in Hindoostanee, at last Annual Examination.
15. W. Petrie,—Eighth in Hindoostanee.—Ninth in Bengalee.
16. H. Middleton,—Second in Persian,—Twenty-third in Hindoostanee, at last Annual Examination.
17. D. Scott,—Sixth in Persian.—Twenty-second in Hindoostanee, at last Annual Examination.
18. J. S. Boldero,—Fourth in Persian,—Twenty-fourth in Hindoostanee, at last Annual Examination.

Catalogue of Literary Works, the publication of which has been encouraged by Government, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, since the period of the Disputation, held in 1811.

1. The Travels of Ubootalib, in the original Persian. This Work (which is already known to the English Reader, from a Translation by Captain Stewart, of Hertford College,) contains a minute

account of the Author's voyage to Europe in 1795; his Travels in England and Ireland; and his route *through* France and the Turkish and Persian dominions, on his return to India in 1803; with a description of the *most* remarkable places and things which attracted his notice; and remarks upon the manners and disposition of the inhabitants; written in a spirit of sincerity and candor, and calculated, notwithstanding many errors (such as were to be expected from a stranger, and an Asiatic) to convey to his countrymen, an advantageous notion of the European character." It may be useful also, to the Student of the language, familiarizing him with terms applicable to the expression of European ideas in an Asiatic tongue.

2. Ikhwan-ooṣ-Ṣufa; in the Original Arabic; a celebrated and well-known Work; noticed upon the occasion of the publication of a Hindoostanee Version of it, in a former Discourse on the 15th September 1810. The Original is used in the College for a Class Book for beginners in the study of Arabic; a use to which it is considered to be particularly well adapted.

3. A Volume of Letters in the Arabic language, prepared to be printed and published as a Formulary of Correspondence; by Shuekh Uḥmud, a learned native of Arabia, who is attached to the Arabic Department of the College. *Formularies* of Persian Correspondence have been found useful and are numerous, and an Arabic work on a like plan may be expected to be of similar use.

4. An Alphabetical Dictionary, Sunskrit and

English, by Mr. H. H. Wilson, being a Translation of a Compilation by Rughoonath Pundit, from the most celebrated Vocabularies of the Language: carefully collated by the Translator with the authorities cited; and corrected and enlarged by the addition of the Sunskrit roots and primitives, and by other natural improvements. An Alphabetical Dictionary of the language has long been much wanted; but hitherto no other progress had been made towards it, besides providing materials for the Work, which however may be now expected to be completed by the industry and perseverance of the gentleman who has undertaken it.

5.—بارهماسا Baruh-masa, or Dustoor-ool Hind, a Poem in Hindoostanee; the composition of Mirza Kazim Ulee Juwan, of the Hindoostanee Department; descriptive of the manners and customs of the natives of India, and their various occupations during the different months in the year. Original Works in Hindoostanee are rare, and most of the publications, which have received encouragement, have been Translations from other languages. Besides the merit of originality, and that of conveying instruction in the Language, this poem has the further advantage of communicating information concerning the peculiar habits of the people.

A Translation into Persian of the Kitab ool Junaya and Kitab ool Hooddood, or Chapters on Offences against the Person, and on specific Punishments; from the Futawa ool Alumgeeree, with a Tract on the law of Tuzeer, or discretionary Punishment, by Nujm-ood-deen, Head Qazee. These treatises comprise the most important part of the Moohummudan Criminal Law, and will be highly useful to those who are engaged in the study of the Law, as to those who are entrusted with the administration of it

7.—मिताक्षरा Mitakshura, comprising the text of Yajnyuwulcya, and Commentary or Vijnyaneswuru; a celebrated Work on Hindoo Law, in the Original Sunskrit. So much of this Work as relates to Inheritance has been translated and recently published by Mr. Colebrooke,

8. The Institutes of Munoo, with the gloss of Kulloolka, in the Original Sunskrit, edited by Baboo Ram Pundit. This is a Work of the highest authority as a system of Hindoo Law, and is well known from the English Version of the late Sir William Jones.

This and the publication last noticed, will be of great use to the Students of the Sunskrit Language and of Hindoo law

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The following Works mentioned in the Discourse of the Acting Visitor at the Public Disputation of 1811, *have been since completed.*

1.—نفحة اليمن An Arabic Miscellany, by Shuekh Uhmud.

2.—نجوم الفرقان The Noojoom ool Foorqan.

3.—سكندر نامه The Sikundar Namu

4.—सिद्धान्तकौमुदी The Siddhant *Kuomoodee*, a Sunskrit Grammar.

5.—كليات مير تقي The Poetical Works of Meer Tuqee.

6.

6. An English and Hindoostanee Naval Dictionary, by Lieutenant Roebuck.

7. An Oorya and English Vocabulary.

8. The 1st Volume of the Shah Namu.

Rewards have been granted by the College Council for the following Manuscript Works by learned Natives, deposited in the College Library.

1. A Dictionary of the Telinga Language, by Wooridia Pundit. It is the first Dictionary of that language that has been prepared; and though not perfect, is considered calculated to be of great service to any person who shall undertake one on a larger scale.

2.—كلّيات طپش Koolliyati Tupish; the poetical Works of Mirza Jan, a living poet.

3. An Hindoostanee Translation by Moulvee Moohummud Ulee, of the Shumsheer Khanee, an abridgement of the Shah Namu in prose. The Translation is reported faithful and the style pure, and is considered to be an excellent Class Book for the Students of the College.

4. A Translation into Hindoostanee of the Tareekh Nadiree, by Meer Hueedur Bukhsh. The original of this Work is well known; the Translation adds to the small number of grave compositions in Prose in the Hindoostanee Language.

5. A Translation into Hindoostanee of the Char Goolshun, by Benee Narayun: a Work recommended as well adapted for the use of beginners in that language.

6. A Translation of the Hindee Story T

into the Punjabee Language by Moonshee Kashee Raj. The original is a well known Class Book, published by Dr. Gilchrist for the use of the College.

7. The Hindoostanee and Persian Inflections, by Dr. Gilchrist, translated into the Punjabee Language, by Dyapooree Gosaeen.

A REPORT OF THE
TWELFTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JUNE, 1812.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

	Rs.
1 Russell, permitted to attend Lectures, a Medal, & Books, value	500
2 Wynch, a Medal, & Books, value	250

SECOND CLASS.

3 Drew, a Medal,
4 Haughton, Ensign; permitted to attend Lectures,
5 Smith, E. J.
6 Swetenham.

THIRD CLASS.

7 Dick,
8 Martin,
9 Boddam,
10 Boulderson,
11 Fraser,
12 Stuart.

FOURTH CLASS.

13 Collins,
14 Marjoribanks.

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

	Rs.
1 Wynch, a Medal, & Books, value	500
2 Russell, permitted to attend Lectures, a Medal, & Books value	250

SECOND CLASS.

3 Haughton, (Ensign,) a Medal, permitted to attend Lectures,
4 Drew,
5 Morley,
6 Smith, E. J.
7 Swetenham.

THIRD CLASS.

8 Petrie,
9 Martin, not attached to the Class,
10 Richardson,
11 Boulderson.

FOURTH CLASS.

12 Marjoribanks,

PERSIAN.

PERSIAN.

FIFTH CLASS.

15 Lance,
16 Chastenay,
17 Smith, C. W.
18 Dewar, declined Examination.
19 Plowden, Sick Absent from Examination.

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.
1 Richardson, a Medal, & Books, value 500
2 Morley, ...a Medal,

SECOND CLASS.

3 Kerr,
4 Mainwaring,
5 Hyde,
6 Oakes,
7 Chastenay,
8 Collins,
9 Petrie.

THIRD CLASS.

10 Wilkinson,
11 Ward,
12 Bosanquet,
13 Lowther,
14 Smith, C. W.

FOURTH CLASS.

15 Boulderson,
16 Wollen,
17 Pringle.

HINDOOSTANEE.

13 Mainwaring,
14 Ogilvie,
15 Lowther,
16 Wilkinson,
17 Hyde,
18 Lance,
19 Stuart,
20 Dick, not attached to the Class,
21 Boddam,
22 Oakes,
23 Bosanquet,
24 Pringle,
25 Kerr,
26 Wollen,
27 Dewar,
28 Scolley, } Cadets permitted to attend Lectures.
29 M'Kenly. }
30 Ward, R. A. } *Sick.*
31 Plowden, }
Absent from Examination.

SUNSKRIT LANGUAGE.

1 Chastenay,
2 Haughton, (Ensign;) permitted to attend Lectures.

PERSIAN WRITING

Rs.
1 Russell, a Medal, & Books, value 200
2 Bo
3 S

NAGREE WRITING.

		Rs
1	Houghton, (Ensign) a Medal, & Books, value	200
2	Hyde, a Medal,	
3	Richardson,	
4	Boddam,	
5	Morley.	

BENGALEE WRITING.

		Rs.
1	Richardson, a Medal, & Books, value	200
2	Hyde, a Medal,	
3	Morley.	

By Order of the Council
of the College,
A. LOCKETT, *Secretary.*

No.

No. XIII.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TWELFTH PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Held on the 20th September, 1813; with the Discourse delivered on that occasion, by the Right Honorable LORD MINTO, *as Visitor of the College.*

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 22, 1813.

THE Right Honorable THE EARL OF MINTO, Governor General and Visitor of the College of Fort William, having appointed Monday the 20th September, for a Public Disputation in the Asiatic Languages, to be held in conformity with the Statutes of the College, the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors and Students of the College, met at Ten o'Clock at the

Government House, where the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Honorable Sir John Royds, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the other Members of the Supreme Council, and many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, with others of the Principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta, and many respectable Natives, were also assembled.

FIRST.—PERSIAN.

Position.—"The uniformity observable in the "history of the natives of the East, is to be attri- "buted to the influence of climate and situation."

Respondent,...............Mr. H. W. Hobhouse,
First Opponent,............Mr. J. Cayley,
Second Opponent,...........Mr. W. H. Valpy,
Moderator,...... ....M. Lumsden, LL. D.

SECOND.—HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—"The Arts, Sciences, and general "Literature, are better cultivated and more widely "diffused throughout *Hindoostan,* than in any other "Asiatic state."

Respondent,...............Ensign J. B. Neufville,
First Opponent,......... ...Mr. S. M. Boulderson,
Second Opponent, ...Mr. W. H. Oakes,
Moderator,........... ....Capt. J. W. Taylor.

THIRD.—BENGALLEE.

Position.—"The Oriental style of composition "is more characteristic of a particular age, than of "a particular country."

Respondent,...............Mr. H. W. Hobhouse,
First Opponent,........ ...Mr. C. Harding,
Second Opponent,...... ...Mr. E. J. Harington,
Moderator,...............The Rev. W. Carey, D. D.

FOURTH.

FOURTH.—ARABIC.

Position.—"The *Arabic* language is one of the
"most copious, comprehensive, and energetic in
"the world"

Respondent,........Ensign G. C. Haughton,
First Opponent,......Lieutenant J. A. Ayton,
Second Opponent,....———— ————,
Moderator,.........M. Lumsden, LL. D.

FIFTH.—SUNSKRIT.

Subject.—"On the elegance, and precision of the
"*Sunskrit* language."

By Ensign G. C. Haughton,

Professor—The Rev. W. Carey, D D.

When the Disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council, presented to the Right Honorable the Visitor, the several Students of the College, who were entitled under Statute VIII, to receive Degrees of Honor; as well as successively, the Students, who at the Examination held in the month of June last, had been found qualified to enter upon the Public Service; and had consequently obtained permission from the Visitor to quit the College, under the rule contained in Section II, Regulation III, 1807. The President read the Certificate granted by the Council of the College to each Student, in pursuance of the above Statute, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed Studies of the College, and also the general tenor of his conduct, with the amount of any Debt contracted by him during the period of his attachment to the College.

When the Certificates had been read, the Visitor presented to each Student, entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been distributed, the Right Honorable the Visitor delivered the following Discourse:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM,

In reviewing the studies and progress of the year, it is not my intention to form a minute comparison between the present and former periods. The relation which the labours and success of the College may now bear to the past, will be stated under a few of the most important heads; and I shall refrain, principally for the sake of brevity, from pursuing the parallel into all its branches and details, with the anxious particularity to which I have been accustomed.

The first indication of success, interesting both as it touches the credit of the College, and the convenience and advantage of the Public, is the number of Students furnished, with adequate qualifications, to the Civil duties of the Service.

In this very material respect, we stand upon favourable ground.

The number of Students who have been declared qualified, since the last Annual Examination, to enter on the Civil Service is nineteen, including Mr. Glyn, of whose distinguished merits and lamented absence I shall not omit the occasion to make further mention.

This

The number of qualified Civilians exceeds by [illegible] *that of the year immediately preceding.*

The College would, however, be defrauded of other distinguished titles to credit, and of other tokens of success, if I should omit to class amongst the qualified Students of the year, those of its Military *Pupils, who have merited both the favourable* report of the Professors and Examiners, and those honorary distinctions, by which superior talents and exertion are rewarded.

Ensign Haughton and Lieutenant Ayton have obtained Degrees of Honor, in Arabic, Persian and Hindoostanee, which being granted only to high proficiency, imply more than a simple qualification for the Service.

Ensign Neufville, I understand, has been classed first in the Hindoostanee Language, and has obtained a Degree of Honor, for his meritorious progress in that tongue. *It does not appear in what* rank he has been placed by the Examiners in the general list of Persian Students, but in the Professor's report of the same term, his name stands First of the Second Class, which is seventh of the general list of Persian Students. I observe, also, that in this report, his name immediately follows that of *Lieut. Ayton, who has been distinguished* by Honorary Rewards, and is scarcely second to Ensign Haughton himself. In the Professor's report now referred to, which I quote in the absence of [illegible] classification, including Military Students, Ensign Neufville stands considerably higher than several of the Civil Students, who have been reported competent for the Public Service, in the Persian Language.

From these circumstances, I am induced to include the name of Neufville amongst those, whom, in the present year, the College has qualified in two Languages for the Public Service

The whole number, including Civil and Military Proficients, is, therefore, twenty-two, which surpasses that of any year subsequent to 1809, with the exception only of 1810, which embraced a period of eighteen months.

The just title, which the College of Fort William may claim, and which I have here asserted on its behalf, to include the proficiency of all its Scholars, of whatever profession, in the estimate which is to be formed, of its success in any given period, is manifest, and requires no argument to support it. But the satisfaction derived from a result founded on that principle, is reasonably augmented by the reflexion that the public interest is advanced as well as the reputation of the College, by the Oriental acquirements of its Military Students. It is true that nineteen Civilians only are added to the efficiency of the Company's civil and political administration in these Provinces, by the College examinations of the late year; but the general advantage of the state is, in my judgment, essentially promoted, by the accomplishment of several of its Military Servants in languages, which besides fitting them for a more easy and perfect performance of their ordinary professional duty, and qualifying them for occa-

sions

sion which [illegible] litary Service frequently present, of co[illegible]ing important affairs, requiring both personal and written intercourse with Native Chiefs and Princes, qualify them also, to undertake, with great advantage to the Public, and with much honor and benefit to themselves, Political deputations and commissions, not immediately connected with their Military functions

The scope of their own personal views is by these means honorably extended, while the public fund of available talents and endowments is happily enlarged.

From this view of the proficiency furnished in the present Academical year for the Public Service, I pass to the yet more grateful notice of the higher attainments, which have distinguished the superior talents and exertion of the smaller number, whose merits have been testified and recompenced by those honorary rewards, which it is the most pleasing office of the Visitor to distribute at this Anniversary.

The Degrees of Honor and Medals of Merit, awarded to the Students of the present year, are as follows:—

Ensign Haughton, Lieutenant Ayton,—Degrees of Honor in Arabic, Persian and Hindoostanee.

Mr. Lindsay,—A Degree of Honor in Persian.

Mr. Glyn,—Degrees of Honor in Persian, Bengalee and Sunskrit.

Ensign Neufville,—A Degree of Honor in Hindoostanee.

Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Harding, Mr. Harington,—Degrees of Honor in Bengalee.

Ensign Haughton,—A Medal of Merit in Sunskrit.

Mr. Boulderson,—A Medal of Merit in Persian and Hindoostanee.

Mr. Cayley,—A Medal of Merit in Persian and Hindoostanee

This statement of Academical rewards, bears a very gratifying testimony to the higher degree of proficiency, which have been atchieved in this year by the superior efforts and abilities of the Students, who have maintained its honor

Of the whole number reported competent, which amounts to twenty-two, no less than nine have merited public tokens of approbation.

Of those nine, one, Ensign Haughton, has been distinguished by Academical honors in four Languages, of which, it must be regarded as an enhancement of his merit, that Arabic and Sunskrit are two.

Mr. Glyn has obtained Degrees of Honor in three Languages, of which one is Sunskṛit.

Lieutenant Ayton is rewarded in three Languages of which Arabic is one.

The number, to whom the honorary rewards have been assigned in three and more Languages, is three, Ensign Haughton, Lieutenant Ayton, and Mr. Glyn.

Two of those, Haughton and Glyn have been rewarded for the difficult and rare attainment of Sunskṛit.

Haughton and Ayton have obtained the same distinction in Arabic.

Messrs. Boulderson and Cayley, have received Medals of Merit in two Languages, Persian and Hindoostanee.

The

following statement of the Degrees of Honor d in the four preceding Year, compared he present, will show the superiority of the la period in that criterion of Academical success.

1809.

Arabic,..................1. Persian, ...5.
Hindoostanee,...... ..6. Bengalee,.... ......1.

Total 13.

1810. 18 Months.

abic,......... ....1 Persian,..............6.
Hindoostanee,........5. Bengalee,............5.

Total 17.

1811.

Pe ....1. *Hindoostanee,*........4.

Total 5.

1812.

rsian,...............2. Hindoostanee, ...2.
ee, ...2.

Total 6.

1813.

.............2. Persian,...... ......4.
nee,.........3. Bengalee,............4.
.............1.

Total 14.

ong those upon whom Degrees of *Honor* have been conferred, Ensign Haughton and Lieut. Ayton stand peculiarly distinguished. In this just tribu to eminent merit I am warranted by the report of the learned Professor of Persian and Arabic, of which I am induced to read the following extract

" Haughton and Ayton have been distinguished in the Arabic class, by a rapidity of progress, which I am quite sure, has never been surpassed at any period of this Institution."

" They are also good Persian scholars, the extent of the acquirements of these Gentlemen will be appreciated by the College Council, when the reports of all the Professors are before them, and will certainly prove, that no want of success can be imputed to the College, but such as necessarily arises from the want of emulation in the minds of the Students "

I have particular satisfaction resting, [illegible] on the authority, and conveying in the very words of a Gentleman, to whose profound learning, and highly respected character, I have always with the rest of the world implicitly deferred, an encomium so well merited by those on whom it is pr[illegible]d, by those to whom we are indebted for [illegible] portion of the lustre, which I am thus [illegible] to claim for the period now under rev[illegible]

In recurring to a peculiarity which [illegible] the friendly but well contested struggle [illegible] the two companions in labour and partners in honor, who principally adorned the fasti of the preceding year, I need hardly recall to you the names of Russell and Wynch; but with the remarkable equality of that studious conflict, a singular coincidence cannot ot[illegible] our notice, in the emulating studies, and [illegible] parity in success and reputation of [illegible] antagonists, Haughton and Ayton. [illegible] ported by the Reports of the Examiners f[illegible] of which I beg to read the following short passage.

"Consistently with the general rule observed in the classi[illegible]tion of the Students, we have placed the name [illegible] Mr. Haughton before that of Mr. Ayton [illegible] from a minute and accurate comparison [illegible] various exercises performed by these Ge[illegible] we find but little ground for precedence, and consider their proficiency in this language (th[illegible]sian) very nearly equal."

The same observation is applicable to all the other languages, in which these gentlemen have been [illegible]tly [illegible]ained.

[illegible] approximation to equality, will not I [illegible] persuaded, give umbrage even to the successful competitor, whose victory has been closely contested. The modesty and let me say the generosity, which are the handmaids of merit, will reconcile [illegible]n to th[illegible] approach of a competitor, which he [illegible]mparison with whom, *non viget quic-* [illegible] *aut secundum* may refuse to admit. [illegible]ing back at the balanced fortune of the race, [illegible]flect, as I do, with satisfaction, that the [illegible]'s speed may have improved his own, and [illegible] his energies and powers beyond the goal, [illegible] unopposed exertion might have attained.

In [illegible]ice to Mr. Haughton I am however, to [illegible] the College, that I had occasion in the last

Discourse delivered from this place, to record the undertaking on which he had then recently entered, of acquiring the Sunskrit Language. He has not disappointed the expectations excited by that promise. In addition to three Languages, in which he has scarcely outrun Mr. Ayton, he has won, amidst his other toils, the honor of a public recompence for meritorious progress in the most profound study of Eastern philology.

In bestowing the notice that is due, upon those who have rendered their names conspicuous for eminent talents and application, Mr. Glyn would justly challenge the first place amongst the Civilians of the year. His successful labours are evinced by the public honors which have been conferred upon him. He has obtained Degrees of Honor in three Languages, which were the objects of his study; the Persian, the Bengalee, and the Sunskrit; and his reputation is attested by authority, which I quote with a double satisfaction as redounding at once to his own fame, and to the well-maintained celebrity of this Institution.

" Among the civil students of the present year" says the learned and eminent Professor
and Arabic, " the progress of Messrs. G
ley has been most rapid, and both are entit
much merit as the best scholars of their d
ing in any former year."

I am entitled to observe here, with pecu
tification, that in that union, always to be admi
of genius and labour, which are surely evinced by
rapid progress in difficult studies, these g

rank with the unforgotten and never to be forgotten *names, which adorned the brightest* and most auspicious periods of your Institution.

Dr. Lumsden proceeds.—" Bad health has, however, prevented the possibility of Mr. Glyn's attendance at Lectures for several months past; and the same causes having occasioned his absence from the late Examination, the class has lost the credit *to which it would have been entitled by the display of his proficiency.*"

It is impossible that we should not deeply sympathize with the sentiment both of approbation and regret, which closes the learned Professor's report on the meritorious and successful studies of this Gentleman. The satisfaction which the eminence *of so distinguished a member of our College* richly affords, remains, unhappily clouded by the afflicting [illegible], which prevents Mr. Glyn from experiencing [illegible] person, the public esteem in which he is held, [illegible] which has constrained me, with concern, to best[illegible] upon an [illegible] head, the well earned honours, which have [illegible] awarded to his merit. But for the credit [illegible] by the College of Fort William from [illegible] of his genius and industry, the accession which the labours of another term, or a somewhat later examination, might have brought to his acquirements and reputation, seem scarcely to be missed amidst the various and rapid attainments of [illegible] he had already afforded authentic pr[illegible] [illegible] strides which he had already made in the short but vigorous season of his studies, must be regarded as more than an earnest, more than an early taste of future merit. They may be thought rather, to have perfected his title to renown, and to challenge for themselves, as well as to reflect on his Class and College, the lustre of mature excellence

It is my wish, before I quit this topic of individual merit, to give the Students next in rank to those already noticed, the benefit of such favourable testimonies as I have had a pleasure in collecting from the reports of the Professors and Examiners.

I shall begin with Extracts from the last Quarterly Report of the Persian Professor.

" The progress of Lindsay, Valpy, Hobhouse, Harding, and Harington has been considerable, and the two last have been rarely absent from Lectures —Boulderson, Kerr, Nisbett, Pigou, and Murray have also made respectable progress, and their attendance, (particularly that of Murray and Boulderson) has been generally regular."

" The Military Students of the present year, are Haughton, Ayton, Bryce, Jackson, Neufville, M'Kenlay, and Dakin."

The report has already been cited for the distinguished merits of Haughton and Ayton. It proceeds thus:

" The proficiency of Bryce and Jackson in the Persian Language, is highly creditable to the industry and diligence of these gentlemen, and the attainments of Neufville and M'Kenlay are also respectable.

I proceed to the last Quarterly Report of the Hindoostanee Class.

" The general progress since last term has been satisfactory nates [illegible] and I feel pleasure in bringing before the College Council, the names of those who [illegible] particularly distinguish themselves. [illegible] ghton and Ayton have continued [illegible] up the name, they had acquired.—Dent, Martin, Boulderson, Boddam, Stuart, Wilkinson, Ogilvie, Hyde, and Mainwaring, deserve credit for their acquirements this term.—Lindsay, Biscoe, D'Oyly, Cayley, Valpy, Oakes, Pigou, Keir, and Metcalfe, are entitled to high commendation for their diligence, and for the very rapid progress made by some of them. To those I have already named, I have much satisfaction in adding Neufville, Jackson, and *Bryce*; M'Kenlay also has made good progress notwithstanding his long continued sickness."

The last Quarterly Report of the Professor of Bengalee is in these words:—

"I have great pleasure in reporting, that the attendance on *Lectures* has been more regular and full, than in some former terms. The progress made in the study of the Languages has been proportioned to the *regularity* of attendance on Lectures.

"Mr. Harding, Mr. Harington, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Metcalfe, and Mr. Hyde, have distinguished themselves by good translations from Telemachus, Rasselas, and other classical books in the English Language."

The result of these reports is highly gratifying. We have already seen that of twenty-two Students qualified for the public Service, nine have obtained

the

must be esteemed the discoverer of Sunskrit Philology to Europe, has passed into the diligent and enterprizing hands of successive adventurers, the path is more and more beaten; fresh and successful inroads are made, not on the Language alone, but on the treasures of science, philosophy and literature, which it lately locked up from the world, but to which the doors are now thrown open. The access is still somewhat dark and arduous, but through the day that already begins to dawn, the prize is attainable to those whose ardour and constancy deserve to win it.

The number of those who prosecute the study of Sunskrit at the College of Fort William is small. This must be ascribed to a cause which could hardly fail to produce that effect.

A qualification for the Civil Service of this Presidency is the primary object, and ought to be so, of our academical course.

It is of great moment to the public interest, and to the views in life of the Student, that he should not be detained longer from the exercise of his profession, than is necessary to make him competent to its duties.

The Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee Languages, are those which qualify the Students for the Civil Offices of these Provinces. These Languages are, indeed, indispensable; while Arabic and Sunskrit, which accomplish the Oriental Scholar, and are at the same time the true sources from which full and authentic knowledge can perhaps alone be drawn, for a due discharge of the most important duties of the Service, may nevertheless, be dispensed with, in the earlier stages, even of the higher departments, and altogether in the rest.

The Languages immediately required, are attainable, with application, in comparatively short periods of study.

Those, the practical application of which to business may wait till a riper age, are those also, a full proficiency in which must be the fruit either of more protracted, or of more intense study than can be expected from many.

It is on those accounts that it has been thought advisable to postpone beyond the period of Academical study, the encouragements offered by this Government, in conformity with the enlightened views of the Honorable Court of Directors, to the acquisition of Arabic and Sunskrit. These rewards are intentionally withheld from Students not yet released from College, and are reserved for the voluntary labour of studious men already engaged in the active employments of office.

I shall have the gratifying occasion to notice presently, the first fruits of this interesting measure, but return for a few moments to the report of the Hertford Students.

From this document I do not profess to collect much precise information respecting the stock of Oriental learning brought to this College from England, or to measure exactly the influence which we may believe those imported acquirements to produce on the progress of the Students at Fort William.

To speak, however, in general terms, it appears, that, hitherto, the knowledge of Oriental Languages, acquired at Hertford College, has been very slender,

It is not to be concluded from thence, that the time allotted to attendance on that Institution, has been unprofitably spent, because most wisely in my opinion, the preliminary education of the Company's young Servants is not confined to studies merely Oriental; but together with the classical instruction of the West, without which no English Gentleman is on a level with his fellows. I understand that a foundation of polite literature is laid, and that the door is opened at least, and the pupils' mind attracted to the elements of useful science, the seeds of which being sown, a taste for intellectual exercise and enjoyment is implanted, which seldom fails to develope and mature these first germs of knowledge at the appointed season.

For these very reasons, however, as well as from the result of the Examinations, reported by our Professors, I should be induced to conceive, that unless
n the classes of Hertford
considerably, that Institu-
e to send out to Fort Willi-
id inadequate portion of

ne time to observe, that a
hole number, not exceed-
rsian, Lindsay, Glyn and
igalse, H. rington, Biscoe,
spoken of favourably by
the Professors of those Languages, who examined
them

ments on their arrival in India.' The commendation, however, even in these instances of unusual talent and diligence, falls considerably short of reporting them qualified for the public service.

They entered, indeed with credit, into our College, but required a considerable period of subsequent application and labour, to acquire the full measure of proficiency which entitled them to quit it.

To conclude the observations I wished to offer upon this branch of our affairs, I find an opinion which I hazarded in a former discourse on more defective because shorter, experience, strongly confirmed by the information since obtained, and the sentiments I would profess on the grounds now furnished are still the same, that the preparatory studies at Hertford College do not produce any considerable or competent proficiency in the Eastern Languages; that the elementary knowledge required there, operates, however, sensibly, in accelerating the progress of those studies, and abridging the period necessary for a full qualification at the College of Fort William; but that the Institution of Hertford College cannot be expected ever to supersede the necessity of maturing and perfecting Oriental knowledge at the College of Fort William.

I cannot, perhaps, entirely divest myself of the partiality, which a close and touching relation to this College may, I hope, allowably impress upon my mind: but I can hazard the assurance, that, to myself, at least, I seem to speak without bias, and from the dictates of a faithful devotion to the interests of the East India Company and of the British Empire in the East, as well as from an ardent solicitude for the growth and improvement of learning, when I deprecate with my last breath in the Chair, the delusive hope, of substituting, without a total disappointment in the object of both, an English education in the Languages of the East, for the genuine and practical instruction that our Professors and their native coadjutors can afford, in Languages which are here, living and familiar; or of performing by the insulated aid of a very limited number of individual Teachers, attached to two or three classes in Europe, that which the learning and practice of able men of both colours abounding in this natural seat of Oriental knowledge, can do no more than accomplish.

I have before, alluded to the success which has already attended the measure adopted by Government of encouraging the study of the Sunskrit and Arabic Languages by high pecuniary rewards.

That success will be sufficiently evinced by the reports of two Committees appointed to examine Mr. Sutherland in Sunskrit, and Mr. Prinsep in Arabic, which as conveying the first result of an interesting experiment, I am desirous of reading in the very terms in which they were presented.

To C. M. RICKETTS, Esq.
Secretary to the Government,
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

In compliance with your Letter of the 26th February last, a Public Examination has been instituted, ducted, of the proficiency of Mr. J. C. Sutherland in the Sunskrit Language; and we have now to request that you will lay the result of that Examination, before the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council

Adverting to the tenor of the Resolution of Government, dated the 10th April, 1812, our enquiries have been especially directed to the extent of Mr. Sutherland's conversancy, with original Works in Sunskrit, upon Hindoo Law. The Exercises were accordingly selected with a view to this circumstance, and consisted of Extracts from various approved Compositions to be rendered into English, a list of the most useful technical terms to be similarly interpreted, and a statement in English of a legal question, which was to be translated into Sunskrit, and to be answered. The manner in which those Exercises were performed, evinced a knowledge of the Sunskrit Language, and of Hindoo Law that reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Sutherland's diligence and abilities; and entitles him most honorably, in our estimation, to the reward which the liberality of Government has proposed.

We have, &c.
(Signed) H. COLEBROOKE,
W. CAREY,
H. H. WILSON.
Calcutta, April 5, 1813,
A True Copy.
(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS.
Sec. to the Govt.

To C. M. RICKETTS, Esq
Secretary to the Government,
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

SIR,

In compliance with the Orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, communicated to us in your Letter of the 23d ultimo, we have the honor to inform you, that we assembled on Monday last, at the Court House of the Sudur Deewanee Adawlut, for the purpose of ascertaining the proficiency acquired by Mr. Prinsep, in the study of the Arabic Writers on Moohummudan Law.

The Exercises selected by us for the Examination of Mr. Prinsep, consisted of the following Papers —

No. 1. An Extract on the right of the Shoofu, shewing the nature of that right and the persons in whom it is vested by Law. *Hidaya*

No. 2. An Extract on the Law, applicable to sales of Bullion or Coin, shewing the conditions necessary to the validity of such sales

No. 3 An Extract on the Law applicable to disputes originating in the sale of different articles, at the same time shewing the cases in which the purchaser may or may not have the right of partial rejection. Futawa Alumgeeree.

No. 4. An Extract on the various species of Homicide and legal punishment, applicable to each. *Hidaya*

No 5 A short English Exercise, to be translated into Arabic.

The Paper No. 1 reserved for the Oral Examination was read and explained by Mr. Prinsep with great accuracy. The subject of that Paper consists in the right of preference vested in certain persons to purchase property at the price for which it may have been previously sold to others, and we considered the difficulty of the Exercise combined with the facility with which it was read and explained by Mr. Prinsep, as highly creditable to his proficiency.

The Papers No. 2, 3, 4, were accurately translated by Mr. Prinsep, and a part of the Paper No. 5, was rendered into Arabic, the rest being omitted on account of the length of the preceding Exercises.

The result of this Examination enables us confidently to state our opinion, that Mr. Prinsep is qualified to consult in the original, any writer on Moohummudan Law, and therefore entitled to the reward offered under the Proclamation of the Government, bearing date the 10th April, 1812. We have the more pleasure in forming this judgment, because the short period of Mr. Prinsep's study did by no means enable us to anticipate the proficiency evinced by him on the present occasion.

Mr. Prinsep has studied Arabic but six months, devoted seven hours each day to the study, and though his attention has been chiefly directed to books of Law, he has during that short period acquired whatever he knows of Arabic Grammar, and read some books on other subjects. The Exercises selected by us have an exclusive reference to his knowledge of Law because the Proclamation issued by Government is not generally understood to authorize the Examination of Candidates on any other subject; had Mr. Prinsep come before us as a Candidate, lidate for general proficiency in the Arabic Language, we should have thought it our duty to select Exercises more difficult in point of style, than are usually to be found in the Books of Law, often remarkable for subtility of reasoning, but generally written in a very plain style.

We have, &c.
(Signed) M. LUMSDEN,
T. THOMASON,
A. LOCKETT.
Calcutta, May 19, 1813.
A True Copy,
(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Govt.

Stronger evidence cannot be desired in the first period of any measure, of its beneficial operation towards the accomplishment of its object than is furnished by these papers, and while a prospect is opened, of seeing the Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, which is administered to our Native subjects of both Religions, flow from the very fountains and well-heads of those sciences, we may indulge ourselves, in this place, with the pleasure of contemplating such conclusive testimonies as those I have just read, of the talents, diligence, and energy of the distinguished persons who have taken the lead in these pursuits.

I have on former occasions delivered my sentiments on the powerful effect of regular attendance at Lectures on the progress of the Student, and have viewed with a solicitude proportioned to the importance dance of the matter, every consideration, whether of duty, honour or advantage, which appeared to me likely to influence the minds of those to whom the admonition was addressed, I shall not revert, therefore, to those topics to-day, but discharge the duty of my trust by observing, that although I see with pleasure the report of one of the Professors commends the attendance on his class as somewhat more regular during the latest terms than formerly, yet I am under the painful necessity of acknowledging, that an attentive consideration of the returns of absence in the four terms since the last Annual Examination, yields a less favourable result and leaves much to be regretted and desired on that subject.

It is a point too essential to the benefit of the Student, and to the success and consequent reputation of the College to escape the serious consideration of the authorities connected with that Institution, whose early attention will without doubt be directed to devise some more adequate means than have hitherto been employed to promote this useful and indispensable observance of academical discipline.

The declarations of debt for the present year do not appear to require very particular notice. There are one or two instances of expenditure on a scale considerably higher [illegible] or than is creditable to the [illegible] to whom the observation applies; but the general result, although debt of any amount is to be regretted, does not exhibit a serious or very censurable excess.

I feel particular gratification in reporting at the end of the sixth year of my acquaintance with the

College of Fort William that its Professors and all its Officers have continued to maintain the high reputation which from its first foundation has enabled them at once to support, and adorn the Institution.

A catalogue of the learned Works executed since the last Disputation, or now in progress, will be annexed as an Appendix to this Discourse, but I shall briefly notice here some of the more distinguished of those performances.

Dr. Lumsden, the Persian and Arabic Professor, made a proposal in the course of the year, to publish in succession, a series of the best writers on Moohummudan Law, and in pursuance of that design, has made considerable progress in preparing a corrected edition of the *Ushbah wu Nuzair*; but the proposal has been withdrawn, in consequence of the considerable expence attending the undertaking. I understand however, that the College Council has it in contemplation to recommend the usual subscription for a hundred copies of a few of the most valuable works on Moohummudan Law, to be printed and published under the superintendence of Dr. Lumsden, and the learned Natives now attached to the College.

Captain Roebuck, the Assistant Secretary, and Examiner, is preparing to publish a new and augmented edition of Dr. Hunter's Hindoostanee and English Dictionary.

The Bengalee and Sunskrit Professor, Dr. Carey, has just finished the printing of a Grammar of the Punjabee Language, and has now in the press, Grammars of the Telinga and Kurnatak Languages. He is also writing Grammars of the Kushmeeree, the Pushto, Bullochee and Orissa Languages. In addition to these various and extensive labours, this pious Minister, and indefatigable Scholar, will complete in two years more, his Bengalee Dictionary, which I took occasion to announce in a former Discourse.

A Grammar of the Burma Language by his son, Felix Carey, who already treads in the devout and learned footsteps of his Father, is also in the Missionary Press of Serampore.

Mr. Marshman and his young Pupil, now become his associate, do not slacken in their pursuit of Chinese Grammar and learning by which, indeed, the public is about to profit.

Mr. Marshman has composed a work under the title of Clavis Sinica, or Key of the Chinese Language. It was at first intended only as an augmented edition of his Dissertation on the [illegible] Language, formerly published with the [illegible] me of the works of Confucius; but the matter extending as he proceeded, the book has [illegible] new form and title. Of this work, [illegible] already printed, and consists of two [illegible] tions, the first on the Chinese Character, [illegible] on the [illegible] loquial medium of the Chi [illegible] second [illegible] of the Clavis will be a Gra [illegible] se Language. The [illegible] ntain from four to f [illegible] quarto [illegible] and Mr Marshman has it in [illegible] as an Appendix, a Voca [illegible] the Characters in the whole of Confucius, which he conceives will render it a complete key to the Language.

The passages in Chinese Characters contained in these works, are printed from moveable metal types, which Mr. Marshman and his coadjutors, have had the merit of bringing by the most laudable ingenuity and perseverance to a state of perfection perhaps not known before.

I profess a very sincere pleasure in bringing the literary merits of Mr. Marshman and the other Revd *Members of the Serampore Mission to the* notice of the Public, and in bearing my testimony to the great and extraordinary labours, which constancy and energy in their numerous and various occupations have enabled this modest and respectable community to accomplish.

I am not less gratified by the opportunity which their literary atchievements afford, of expressing my regard for the exemplary worth of their lives and the beneficent principle, which distinguishes and presides in the various useful establishments which they have formed, and which are conducted by themselves.

Mr. Colebrooke has lately presented the College with a Vocabulary of the Punjabee Language.

Captain Lockett is preparing a list of books purchased on his late tour to Arabia; and a faithful and detailed memoir of that tour, deeply interesting to the Antiquary, the Historian and the Scholar, is anxiously looked for by the Public from the authentic and learned pen of Captain Lockett himself.

Of the Sunskrit and English Dictionary by Mr.

Wilson, noticed in my last discourse, the Manuscript is in great forwardness and some progress has been made in printing it. Two years more will, however be required, for the completion of the work.

The same author has presented to the Public, the valuable gift of a translation in verse of the Sunskrit Poem, entitled the Meghu Dootu * मेघदूत

The Meghu Dootu, or Cloud Messenger, is a work of high repute amongst the Native Professors of Sunskrit Literature, and is entitled, by beauty and simplicity of style, by rich description, just sentiment, and warm and tender feeling to the rank it holds. Kalee-das the author, to whom it is generally attributed, is already known to European Literature through a Prose translation by Sir William Jones, of the Drama of Sukoontula, one of his most esteemed works, and he is beyond doubt the author of many of the most admired compositions in the Sunskrit Language.

From one of the best authors, therefore, of that Language, Mr. Wilson has selected for publication and translation, the Meghu Dootu as a book equally calculated to gratify the Sunskrit Scholar, and the cultivator of general Literature.

The original text of the Poem has been published along with the translation into English verse; and as the Poet is led by the nature of the subject itself, into many allusions to the ancient geography of India,

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* For the sake of uniformity, I have changed the word Megha Dúta, and some others, as printed in the Government Gazette agreeable to Sir William Jones's system, for that of Dr. Gilchrist's, which has been followed in this work. *Editor.*

dia, and to many peculiarities both in faith and manners of the Hindoos, the version is accompanied with explanatory notes.

To render it more interesting to the literary reader, many passages are illustrated by comparing them with analogous passages in English and classical poetry, and for the satisfaction and assistance of the Student the notes comprize, also, literal translations of such passages as have been considerably deviated from in the Poetical version; together with corresponding extracts from a few other Sunskrit writers; and some points of etymological and critical discussion, affecting the meaning or construction of the text.

The metrical merit of the Megha Doota, the smoothness and harmony of the verse, the felicities of idiom, heightened, I presume, as happens in all languages, by their allusions to customs, opinions and events, and by national associations, the perception of which is instant, and the application familiar to the minds of those, for whom Sunskrit Poetry was written, can be taken only upon credit, by the unlearned reader, a class from which I can never hope or propose to emerge myself, but enough is conveyed by such a translator as Mr. Wilson to afford great delight to his countrymen, and to claim their warm acknowledgements.

This work of Kalee-das, which we are to believe, may claim nine centuries of antiquity, and which some refer to still earlier ages, unfolded now for the first time to such distant generations as our own, displays that uniformity in the character and genius of

…, which seems to unite at once the most
ret… …ns of time and space, and which it al-
gratifies the human mind to discern through
t… …dual varieties in which some slight differ-
… …*ernal or even intellectual fashions may*

…-das we find poetical design, a poetical
de… of Nature, in all her forms, moral and
m… …oetical imagery, poetical invention, just
… …eeling, with all the finer and keener
sen… …of the human heart.

great and immutable features we recog-
K…ee-das, the fellow and kinsman of the great
…ns … ancient and modern poetry; familiar to
with whom he never communicated: we
ledge genius, taste, and judgment in his
qualled, no doubt, but not surpassed by the
mired authors, whom we are accustomed to
their own languages.

…cellence of Mr. Wilson's version, regard-
as an English work, lifts him far above
le, though useful rank of Translator.

had occasion before in another Transla-
the Sunskrit, I believe not published, to
…th his powers and taste in the construc-
tion … English verse which, in his hands, singu-
larly unites smoothness, harmony, and force.

…slations are not more grateful to the ear,
than to the mind

I… *poetical organs seem to seize on the poetry of
his author and make it his own.* We feel, in a word,
that his translations can only be written by a Poet.

The College will not think me insens[illegible] circumstances in which I now address th[illegible] and warm as the interest is, which I have always taken in their affairs, they will give me credit fo[illegible] very sentiment of regard being enhanced at the hour [illegible] parting.

It would be natural perhaps, to close an important and interesting trust by a self-examination at least, if not by an account to others of my conduct in the discharge of it. It would be much my disposition to court such a reckoning, not from the confidence of pride, but from a sense, that whoever has been intrusted with station and authority, owes an account of his gestion on laying them down.

I have, indeed, had it in my thoughts to attempt, on this occasion, a much more extensive and interesting review of the transactions of the College, since its birth under the enlarged and enlightened mind of its Founder and first Patron, the Marquis of Wellesly, up to the present period. But circumstances have deprived me of the leisure which such an undertaking required: I am sensible also that after the portion of your time which I have already occupied, I should not be well justified in trespassing further, however interesting the topic might be.

Suffice it, then, to say, for myself, that no part of my public duties, have excited in my mind a more cordial concern, or a more lively interest, than those which are attached to the office of Visitor.

My aim has systematically been, to promote, I may say, to urge and stimulate study, by setting before the Student, and impressing on his mind and bosom, those ment, which constitute alone, sou ; and becoming motives of human eve ist the sense of duty—Next, the ingenu *reputation, that legitimate* and characteri oung and generous minds.

thought that any real desert, had been *unapplauded, or that so sacred a recompence* been misapplied on undeserving heads, I sho ut this chair with an uneasy mind. That I m *ed is true, but that* I have dealt with i sincerity, in praise and in reproof, my c sci affords a comfortable testimony. In pra *I say it with pride, the successive efforts of gr* talents and scarcely credible application, have m than authorized, have constrained me to abound.

When the austere duty of reprehension has b forced upon me, it has on rare occasions been c veyed at these solemnities, in general terms, application of which could be felt by the indivi alone, and could not therefore, repress any spring of better resolutions that might have ar by a *degrading* familiarity with public shame. E for this mitigated correction, I have more frequ ly and sometimes with an effect which has affo me heart-felt satisfaction, substituted private friendly admonition.

The result of every year, during those perio which I can speak from personal experience been uniformly honourable to the Institution, carry with me the confident, because well-fou conviction, that with the ability and assiduity teachers of this School; the efforts which

season displays of labour and talents
lars; the superintending experience of
Council; and the liberal wisdom which wil
the Government of India, and the Supreme
rities at home, the College of Fort William, competent to all its important purposes at the present hour, so it will endure to remote periods, with growing reputation, to cultivate and augment the Oriental learning of many generations to come

Let me add this last sincere assurance, that every confirmation of these pleasing and satisfactory views of your College will add to the comforts of my retirement—And now—Commending myself, if I should have deserved it, to your kind recollections. *Valete.*

APPENDIX.

Catalogue of Literary Works the publication of which have been encouraged by Government, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, since the period of the Disputations held in 1812.

1.—الف لیله و لیله Ulf Lucla, or a part of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, in the original Arabic to be published for the use of the Students of the Arabic Class in the College of Fort William, and edited by Shuekh Uhmud, a learned Native of Arabia, who is at present attached to the Arabic Department of the College.

2.—مختصر المعانی Mookhtuşur-ool-Muanee In the original Arabic.—This is a very celebrated treatise on the science of Rhetoric. It has lately been edited by Muolvee Jan Ulee, of the Arabic Department of the College.

3.

A new edition of the Bagho Bu- a translation into the Hindoostanee , by Meer Ummun, of the celebrated Tale, entitled Qissue Chuhar Durvesh, le of the Four Dervises, written by Umeer Khosro.—The present work has been edited by Moonshee Ghoolam Ukbur, under the Superintendence of Captain Roebuck.

4.—[illegible] Or the Garden of Delights, or Arabic Miscellany of Select Pieces, in prose and verse, by Shekh Ummud.—This work contains a large Selection from the Writings of all the distinguished Poets, Orators and Historians of Arabia.

5.—[illegible] The Dayu Bhagu of Jeemootu Vahunu, a celebrated Law Treatise on Inheritance in the Sunskrit Language, (a Translation of which by Mr. Colebrooke, has already been published) with its Commentary. The Original Work by Shree Krishnu Turkalunkaru. The present publication will be ed by the Pundits of the Sudur Deewanee it.

[illegible] Maghu Kavyu, a celebrated original krit Poem, with the commentary of Mulli edited by Biddyakur Pundit.

The following Works, mentioned in the Discourse of the Rig onourable the Visitor of the College of William at the Public Disputations of 1812, ha since been completed

1.— [illegible] Museeri Talibee, or the Travels of Mirza Ubo Talib Khan.

Ikhwan oos-Ṣufa, in

عجب العجايب Ụjub-ool-Ọọjab, a Vol [illegible]s in the Arabic Language.

4.—دستور الهند معروف به باره ماسا The Ba[illegible] or Dustoor-ool-Hind, a Poem, in the Hindoostanee Language.

5.—मिताक्षरा Mitakshara, a celebrated Work o Hindoo Law.

6.—मनुस्मृति The Institutes of Munoo, in the original Sunskrit.

7.—صراح The Ṣoorah, (Vol. 1st) an esteemed Arabic Dictionary, with the signification in Persian.

8.—خلاصة الحساب The Khoolaṣut-ool Ḥisab, an Arabic Treatise on Arithmetic

9.—كتاب الجنايات و كتاب الحدود و رساله تعزيرات Kitab ool Junayat and Kitab ool-Ḥoodood, with the Risalu e Tunzeerat, comprising the most important parts of the Moohummudan Criminal Law.

Rewards have been granted by the College Council for the following Manuscript Works, by learned Natives, deposited in the College Library.

1.—ترجمه گلستان در زبان پنجابی The Goolistan, translated into the Punjabee Language, by Moonshee Kashee Raj.

2.—دستور الانشا Dustoor ool-Insha, an Arabic Miscellany, compiled by Shoojaut Ulee.

REPORT OF THE

[illegible]TEENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JUNE, 1813.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

1 [illegible], a Medal, 1,000

2 [illegible]

3 [illegible] Medal of Merit,

4 [illegible]

SECOND CLASS.

5 Stuart, not attached to the Persian Class,

6 [illegible],

7 Marjoribanks,

8 Martin,

9 Harington,

10 Fraser,

11 Kerr,

12 Chastenay,

13 Harding.

THIRD CLASS.

14 Smith,

15 Murray,

16 Ni[illegible],

17 Reid,

18 Dick, not attached to the Persian Class.

Absent from Examination

G[illegible]

B[illegible]

[illegible]

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Boulderson,

2 Oakes,

3 Stuart,

4 Hyde,

5 Pigou,

6 Lindsay,

7 Kerr,

8 Valpy,

9 Wilkinson,

10 Cayley, Medal of Merit.

SECOND CLASS.

11 Metcalfe,

12 Marjoribanks,

13 Mainwaring,

14 Lowther,

15 Boddam,

16 Fraser,

17 Martin,

18 Ward,

19 Biscoe,

20 Ogilvie.

THIRD CLASS.

21 Bosanquet, A.

22 Collins,

23 Reid,

24 Pringle,

25 Lance,

26 Plowden.

PERSIAN.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

FIRST CLASS. Rs.

1 Haughton, a Medal, 1,000
2 Ayton, a Medal, 1,000

SECOND CLASS.

3 Neufville.

THIRD CLASS.

4 McKenlay.

ARABIC. Rs.

1 Haughton, a Medal, 1,000
2 Ayton, a Medal, 1,000

HINDUSTANI.

27 Bosanquet, [illegible]
28 Dewar,
29 Woollen,
30 Dick,
31 Creighton,
32 Walker.
} Attended, could not perform the exercises.

Absent from Examination.

D Oyly,
Smith, C. W.
} Sick.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

FIRST CLASS. Rs.

Neufville, a Medal, 1,000
Haughton, a Medal, 1,000
Ayton, a Medal, 1,000

SECOND CLASS.

McKenlay.

BENGALI L.

FIRST CLASS. Rs.

1 [illegible], a Medal, 1,000
2 [illegible], a Medal, 1,000
3 Haughton, a Medal, 1,000

SECOND CLASS.

4 Metcalfe,
5 Wilkinson,
6 Hyde,
7 Murray,
8 Chastenay,
9 Mainwaring,
10 Oakes,
11 Keir,
12 Ogilvie,
13 Biscoe,
14 Collins,

THIRD CLASS.

15 Ward,
16 Lowther.
17 [illegible].
18 Bosanquet, A.
19 Bosanquet, F.
20 Creighton,
21 Walker,
Wollen attended, but retired without being Examined.

Absent from Exmination.

Glyn,
D Oyly,
} Sick.
Smith, C. W.

SUNSKRIT.

Haughton, Medal of Merit.

Absent from Examination.--Glyn, Sick.

Mr [illegible] the written Reports of the [illegible] last Quarterly Examination, has [illegible] particularly awarded [illegible] of Honor for high proficiency [illegible] the Persian [illegible] and Sanskrit Languages.

Mr [illegible] having been prevented attending the Persian [illegible] the [illegible] was examined afterwards, and [illegible] in the 2d Class.

[illegible]ly, was subsequently examined and reported as [illegible] in the 1st Class of Hindoostanee, and in the [illegible] of [illegible].

* * *

List of Students leaving College, Classed in the order of relative general Proficiency.

1. [illegible] First in Bengalee, at last Quarterly Examination, [illegible] in Sanskrit, at last Quarterly Examination,—Second [illegible] at last Quarterly Examination.

[illegible] EXAMINATION OF JUNE 1813.

2. [illegible]obhou[illegible], First in Bengalee,—Second in Persian.
3. Li[illegible]ds[illegible] —First in Persian,—Sixth in Hindoostanee.
4. Boulderson, [illegible] in Hindoostanee,—Second Class in [illegible] Persian.
5. [illegible]y,—Third in Persian,—Tenth in Hindoostanee,—Seventeenth in Bengalee.
6. [illegible]r,—Seventh in Hindoostanee,—Eleventh in Bengalee,—Seventh in Persian.
7. [illegible],—Third in Hindoostanee,—Fifth in Persian.
8. [illegible],—Fourth in Hindoostanee,—Sixth in Bengalee.
9. Pige[illegible], [illegible] in Hindoostanee,—Sixth in Persian.
10. [illegible]n, [illegible] in Bengalee,—Ninth in Persian.
11. [illegible] Fourth in Persian,—Eighth in Hindoostanee.
12. O[illegible] in Hindoostanee,—Tenth in Bengalee.
13. W[illegible] in Bengalee,—Ninth in Hindoostanee.
14. [illegible] in Bengalee,—Thirteenth in Persian.
15. [illegible] in Bengalee,—Eleventh in Hindoostanee.
16. M[illegible]jor[illegible] [illegible]enth in Persian,—Twelfth in Hindoostanee.

17. Chastenay,—Eighth in Bengalee,—Twelfth in Persian.
18. D'Oyly,—First Class of Hindoostanee,—Second Class of Bengalee.
19. Mainwaring,—Ninth in Bengalee,—Thirteenth in Hindoostanee.

By order of the Council
of the College,
A. LOCKETT, *Secretary.*

No.

No. XIV.

AN
ACCOUNT OF
THE THIRTEENTH
PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS
IN THE
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

On the 20th June, 1814; with the Discourse delivered on that occasion, by His Excellency LORD MOIRA, *as Visitor of the College.*

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 28, 1814.

ON Monday the 20th instant, being the day appointed by His Excellency LORD MOIRA, Visitor of the College of Fort William, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages, the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors and Students of the College, met at ten o'Clock in the forenoon, at the Government House, where the Members of the Supreme Council, many of the Civil and Military Officers of the Presidency, with others of the principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta, and some respectable Natives were also assembled.

The Countess of Loudoun and Moira, Lady East, Lady Nugent, Mrs. Edmonstone, and several other Ladies, honored the College with their presence on the occasion.

At ten o'Clock, His Excellency the Visitor, attended by the President of the College Council, and the Officers of His Excellency's suite, entered the room where the Disputations were to be held. As soon as the Visitor had taken his seat, the President of the College Council presented to him a paper containing the subjects of the intended Disputations; when His Excellency desired permission to address the Students of the College in the first instance; and rising from his chair, delivered, in the most eloquent and impressive manner, a speech which, not having been committed to paper, it is impossible to state with any adequate degree of correctness and precision. The following sketch, written from recollection, must therefore be considered as an imperfect exhibition of the substance only. After a short introduction, addressed to the Students of the College, who were seated in front of the Visitor, but rose, with the other gentlemen present, his Excellency proceeded as follows:—

" I am aware that what I am about to do, is not in ordinary course. An irresistible impulse, however, urges me to deviate from established practice.

The details, in which I am to describe and acknowledge the merits of those, who have distinguished themselves at the late Examination, are prepared in the usual shape; and will be read in the customary order of proceeding; but this mode of expressing my sentiments must unavoidably be cold and formal. On the first occasion of my having to preside at a meeting of the Members of this College, animated as I must be with the highest degree of satisfaction from the reports which have been made to me, I wish to testify that there is something more than mere official connection between us. I am anxious to have it understood, that the sincerest affections and interests of the heart bind me to this Collegiate establishment, and that my solicitude for its stability and welfare is not that of the mere Visitor, but of one who appreciates justly all the advantages and importance of the institution. My thanks to those who have superintended the College with so much attention, success, and benefit, will be expressed in the paper, which I shall presently have to read, and although they must in that shape carry with them an air of stiffness, they are not the less sincere and cordial. I now beg leave to address myself more directly to the Students of the College, and wish to excite their attention to that which may be a fresh incentive and encouragement to their application.

" It may appear singular, that on a day professedly devoted to applaud and stimulate proficiency in the Asiatic languages, I should beg permission to expatiate for a few minutes on our English tongue.

" I

"I am far from feeling intitled to do it by any notion that I possess pre-eminence of strength in it. That would indeed be to imagine myself capable of drawing the bow of Ulysses But although my knowledge of myself must tell me how far short I fall in the sinew requisite for such an attempt, I do feel that just conception of the powers of the English Language which may enable me to indicate them to others more capable of employing their force successfully, and thence more likely to add to the honours of our native tongue. Regard it not, I beseech you, as the mere medium of ordinary intercourse. It is a mine whence you may extract the means of enchanting, instructing, and improving communities yet nameless, and generations yet unborn. Our English Language has never had adequate tribute paid to it.

"Among the Languages of modern Europe, specious but subordinate pretensions have been advanced to cadence, terseness, or dextrous ambiguity of insinuation, while the sober majesty of the English tongue stood aloof and disdained a competition on the ground of such inferior particularities. I even think that we have erred with regard to Greek and Latin. Our sense of the inestimable benefit we have reaped from the treasures of taste and science; which they have handed down to us, have led us into an extravagance of reverence for them. They have high intrinsic merit without doubt, but it is a bigotted gratitude, and an unweighed admiration, which seduces us to prostrate the character of the English tongue before their Altars. Eve-

y. Language can furnish to genius casually a forcible expression; and a thousand turns of neatness and delicacy may be found in most of them; but I will confidently assert, that in that which should be the first object of all Language, precision; the English tongue surpasses them all; while in richness of colouring and extent of power; it is exceeded by none if equalled by any. What subject is there within the boundless range of imagination, which some British author has not clothed in British phrase, with a nicety of definition, an accuracy of portraiture, a brilliancy of tint, a delicacy of discrimination, and a force of impression, which must be sterling, because every other nation of Europe, as well as our own, admits their perfection with enthusiasm? Are the fibres of the heart to be made to tremble with anxiety, to glow with animation, to thrill with horror, to startle with amaze, to shrink with awe, throb with pity, or to vibrate in sympathy with the tone of pictured love, know ye not the mighty magicians of our country, whose potent spell has commanded and continues irresistibly to command those varied impulses? Was it a puny engine, or feeble art, that achieved such wondrous workings? what was the sorcery? justly conceived collocation of words is the whole secret of this witchery, a charm within the reach of any one of you—and remember that there was a period, not remote, when all these recorded beauties of our language were a blank; were without form, and void. The elements of those compositions, which now so uncontrolably delight and elevate our soul existed; but they existed as dormant powers, inert capacities; they were the unconnected notes of the gamut; the untouched strings of the harp. The music was in the instrument; but the master's hand had not thrown itself across the chords to rouse them from their slumber, and bid them scatter extasies. Then do you make trial of their force; fear not that the combinations are exhausted. Possess yourselves of the necessary energies, and be assured you will find the Language exuberant beyond the demand of your intensest thought. It has no assignable compass. One of its most admirable qualities is, that if a term sanctioned by usage, or precedent does not present itself to express a conception adequately, a word may be moulded for the purpose, which if it be legitimately framed, will be as universally understood, as if it had been constantly employed in colloquial discourse. The appropriation of words to defined and specific senses, (either direct, or through that allusion to similitudes which we call metaphor,) has arisen from the high will of those powerful minds, who have exercised a splendid despotism over opinions. The right of domination which they asserted over the multitude, ensured a willing adoption of their application of words, and a ratified sanction of their extension of simple meaning to all the subdivisions of shade and affinity. Not that they coined arbitrarily: for you are not to suppose that the licence has not its law and limits The boundaries of the privilege are strictly laid down, for they exist in *nature*. You have only to impose upon yourselves a rigid and never deviating observance of those analogies, which are the fundamental rule and essence of speech. If you fabricate the word consonantly to this principle, it will be as surely intelligible, as if it had been used for years. The piece will bear the image and superscription which every one will recognize to be Cæsar's; and your mintage will pass in unquestioned currency. Hence has flowed, and hence will endlessly flow "the power of giving to airy nothings a local habitation and a name." Astonishing faculty! never regarded, as I think, with sufficient admiration. Enjoying the treasures thus heaped up, we do not deign attention to the efforts by which they have been collected. How many positions are there, that form the basis of our every day's reflection, the matter for the ordinary operation of our minds, which were toiled after, perhaps for ages, before they were seized and rendered comprehensible? How many subjects are there which we must be severally conscious, we ourselves have strived at, as if we saw them floating in atmosphere just above us, and found the arm of our intellect but just too short to reach them; and then comes a happier genius, who in a fortunate moment, and from some vantage ground arrests the meteor in its flight; grasps the fleeting phantom; drags it from the skies to earth; condenses that which was but the impalpable coruscation of spirit; fetters that which was but the lightning glance of thought; and having so mastered it, bestows it as a perpetual possession and heritage to mankind? With an accumulation of such magnificent bequests you begin your career. You will set out with numberless patterns of excellence for your guidance; with pathways cut for you up all the steeps of science. Think with what advantages over your predecessors you start, and then think what ought to be expected from you.

" While I thus display to you the perfections of the English Language, let me not be supposed to hold forth any temptations, by which I wish to divide your attention from your present studies. I ought rather to say, that I do not fear any one can draw such a conclusion. Honorable breasts like your's will not suspect that I could mean to seduce you from what you must feel to be the first of obligations. I know you must be sensible that you cannot adequately discharge your future duties in this country, without attaining that complete knowledge of its Languages, which is not to be acquired without the most sedulous application. It would be a fraud upon your friends, and upon your native country, if you suffered any other object to hold a rivalship with your professed studies in the College. But to those who will wholly, and as they may think exclusively, devote themselves to those studies, I will give this encouragement; I will assure them that in proportion to the progress which they make in the Asiatic Languages, they will find an augmented facility in bending the English tongue at their pleasure It was a quaint, but expressive and pregnant saying of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, that whenever he had conquered a new language, he found that he had acquired

an

[illegible] he feels within himself a mastery of the powers of conception, comparison and [illegible]. It could not be otherwise—the study of languages necessarily entails it. Words, the types of ideas and things, cannot be treasured up without some consideration of the things to which they refer; and the variety of shades which must present themselves in translation, will infallibly lead the student into a research respecting the causes and qualities of those discriminations, calculated to open his mind to an infinity of relations in his native tongue never before imagined by him. This was what the Emperor meant to imply he had perceived in himself. Be assured that the same cause will produce a similar effect in you, and the gratifying result of it will be, that you will find yourselves imperceptibly become competent to wield with readiness, with elegance, and vigour, the mighty weapon of the English Language."

"You probably now perceive the artifice I have used to lead you to a due conviction of the full advantage of your present studies. Howsoever feebly I may have sketched it, I have shewn you the scope of your native Language, and if I have succeeded in satisfying you, that one of the surest methods for obtaining sway over its extent, is to prosecute the very course in which you are engaged, I shall be justified in calling upon you to exert redoubled ardour in your scholastic labors. My purpose has been to make it evident to you, that your application [illegible] not simply to the possession of a Voca- [illegible] the acquirement of the idiom of the Languages which you were studying, but that you were gaining for your minds a singular and decided advantage towards rendering yourselves pre-eminent in any line of literature or branch of science, to which your inclinations might hereafter point: Whatsoever track you might wish to follow, you would undertake it with facilities that must secure distinguished success. Pursue then your present occupation earnestly. The richest rewards lie before you—all that can gratify the vanity or soothe the higher feelings of our nature. It would be quite sufficient, were I only to indicate the proud consciousness of shewing yourselves exemplarily worthy of the bounty of our honorable Patrons in this institution. It would be an honest triumph to feel, that you had discharged your obligation to them by the attention with which you had fulfilled their object, and by the capacity you had acquired of rendering them service. But I have even in that line much more to hold forth to you. I conscientiously believe, that the administration of affairs in this country, (I cannot be supposed to allude to my own short term in it,) has been guided by a more active solicitude for the welfare of the governed, than has perhaps ever taken place in any other portion of the globe. The view I have had of the system of government, enables me to assert, that the security and the comfort of the people are watched over and promoted with the most anxious vigilance and unremitting exertion. The best intentions however of any Government may be defeated, if in even a remote link there be a disposition to thwart them.

The power which you will have attained of communing with the inhabitants, will enable you to discover and to designate to us any particular, in which the paternal superintendance of government is perverted You will be enabled to suggest to us, where the intervention of our authority, or of our assistance, may mitigate and redress any physical or moral evils under which the native subjects labour. In short, you will be the efficient ministers of that beneficence, which the British nation has so generously desired and resolved to extend to the inhabitants of India. If this be not enough, I will allure you by the advancement you will gain in rate of intellect. I will tell you, that conscious elevation in the state of being, is the most delightful sensation that can swell the breast. It may suit the Poet to describe man as indiscriminately born

——"high to bear his brow,
"To drink the spirit of the golden day,
"And triumph in existence,"

but the observation must be dull indeed, which has not satisfied you, that to uncultivated man, there is no such glowing sentiment The propensities of his nature are selfish and violent. His qualifications make him only the most mischievous and dangerous of animals. Hateful to others, and knowing that he is so, he never can raise his thoughts above petty plots for molestation of his fellows, or miserable precautions for his own security. It is only through culture, that he can arrive at any sense of his duties, and through that sense of his duties, at any estimation of himself. And that the important step gained, what an infinity of gradations remains! Is it nothing to remove yourselves almost universally from the lowest line of such a scale? Is it not excellent to reach the top of such a progression, and to enjoy over so large a portion of your kind, a pure, a noble, an undisputed exaltation? Undisputed I say, because it is so deliciously facinating to the human heart to receive such instruction as will make it buoyant, and help it to soar from the dirt and dregs, and depression, of this earth, that it will always repay the boon by enthusiastic submission to whosoever can bestow it. Superiority of mental powers is the warrant of the Almighty for command, and man will eagerly bow to it wheresoever his judgment acknowledges the stamp and signature. Ought I to stop here? Not so. Having attained the summit; think what an expanse must be spread beneath your eye! Think how your eagle ken will range around! How distinct will be your view of the universe; that view which necessarily leads the mind from nature up to nature's God. upon that pinnacle man breathes a purer air; he becomes in some degree a denizen of etherial regions before he has shaken off his mortal coil. Not by a selfish divorce from society, or by a chilling abstraction from earthly concerns. Oh No! The capacity to which he has raised himself of gazing more steadfastly and more fervently on the ineffable glories of the Creator, will only teach him to read more distinctly the part which Almighty wisdom has assigned to us here below. He will feel that fulfilment of earthly relations is the great obligation imposed on our existence in this world, he will confess that no period of life can be exempt from it—the energy of youth, the steadiness of mature years, and the experience of age, are alike bound to obey the claim. Even in that stage of decadence, when the failure of the frame no longer allows bodily activity, he will be sensible that he still may inculcate and watch, and warn, and prompt, and encourage, and lead younger intellect to a conception of its high destinies. Thus will he earn the last and best of mortal consolations. Looking forward in calm and humble confidence to the hour in which the Great Giver of good shall require from him the entrusted talent, he will hope that he may surrender it not ungratefully misprized, not idly overlooked, not sordidly unemployed.

"Dare you, when the meed is thus displayed to you, dare you refrain from contending for it? Since refusal to make the effort must argue either a soul too grovelling to appreciate the object, or an internal consciousness of despicable destitution of means, I will not—I can not—I do not suspect that any one whom I am now addressing is capable of shrinking from the exertion. Should an ingenuous doubt of powers intimidate any one of you, let him take courage; let him trust that he will find in himself energies, on which he has never yet ventured to calculate. The struggle will give you strength—Strive and succeed."

Immediately after the above address the Disputa tions in the Oriental Languages took place in the following Order:

FIRST.—PERSIAN.

Position— "Persian Literature has been less "cultivated in its native country than in India"

Respondent,...............Mr. A. Stirling.
First Opponent,...........Ensign Sleeman.
Second Opponent,........Ensign Bryce.
Third Opponent,..........Mr. H. Millett.
Moderator,..................M. Lumsden, LL. D.

SECOND.—HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—"The Hindoostanee Language, from "its various origin and composition, is calculated "to be more copious than any other Language cur-"rent in India."

Respondent,...............Mr. A. Stirling.
First Opponent,..........Ensign Bryce.
Second Opponent,........Ensign Turner.
Moderator,...................Capt. J. W. Taylor.

THIRD.—BENGALEE

Position.—"The study of Sunskrit, by the learn-"ed natives of Bengal, has occasioned the Bengalee "Language to be neglected."

Respondent,...............Mr. C. W. Smith.
First Opponent,..........Mr. J. Master.
Second Opponent,........Mr. C. M. Dantze.
Moderator,..................The Rev. W. Carey, DD.

FOURTH.—ARABIC.

Position.—"The Arabs appear to have studied "with considerable success, the abstract sciences "as taught in the schools of the ancient philoso-"phers; and their systems of Logic and Rhetoric "in the excellence of their technical arrangement, are superior to the best received systems of modern "times."

Respondent, ... Mr. A. Stirling.
First Opponent, ... Ensign [illegible].
Second Opponent, ... Ensign Turner.
Moderator, ... M. Lumsden, LL. D.

SIXTH. SANSCRIT.

Position.—"The Greek systems of Philosophy "are derived from the Hindoos."

Respondent, ... Lieut. Fell.
*First Opponent,** .... Mr. [illegible].
Second Opponent, ... Ensign Haughton.
Moderator, ... The Rev. W. Carey, D.D.

When the Disputations were concluded the President of the College Council, presented to His Excellency the Visitor the several Students of the College, who were entitled to receive Degrees of Honor, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the Public Examinations of the past year; as well as the Students, who at the Examination held in June, had been found qualified to enter upon the Public Service, by their knowledge of two or more Languages and had consequently obtained permission to quit the College. The President read the Certificates granted by the Council of the College to each Student, in pursuance of the Statutes, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the College, and the general tenor of his conduct.

When

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[*] Lieutenant W. Walker, who was to have been the first Opponent, was unable to attend from indisposition.

When the Graduate had been presented to the Visitor assented to admit the person named to receive the Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The Prizes and Medals which had been awarded to the several Students, were also distributed to them respectively, after which His Excellency the Visitor read the following discourse:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM:

From the period of my accepting the high situation which I have the honor to fill, I have contemplated with the liveliest degree of interest and pleasure the performance of the important duty which I am this day called upon to discharge; and it is peculiarly cheering to me, to be enabled to commence this address to you, by the expression of my sincere thanks for your having realized to me so fully the satisfaction which I had thus anxiously anticipated.

There are few duties attached to my trust, more gratifying than that of discriminating and rewarding literary merit. I was naturally desirous therefore of presiding in person at the Disputations which have now been held, and I was induced consequently to hasten the day, so as to enable me to address you personally, prior to my approaching departure to the Upper Provinces.

I seize this early opportunity of conveying to you the high sense I entertain of the numerous benefits to be derived from the admirable institution of the

College of Fort William; of my respect for the enlightened views and principles which suggested its foundation; and of the warm interest I shall ever take in every thing which concerns its stability and reputation

Entertaining such sentiments, you may judge Gentlemen of the gratification with which I must have beheld the extremely favorable reports of the Annual Examination of this year, they are indeed in the highest degree creditable to the Institution; and I hail it as a fortunate omen that my administration of the affairs of the College should have commenced so prosperously.

I do not feel prepared to enter into a minute and detailed comparison between the result of the present and past Examinations, for in truth, I have not had time to examine, the records of former years with the exactness requisite for such a purpose; I believe, however, I may with confidence assert that since the institution was placed upon its present footing, not any one year will bear a comparison with the present, either in the number of the students eminently qualified, in the degree of proficiency and the rapidity of acquirement displayed by them, or in the numerous extraordinary instances of individual merit Twenty degrees of honor have been bestowed this year for high proficiency in different Languages; and I understand, that this number is far beyond what has ever been awarded at any former Examination. At the last, only fourteen were distributed, but even that number was a matter of exultation.

It is with particular satisfaction, that I [illegible] the manifest superiority on this point. For the high proficiency in any Language which entitles a Student to this distinction, gives him the reputation in it of being a sound and classical scholar; his attainments may challenge a comparison with those of Students at our best classical Seminaries in England; they secure to him the means and power of research into all the depths of Oriental Literature; and besides giving an earnest of high ability in the discharge of important public duties, afford the surest promise of a future literary fame.

I am at the same time happy to observe, that there is no deficiency in the number of Students afforded to the public service. Independent of the Military Student, eighteen Civil Servants have been reported qualified by their proficiency in two or more Languages. Without therefore exhibiting any failure in the general productive powers of the Institution, this year may boast with justice of the extraordinary numbers of degrees of honor which have been awarded in it, and likewise of the circumstance almost unparallelled in the History of the College, that not less than four Students have each received Degrees of Honor in three several Languages.

There is however a greater cause of exultation in the present year, derived from the astonishing progress which has been made in mastering those very difficult Languages, the Sunskrit and Arabic. No less than four degrees of honor have been awarded in the Arabic, a number hitherto unexampled;

[illegible] and two have been awarded in the Sunskrit, nearly the first occasion in which such high proficiency has been attained in this Language.

Let it not, however, be supposed that these very favorable results have been obtained by any reduction in the rates of proficiency at which degrees of honor have been usually awarded. On the contrary, this year is, I understand, yet more conspicuous for the extent and rapidity of acquirement in the Students, than for the number of those who have eminently qualified themselves. From the strong and unanimous testimonies, I have had before me, in favor of Mr. Stirling's merit, which have been so fully justified by the result of the Examination, I cannot but consider his acquirements as far beyond the usual standard of high proficiency, and as extending to a height, that will be ever memorable in the Annals of the College. It is not only in one Language that his merit is so transcendent. In the Arabic, in the Persian, and in the Hindoostanee, he holds the first place amongst the Civil Students, and with such a decided superiority, that he has in all been placed in a class by himself. Not that this is any disparagement to the attainments of his fellow Students; for their progress is in the highest degree respectable, and would of itself have been sufficient to maintain the credit of the College, in a comparison with former years. But it is to be attributed solely to the extraordinary nature of Mr. Stirling's merit, which in each of these Languages is in a class beyond what has hitherto been considered as the highest standard of proficiency, or that for which degrees of honor have been usually awarded. It is a peculiar feature in the classification of this year, that Mr Millett, to whom a degree of honor has been awarded in the Persian Language, and Messrs. Cracklow and McKenly, who have obtained a similar distinction in the Hindoostanee, should find themselves only in the second class.

The attainments of three of the Military Students are scarcely inferior to those of Mr Stirling—Messrs. Sleeman, Bryce and Turner were Mr. Stirling's fellow Students of the term, and have contributed with him to raise the character of the acquirements of the College by their extensive reading, and by their deep research in the Arabic, the Persian, and the Hindoostanee Languages.

The attainments of the Students in Bengalee have likewise been conspicuously eminent. But in Sanskrit the proficiency of Messrs. Fell and Walker, will form an epoch in the History of the College. The instruction offered in this Language has from various causes been hitherto but little called into action. But I hope that the facilities lately given to the Military Students and the examples offered by Messrs. Fell and Walker, and by the other Students, Messrs. Master and Haughton, whose proficiency is so highly meritorious, will afford encouragement to undertake the study of this difficult Language, and enable me to look forward to the constant existence of a class of Sanskrit Scholars, and to the more frequent distribution of degrees of honor in this valuable Language.

I am aware, that in taking credit to the institution for the high proficiency which has been attained in every Language, it is incumbent on me to state, that the whole amount of knowledge is not to be attributed solely to the instruction offered by the College. The greater part of the Military Students had already acquired a certain acquaintance with the Persian or of the Hindoostanee Language, prior to their admission into College. Some of them had carried their attainments higher, and had made progress even in the Arabic and Sunskrit Languages; Mr. Stirling stands in the same circumstances with respect to the Persian and the Hindoostanee, in both of which he had made considerable progress prior to his entry at the College by studying at Hertford, and during his voyage to India.

To this is in part to be attributed the extraordinary short period in which such extensive knowledge and attainments seem to have been gained. It cannot, however, escape remark, that such a circumstance gives to our Institution a higher and more important character, and makes a more advantageous use of the powers of instruction, which it affords. This is not a Seminary, at which the Students in general are to be taught the first rudiments of the Eastern Languages; it has become like our Universities at home, a public institution, affording those advantages necessary to perfect the knowledge of the different branches of Oriental Literature, and yielding a fair field of competition to the candidates for literary fame. The institution claims with justice every credit for the high scale of proficiency attained by so many of its members, since this degree could never have been reached by them, without availing themselves of its instruction and assistance.

I come now to speak of the instances of individual merit among the Students of this year. In this enumeration also Mr. Stirling holds the first place. He stands first, as I have already mentioned, in the Arabic, in the Persian, and in the Hindee Languages, and has received degrees of honor for his eminent proficiency in them all. His application is as remarkable, as his acquirements. I have had before me a report, showing the number of Persian and of Arabic works, which this Gentleman has studied with attention. The list will be subjoined to this address, as affording to the public an extraordinary specimen of rapid and successful study, and of close and persevering assiduity joined to talents of the highest order. It must be recollected that Mr. Stirling has been attached to this College but for a single term, and that his acquaintance with the Arabic is entirely of the growth of this Institution. But he is not entitled to less credit for the extraordinary use he seems to have made of the advantages afforded by the Collegiate Institution at Hertford, in the attainment of the Persian and the Hindee Languages. In the degree of knowledge, he brought with him to this Country, Mr. Stirling stands eminently singular, and though I observe with pleasure, from the reports of the Professors on the examination of the Students, at their entry into College, that the proficiency of several who last arrived from Hertford, has been very favorably mentioned, still Mr. Stirling is the only instance of any Student having [illegible] from Hertford, with a knowledge of the Lan- [illegible] beyond mediocrity

[illegible] Sleeman, Bruce and Turner, I have also [illegible] pleasure of bestowing degrees of honor in the three Languages of Arabic, Persian and Hindoostanee. Mr Sleeman stands first of the Military Students in Arabic, [illegible] in Persian and 3d in Hindoostanee. [illegible] stands 1st in Hindoostanee, 2d in Persian, and [illegible] in Arabic. Mr. Turner stands 2d in Arabic, 2d in Hindoostanee, and 3d in Persian.

These three Gentlemen entered College in September, 1813, and their attainments in this short period are of so high a nature, as to throw the greatest lustre on the character of the Institution.

A fourth Gentleman, Cornet Jackson, entered with them in the lists of literary competition, and I should have hoped on this day to have seen his name enrolled amongst the worthies of the year, had not the fairest promise of his early study been plucked by the rude hand of destiny. We have now only the melancholy reflection of what he would have been, to alleviate our sorrow for his untimely end.

Mr. Millet has received a degree of honor in the Persian Language, and Medals for extraordinary merit in the Arabic, in the Hindoostanee, and likewise in the Bengalee Languages. Mr Millet joined the College only in December last, but without being in the least intimidated by the shortness of the period, before the general examination, he at once enrolled himself, a candidate for literary honors in the Arabic, the Persian, the Hindee, and the Bengalee Languages. In all four, he has he acquitted himself with credit, and in [illegible] has he received rewards for a proficiency far beyond the scale of ordinary merit.

Mr. C. W. Smith stands first in the Bengalee Language, and has obtained a Degree of Honor for his proficiency in it. He has also received a Medal for Bengalee Writing and a Medal of Merit for rapid proficiency in the Hindoostanee, awarded at the 3d Examination, at the close of the 3d Term of 1813. Mr. Master has received a Degree of Honor for high proficiency in the Bengalee Language, and Medals for rapid proficiency in the Persian and the Sunskrit. Mr. Master entered College only in November 1813, so that his progress is in the highest degree meritorious. He also has the singular merit of being the only Civil Servant, who has enrolled himself as a Student of the Sunskrit Language, and his progress in it must indeed have been considerable, as I observe the name of Mr. Haughton below him on the List; a name which has been celebrated in the annals of this College, for successful and meritorious exertion.

The other Students to whom Degrees of Honor have been awarded, are

Messrs. Cracklow, ... *Hindoostanee*,
McKonly, ... *Ditto*,
Duntze, ... *Bengalee*,
Fell, ... *Sunskrit*,
Walker, ... *Ditto*.

Medals of Merit have been awarded to

Messrs. Cracklow, ... in .... *Persian*,
Blundell, ... in ... *Ditto*, for the 4th Term 1813,
Cavendish, ... *Bengalee*,

Molony, ... *Persian,*
Coulthard, ... *Ditto.*

Medals for writing the different Native Characters have been awarded to Mr. Cracklow for Persian Writing, Mr. Glass for Persian and Nagree, and Lieut. Isacke for Persian Writing.

The Students who have been reported qualified for the Public Service by their proficiency in two Languages, are

1. A. Stirling,—First in Arabic,—First in Persian,—First in Hindoostanee.
2. H. Millett,—Second in Persian,—First Class Arabic,—Third Hindoostanee,—Fourth in Bengalee.
3. C. . Smith,—First in Bengalee,—Fourth in Hindoostanee.
4. J. Master,—First Class in Sunskrit,—Second in Bengalee,—Seventh in Persian.
5. A. H. Bosanquet,—Second in Hindoostanee,—Sixth in Persian.

H lundell,—Third in Persian,—Seventh in Hindoostanee.
Martin,—Fifth in Persian,—Ninth in Hindoostanee.
Dick,—Sixth in Hindoostanee,—Eighth in Persian.
Ogilvie,—Fifth in Hindoostanee,—Twelfth in Bengalee.

10. V. Biscoe,—Seventh in Hindoostanee,—Eleventh in Bengalee,—Thirteenth in Persian.
11. Molony,—Fourth in Persian,—Fifteenth in Hindoostanee.
12. R. P. Nisbet,—Seventh in Bengalee,—Eleventh in Hindoostanee.
13. W. Smith,—Ninth in Persian,—Tenth in Hindoostanee.
14. J. J. Bosanquet,—Ninth in Bengalee,—Thirteenth in Hindoostanee.
15. H. Moore,—Tenth in Bengalee,—Twelfth in Persian.
16. G . Collins,—Twelfth in Hindoostanee,—Fourteenth in Bengalee.

17. R. W. Maxwell,—Eleventh in Persian,—Fifteenth in Bengalee. Third Class Hindoostanee.

18. R. Lowther,—Thirteenth in Bengalee,—Seventeenth in Hindoostanee.

I am happy to observe that the attendance of the Students at the Public Lectures has been for the most part regular. Having now closed the enumeration of meritorious Students, it is with much concern, that I have to notice instances of a contrary nature. It is a painful, but an imperious duty to mark them. The good government of the College, no less indispensibly requires that reproof and punishment should follow, as a necessary consequence of inattention, and misconduct, than that merit should meet reward and approbation. It has become particularly incumbent on me, as guardian of the Institution, to endeavour to correct the idleness and insubordination of individuals attached to College, as such instances have proved in the highest degree prejudicial to the interests and the reputation of the Institution. The notoriety of idle and expensive habits has on more than one occasion, been urged as an argument against the very existence of the College; and though I ever felt convinced, that its advantages to the service are not to be weighed in the mere scale of actual study of the Oriental Languages, still I should not regard the institution with the same conscientious interest and fervent zeal for its prosperity, that I at present feel, did I not entertain the most confident hopes, that I shall be able to subdue the spirit of idleness which has shown itself in several instances, and induce the

Students to be, and [illegible] sacred to the purposes of improvement.

With extreme regret, I am compelled to state, that the College Council have reported to me the names of five Students, who do not appear to have availed themselves of the means of instruction afforded by this Institution,—they have not only failed to qualify themselves in two Languages, as prescribed by the College rules, before they can be permitted to leave the College, but after a period of nearly three years, they cannot be considered as competent in even one of the Native Languages.

In the hope, that these five Students are still corrigible, that they are not wholly callous to the extreme disgrace with which their conduct might be branded, and that they will by their assiduity between this time and the next Annual Examination, repair their former discreditable neglect, I refrain on the present occasion from naming them. It had been proposed to me to remove these young men from College, and I should have adopted this mode of proceeding respecting them, were it not that they might have been removed under the rules which lately existed in the College. They must have been sent to Mofussil stations, with the same allowances as any other Student who might have qualified himself by a due course of meritorious exertion, and there would have been nothing consequently in the removal to mark the opprobrium under which the new appointment would be gained. That sufficient disgrace was not attached by the Students to former removals from College without proficiency, I am further convinced, by the fact, that one of the gentlemen has solicited, as an indulgence, the removal which was intended to be held out as a punishment for misconduct. With a view to remedy so great an evil, and to render as effectual as possible the correctives for idleness and insubordination, I have lately, in concurrence with the other Members of the Government, taken measures to introduce a provision into the Chapter of revised Statutes, enacted for the College; it is therein provided, that whenever it may be found necessary to remove any Students for misconduct or confirmed neglect, they shall be removed under the stigma of disqualification; their allowances shall be limited to 300 Rupees a month; and they shall be debarred promotion of any kind either in situation or in salary, until they shall have passed an examination, and be reported qualified for the public service by their proficiency in two of the Native Languages. I consider it to be essentially necessary for the general welfare of the Institution, that this rule should be strictly enforced; but I hope that the five Students whom I have alluded to, will make that use of the respite they have gained, as to render it unnecessary to visit them with the severity which will unavoidably await them, if at a succeeding Annual Examination they should still be found disqualified."

Having alluded to the new Chapter of Statutes, it may perhaps be necessary that I should notice another alteration introduced into the forms before observed. It had been usual to call on the Students for an annual or half yearly report of the state of their

[illegible] uch a practice I conceived to be ob-
[illegible] it was apt to lead the young men
[illegible] into subterfuge. I have therefore
[illegible] custom, and have directed instead,
that whenever it may come to the notice of the College Council that any Student is incumbered with
debt, th[illegible] uld report the same to me as Visitor,
and [illegible] not fail to regard such Student as la-
bour[illegible] disadvantages almost amounting to
a disq[illegible] on, when he may offer himself as a
cand[illegible] any situation of trust and responsibility.
[illegible] the subjects of annual detail, I turn
[illegible] satisfaction to the extension of the
[illegible] Institution by the admission of an
[illegible] number of Military Students. The views
[illegible] nts under which the arrangement was
[illegible] have already been published to the army,
and I [illegible] re only brief enumeration.

[illegible] udents have been admitted permanently to the [illegible] antages of the Institution.

By [illegible] ing, as the condition of admission, attes[illegible] of application and some degree of previous proficiency, the indulgence has been guarded from a[illegible], and an incitement given, I trust, to the acqui[illegible] of what may secure the efficiency of gradual succession.

The unassisted talents and labours of individuals have often been mentioned here with warm and merited [illegible] bation, and it must ever be an object of pr[illegible] to [illegible] ance to lead forth merit retired, and nearly unknown, into the light of public celebrity. Such Students therefore have been invited to the test of our Public Examinations, and it will not rank amongst the least of the benefits of the College of Fort William, that it shall thus stamp the worth of voluntary and unaided studies with the impression of its public honors.

These rules were passed at a time too near the Annual Examination to have had operation on the present occasion; they are nevertheless of a nature which must essentially effect the future efficiency of the Institution.

The successful candidates who have already presented themselves for admission, have in some of the Languages attained to high proficiency, and the general report of qualifications has been such as to confirm the hope, that in their turn they will support the example of their predecessors, and in their increased number afford evidence of the increasing benefits of the Institution.

To give efficiency to the College in proportion to the increased demand for instruction, an addition has been made to the establishment and to the number of the professors; Captain Weston has been appointed assistant to Dr Lumsden in the Persian and Arabic Departments; Lieutenant Price, assistant to Dr. Carey, in the Bengalee and Sunskrit; and Lieutenant Martin, assistant to Captain Taylor in the Hindoostanee.

At the next Public Examination, I hope to see in the increased number of honorable rewards which I shall have to bestow, a certain indication of the superior efficiency which will have resulted to the Institution [illegible] the active co-operation of such able dates with the Professors before appointed.

[illegible] It is incumbent on me, in this address to express the high gratification I have received, from observing that the literary honors of this year are not confined to the Institution of the College. Two successful candidates have appeared for the reward which has been offered by Government for the study of the Laws of India in their original abstruse Languages. Messrs. Wynch and Sutherland, whose names have been enrolled with honor in the annals of this College, have now, justified the promise of their earlier years, and have shown by their eminent acquirements in the Arabic Language, and the Law, of Mohummud, that the honors of this Institution are the real index of worth; and that the same talents and the same habits of attention necessary to obtain them here, will secure to a young man every object of laudable ambition that may present itself in his career through life.—The report of the Gentlemen selected to conduct the examination of Messrs. Wynch and Sutherland will be given in an Appendix to this address, and it will be seen from it, how highly creditable is the extent of their proficiency. It must be observed that Mr. Sutherland was only last year honorably mentioned from this chair for his proficiency in the Sunskrit Language and Hindoo Law.

I cannot allow myself to close the present address, without paying that tribute to the merits of the Gentlemen, engaged in the superintendence and conduct of the College of Fort William, to which they are so fairly and justly entitled, or without noticing in terms of the highest commendation, the unremitted and able attention exercised by the Council of the College, and the diligence and talent displayed by its learned Professors.

The vigilant attention of the Council of the College, and the zealous anxiety they have shewn in promoting the best interests of the important institution submitted to their care, have been attended with the most salutary effects; and demand the most public acknowledgement and approbation. I offer them my sincere and earnest thanks.

The great number of Students who have been admitted into the College under the recent regulation, and the established course of the service, has constituted a demand for additional exertions from the Professors, and has furnished fresh proofs of that ability and diligence for which they have always been distinguished. Those exertions have however been successful; they have reaped in the regular studies, and brilliant acquirements of their Students, the richest fruit of their own labors; and cannot fail of deriving from the contemplation of that talent, which they have been so instrumental in unfolding, the most unmixed, the most pure satisfaction. Arduous as have their duties been within the precincts of the College, these have been by no means the only labors in which they have engaged; the valuable publications of the erudite and indefatigable Arabic and Persian Professor, of the industrious Sunskrit Professor, and the learned and ingenious Secretary to the Council, are equally or-

name

[illegible] themselves and to the College, and are inestim[illegible] contributions to the stock of Oriental learning, and the objects of the Public Service. A d[illegible] enumeration of these and other publications will be subjoined in an Appendix to this address.

Able [illegible] efficient however as have been the superinten[illegible]ce of the College Council, and the exertion of [illegible] Professors, the result might still have disappoi[illegible] expectation, had they not met with a kindr[illegible] it in the breasts of the young men, to w[illegible] cares have been directed. This, I [illegible] d they have experienced to an extent that [illegible]es any thing of the same nature in the most [illegible] periods of the Institution; and the acqu[illegible]s of the Students, as we have seen, have kept [illegible]th the efforts of their instructors. The mo[illegible] Languages have been attempted with unprecedented success, and in the current dialects, less dif[illegible] but perhaps more useful, a degree of proficiency, has been attained, that could scarcely have be[illegible]xpected from any combination of industr[illegible]ent. It is highly gratifying indeed, to [illegible] extensive progress made in the study of the La[illegible]es of this Country, by the Junior Members of the Company's Service, as it cannot fail of qualifying them most effectually for the high duties about [illegible]volve upon them; it affords also a most satisfactory pledge of their being disposed to discharge th[illegible] duties sedulously and successfully, and evinces their entertaining a proper sense of the serious claims made upon them by the service in which they are engaged.

If indeed we wish to know a nation, it is peculiarly desirable to possess an independent and extensive familiarity with its language; and this must be an object more than desirable, it must be indispensable, when in the bosom of that nation we are charged with the execution of the most serious and solemn offices of human life. —Convinced therefore of the magnitude of this duty, and wishing to impress a similar conviction upon the minds of young men about to launch into the honorable career of the Company's employment, wishing also to impress the value of habits of steady application, and serious reflexion, I take this public and early opportunity of announcing it to be the intention of this Government always, as far as possible, to respect and reward industry and talent, and to turn a deaf ear to claims that are unsupported by diligence and desert. The College is the test, by which as far as respects the rising branch of the service, the characters of the claimants can best be ascertained, and by which their pretensions can best be adjusted; on the conduct and character therefore of the Student in College will depend the favorable or unfavorable circumstances under which his public career will commence, and the greater or less attention that will be paid to his wishes or his views. I hope therefore that on every future meeting of this kind, I shall be able, as I have happily been able to-day, to revert to the past transactions of the College with pleasure and approbation; and to hail, in the continuance of its high character and credit, the the brightest prospects of national honor and public prosperity.

APPENDIX A.

Catalogue of Literary Works, the publication of which has been encouraged by Government, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William since the period of the Disputations held in 1813.

1. A Hindoostanee and English Dictionary, by Captain Thomas Roebuck, Examiner, and Assistant Secretary, in the College of Fort William, containing all the Words and Phrases to be met with, in the various Hindoostanee Works, both Prose and Verse, that have hitherto been published; including also the Words in the valuable Dictionaries, published by Dr Gilchrist, Dr Hunter, and Dr. Harris. The Work will be printed in as compact a form as possible, with the same kind of Types as those used by Dr Wilkins, in his new Edition of Richardson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary, with corresponding Nagree characters, and will be conducted upon a plan similar to that adopted by the late Dr. Hunter, in his Hindoostanee and English Dictionary.

2. A Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary, upon a new plan. This Work seems well calculated to facilitate the acquisition of the Persian Language, and will include the technical terms employed in business throughout India, by Ensign Haughton, of the Bengal Military Establishment.

3. حدیقة البلاغت Hudeequtool Bulaghut; a Treatise on the Rhetoric and Prosody of the Persians, edited by Muoluvee Jan Ulee, of the Arabic Department.

4. پرش پریکھا Poorosh Pureechha, or the Test of Man. A Work containing the Moral Doctrines of the Hindoos; being a Translation from the Sunskrit into that dialect of the Hindoostanee Language generally spoken by the Hindoos in the Upper Provinces of Hindoostan, by Tarinee Churun Mitr, Head Moonshee in the Hindoostanee Department of the College.

5. The Second Volume of Mr. Harington's Analysis of the Laws and Regulations enacted by the Governor General in Council. The whole of this Work has been prepared for the Press, and about 200 Pages are printed. It contains Part III. Relative to the several branches of the Public Revenue. Part IV. on the Rights and Tenures of the Proprietors and Tenants of Land. Part V. Respecting the Commercial Department; including the Provision of the Company's Investment, Salt, Opium and Saltpetre. Part VI. Miscellaneous, concerning subjects of the Regulations not comprehended in the preceding Parts.

6. A Translation of the Story of Soohrab, into English Verse, by James Atkinson, Esq. This is considered one of the most beautiful and interesting Episodes in the Shahnamu of Firduosee; the Original Persian will also be annexed, taken from a Manuscript Copy collated under the superintendence of Dr. Lumsden, Professor of Arabic and Persian in the College. Notes are added to illustrate all peculiar allusions and beauties, and references are made to other passages in Persian, or to Analogous passages in European Works, by which

the Student may be at once interested and informed.

7. قاموس Qamoos, a well known Arabic Lexicon; to be edited by Shuekh Uhmud, a learned Native of Arabia, at present attached to the Arabic Department of the College.

8. A Grammar of the Telinga Language, by the Rev. Dr. William Carey, Professor of the Sunskrit, Bengalee, and Muhutta Languages in the College of Fort William. This Work has just been published.

9. A Chinese Grammar, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Chinese Secretary to the Honorable Company's Supercargoes at Canton. The Work is likely to [illegible] [illegible] of the most valuable results of European application and ability, which has yet opened a path to [illegible] acquirement of the difficult, and almost unknown Language of which it treats.

10. [illegible] Nulodayu, a celebrated Romance, in Sunskrit, to be edited by Babooram Pundit, formerly translated by Fuezee, into Persian Verse, under the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] present in the Press, or preparing for Publication.

1. A. Translation of the New Testament into Arabic, by the united labour of the Rev. Thomas Thomason and Nathaniel Sabat. It is printing in a beautiful new Arabic Type, and the Work is advanced [illegible] as the fourth Gospel. This Version was originally commenced by the late learned and indefatigable Chaplain, the Rev. H. Martyn, who

having been compelled to leave the Country for the benefit of his health, committed the farther revision and superintendence of the Work to Mr. Thomason. No pains are spared to render this Version, as faithful to the original and as idiomatical as possible.

2.—خرد افروز Khirud Ufroz, or the Enlightener of the Understanding, formerly translated by Muoluvee Ḥufeez-ood-deen, Moonshee to the Resident at Dihlee, from the Persian Ụyari Danish, or Touchstone of Knowledge, written by the famous Ubool Fuẓl, by order of the Emperor Ukbur. It consists of 16 Chapters.

1st. Contains an account of the Work as given by the famous Philosopher Boozoorchimihr.

2d. Gives an account of Puzroiyu, a Physician of great eminence, and a man distinguished for his learning and accomplishments, who was prevailed upon, by Nuosherwan the Just, King of Persia, to undertake a journey into India for the purpose of obtaining this celebrated Book.

3d. On the folly of attending to the Reports of Tale-bearers.

4th. On the punishment consequent to bad actions, and the wretched end of an ill-spent life.

5th. On the happy effects of agreement among Friends, and the support they afford to each other.

6th. On the necessity of watching the movements of an enemy, and being aware of his hypocrisy and wiles.

7th. On the mischief of inattention to the object we profess to pursue, or being remiss in the pursuit.

8th. On the fatal effects of precipitation.

9th. On foresight and policy, and by what expedients we may contrive to escape the evils, which our enemies seek to bring upon us.

10th. On the necessity of guarding against malevolent persons, and of placing no dependence on their smiles.

11th. On the excellence of forgiveness, being one of the greatest virtues of a King.

12th. On the retribution with which crimes are usually pursued.

13th. On the bad effects of aspiring at what is above our sphere, while our proper business is neglected.

14th. On the excellence of knowledge and modesty, and the good effects of mature deliberation.

15th. That Kings ought to beware of the representations of dishonest and deceitful men.

16th. That temporal vicissitudes are not to be regarded, but every thing referred to God's sovereign will and absolute decrees.

The above gives only a general idea of each Chapter, which contains many beautiful tales expressed in the finest dialect of the Hindoostanee Language; and as most of the terms of thought and speech employed by the superior class of Natives, are to be found in this book reduced to the standard of common life, and adapted to its most familiar incidents, it is presumed that the perusal of such a work, containing a variety of phrases and easy modes of expression, cannot fail of being useful to those, who are desirous to converse with elegance and propriety in Hindoostanee Considerable progress has been made in the printing of the work which will consist of about 850 octavo pages, in a new type, agreeably to the system adopted in European Typography by the division of sentence from each other, as well as, by the insertion of marks of interrogation, admiration, &c. to enable the Student to read the Language with greater facility Edited by Captain Thomas Roebuck, Examiner, and Assistant Secretary, in the College of Fort William.

3.—بدیا درپن Bidya Durpun, or the Mirror of Science, from the Uwudh Bilas, originally written in the Poorbee Bhashe, by Sree Lal Kuvi, about 170 years ago, and now for the first time translated into that peculiar dialect of the Hindee usually spoken by the Sipahees. This work, besides the History of Ramu, contains an abstract of almost all the arts and science known to the Hindoos, and is considered generally one of the most valuable and curious works in the Language, by Mirzaee Beg, a native of Uwudh, under the superintendence of Captain Roebuck, Examiner, and Assistant Secretary, in the College of Fort William.

4. A Punjabee Dictionary, explained in Persian and Hindoostanee, by Moonshee Kashee Raj, a native of the Punjab, undertaken at the suggestion of Captain Roebuck, Examiner, and Assistant Secretary, in the College of Fort William.

The following Work has just been Published.

A Translation of the New Testament into the Hindoostanee Language This version was first made

m[illegible] of [illegible] Rev. H[illegible]
[illegible] Greek [illegible] afte[illegible]
w[illegible] the assista[illegible]
lea[illegible]ed [illegible]ative [illegible]
st[illegible]ed refl[illegible]
and diligence of the piou[illegible] about which Mr. Martyn was occupied for several years; and after its completion, the publication was long deferred, in order that the translator might avail himself of the critical remarks of those who were the most eminent for their knowledge of the Language. A large edition, of 4000 copies, has been struck off at the Serampore Press, in a new and handsome Persian type.

Rewards have been granted by the College Council, for the following Manuscript Works, by [illegible]ned Natives, deposited in the College Li[illegible]

[illegible] دیوان [illegible] Deewani Juhan, by Benee Nu[illegible]lee[illegible] ak[illegible] at the suggestion of Captain [illegible] b[illegible] i[illegible] work contains an alphabetical list [illegible]ndoostanee Poets, with specimens o[illegible]ous styles, giving at the same time a [illegible] t[illegible] f their lives.

2. [illegible] Wuseetoon Nuho, a valuable treatise [illegible] [illegible]ic Syntax, by Muoluvee Toorab Ulee, Ori[illegible] [illegible]brar[illegible]n to the College.

The following Works, formerly mentioned in the Discourse of the Right Honorable the Visitor of the College of Fort William, have since been completed.

1.—كتاب حديقة الافراح Kitab Ḥudeequt ool Ufrah, an Arabic Miscellany of select Pieces, in Prose and Verse, by Shuekh Uhmud of the Arabic Department.

2.—दायभाग Dayu Bhagu, in the Original Sunskrit, by the Pundits of the Ṣudur Deewanee Ụdalut.

3. A Grammar of the Arabic Language, according to the principles taught and maintained in the Schools of Arabia; exhibiting a complete body of elementary information, selected from the Works of the most eminent Grammarians; together with definitions of the parts of Speech, and observations on the structure of the Language. In two volumes. First volume, comprising the System of Inflexion. By M. Lumsden, Professor of Arabic and Persian Languages, in the College of Fort William in Bengal.

4. The Miut Amil, and Sharhi Miut Amil, two Elementary Treatises on Arabic Syntax, translated from the original Arabic, with Annotations Philological and Explanatory, in the form of a Perpetual Commentary, exemplified by a series of Stories, and Citations from various Arabian authors, and accompanied with an Appendix, containing the original Text, by A. Lockett, Captain in the Bengal Native Infantry, Secretary to the Council of the College of Fort William, and Examiner in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee Languages.—A quarto volume of 300 pages.

5.

[illegible] the 2d vol[illegible] of the Muqamat ool Huree[illegible] Visitors Discourse of 1811, be[illegible] completed and the glossary to both volumes [illegible] in the Press, edited by Muohuree[illegible] Jan Ulee, attached to the Persian and Arabic Department of the College

List of Works presented to the College Library.

1 A valuable collection of Books in the Burma Language, presented to the College by The Right Honorable the Earl of Minto.

2. The Materia Medica of Hindoostan, by Dr. Whitelaw Ainslie, of the Madras Establishment This valuable Work contains a description of the medical substances and preparations known in Europe, which are also employed for medicinal purposes by the Hindoo or Moohummudan Practitioners of the Dukhun, it also gives a short account of the same articles peculiar to the practice of the Native Physicians, with the modes and proportions in which they are employed. In a second division of the Work is contained a list and description of many materials employed by the Native Indians in their arts and manufactures, and in a third is contained a compendious view of the various objects and product of Indian agriculture. An Appendix adds a list of the Tamil, Dukhunee and Telinga names of diseases with a description of such as are peculiar to those Countries; a Catalogue also of the best [illegible] in several Oriental Languages, and [illegible] additions which are calculated to extend

the utility of this excellent Work. The names of the medical substances, &c. are given in the English, Tamil and Dukhinee Languages, to which in many instances are added the Arabic, Sanskrit and other appellations, and in all cases the scientific nomenclature whenever fixed or ascertained.

The Work itself bears every indication of laborious and successful investigation, and reflects great credit on the zeal and perseverance of Dr. Ainslie. Besides the extensive light it throws upon the state of Medicine and Science in the Peninsula, it must be a highly important accession to the medical branch of the service, both by placing many valuable materials of their important art, more completely within their reach and as introducing to their knowledge, others equally valuable and hitherto unknown.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from the Report of the Persian and Arabic Professor.

At Hertford College, where the Oriental Languages are studied but two days in the week, Mr. Stirling was engaged in the acquisition, of the Hindoostanee and Persian Tongues, to which the Sunskrit was ultimately added. In Persian besides some Books on Grammar, he there read parts of the Goolistan, the Inshae Húrkurn, the Institutes of Timoor, the Unwari Soheelee, the Buhari Danish, and the Ukhlaki Moohsinee.

During his voyage to India, he continued the study stu[illegible] Works, and added the Bostan, [illegible] Fuzl and the Yoosoof Zoolue-kha [illegible] At the period he was also in [illegible] ending back into Persian, his own tran[illegible] the Unwari Soohuelee, and read Ri[illegible] on Arabic Grammar

At the College of Fort William he has read in Persian the whole of the Ukhlaqi Julalee and Sikundur Namu, also the Second Duftur of Ubool Fuzl, and parts of the Luelee Mujnoon, the Ukbur namu, the Letters of Jamee, and those of Alumgeer. In Arabic he has read through at the same Institution, the Tables published by Major Baillie, the first volume of an Arabic Grammar, recently published by me, the Miut Amil and the Commentary, the Hidayut-oon-nuho and the Ikhwanoos-sufa, also a great part of the Nufhut-ool Yumun, the Ujubool-oojab, the Hudeequt-ool-ufrah, and the Extracts contained in Pocock's specimens of Arabian History with a small portion of the Muqamati Hureeree a[illegible] the Ulf [illegible]-wu-Luelu, or a Thousand and one Nights

APPENDIX C.

To C. M. RICKETTS, Esq.
Secretary to the Government,
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

In obedience to the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, communicated [illegible] the ho nor to state, that we assembled at the Court House of the Ṣudur Deewanee Ụdalut, on Monday the 6th instant, for the purpose of ascertaining the Proficiency acquired by Messrs Wynch and Sutherland, in the knowledge of Mooḥummudan Law

After our meeting, the following Exercises were chosen for this occasion, with the concurrence of the Law Officers of the Ṣudur Deewanee Ụdalut, who had been directed at our own request, to assist us in the performance of the duty required of us

No. 1. A series of questions on Arabic Grammar.

No. 2. An exercise on the Law of Qiṣaṣ or Retaliation, extracted from the Mooḥeeṭi Surukhsee.

No. 3. An Exercise on the Law of Ijaru or Hire, extracted from the Hidayu.

No. 4. On the Law of Wukalut or Agency, extracted from the Shurhi Viqayu

No 5. An Extract from Hamilton's Hidayu, to be translated into Arabic.

The length and general difficulty of these Exercises, occupied the attention of the Candidates for two days, and the performance of No. 1, combined with the result of the Oral Examination, enables us to state, that both Candidates have acquired a competent knowledge of Arabic Grammar, sufficient for every practical purpose whatever.

A part of the Exercise No 2, was selected for the Oral Examination, and read extempore, and translated into Persian, in presence of the Law Officers of the Ṣudur Deewanee Ụdalut We have their authority to state, that this Exercise was performed in a manner highly creditable to the Candidates, though extracted from a Book, not usually studied, and which we [illegible]suaded they had never read.—An English [illegible] that Exercise, and of No 3 [illegible]hed by each of the Candidates, [illegible] Translation of No 5. We have minut[illegible]ed all these, and are happy to state, that the success with which they have been performed, is highly creditable to the proficiency of the Candidates.

We have now to remark, that our anxiety to select such Exercises as might be deemed a fair test of proficiency, was the chief object we had in view, in calling in the aid of the Law Officers of the Sudar Deewanee Udalat; and if we have succeeded in this important part of our duty, we can have no hesitation in declaring Messrs. Wynch and Sutherland, to be fully entitled to the Prize awarded by Government under the Proclamation of 10th April, 1812.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) M. LUMSDEN,

T. THOMASON,

A. LOCKETT.

Calcutta, June 16, 1814

A TRUE COPY,

(Signed) C. M RICKETTS,

Sec. to the Govt.

A REPORT OF THE
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,
HOLDEN IN JUNE,

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14 Glass,
15 Molony,
16 Boddam,
17 Lowther.

THIRD CLASS.

18 Ward,
19 Reid,
20 Walters,
21 Maxwell,
22 Dick, A.
23 Lance,
24 Annesley, not attached to the Hindoostanee Class.
25 Hayes,
26 Wollen,
27 Cavendish,

PERSIAN.

PERSIAN.

28 Dewar.

Absent from Examination.

29 Lindsay, } Sick.
30 Plowden, }
31 Monsell.

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8 Isacke, Medal of Merit.

THIRD CLASS.

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10 Kennedy,
11 Gordon.

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29 Tilghman,
30 Taylor, R. J.
31 Taylor, B.
32 Walker,
33 Plowden,
34 Creighton.

Absent from Examination.

35 Nepean,
36 Rodney,
37 Lindsay,
38 Pringle,
39 Templer,
40 Barlow.

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2 Turner, a Medal, & 1,000
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THIRD CLASS.

6 Garden, Medal of Merit.
7 Isacke, Medal of Merit.
8 Kennedy,
9 Coulthard,
10 Wade,
11 Gordon,

Absent from Examination.

Reid, Sick.

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3 Dam[illegible], a Medal, & 1,000

SECOND CLASS.

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5 Cavendish, Medal of Merit,
6 Murray,
7 Nisbet,
8 Vibart,
9 R[illegible], J. J
10 Moore,
11 Biscoe,
12 Ogilvie

THIRD CLASS.

13 Lowther,
14 Collins,
15 Maxwell,
16 Dick, A.

FOURTH CLASS.

17 Wollen,
18 Creighton,
19 Ward,
20 Tilghman,
21 Walker,
22 Templer, } Attended but retired without examination.
23 Monsell, }

Absent from Examination.

Nepean, } Sick
Rodney, }

SUNSKRIT.

Master, Medal of Merit

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Walker, a Medal, & 1,000
Haughton.

PERSIAN WRITING.

Glass, a Medal,
Ensign Cracklow, a Medal,
Lieutenant Isacke, a Medal.

NAGREE WRITING.

Glass, a Medal.

BENGALEE WRITING.

Smith, C. W. a Medal

By Order of the Council
of the College,
A. LOCKETT, Secretary.

No.

No. XV.

AN
ACCOUNT OF
THE FOURTEENTH
PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS
IN THE
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Held on the 25th July, 1815; with the Discourse delivered on that occasion, by The Honorable N. B. Edmonstone, *as Acting Visitor of the College.*

College of Fort William, July 27, 1815.

The Honorable N. B. Edmonstone, Acting Visitor of the College of Fort William, in the absence of his Excellency the Governor General, having appointed Tuesday, the 25th instant, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages; the President of the College Council, the Officers, Professors and Students of the College, met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government-House, where the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; the Honorable Archibald Seton, and George Dowdeswell, Members of the Supreme Council; and the Honorable Sir John Royds, and Sir William Burroughs, Judges of the Supreme Court; with many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, and others of the principal European inhabitants of Calcutta, as well as some respectable Natives, were also assembled.

Mrs. Edmonstone, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Udny, and several other Ladies of the settlement, likewise honored the College with their presence.

Soon after 10 o'clock, the Honorable the Acting Visitor took his seat, when the Disputations immediatly commenced, and were held in the following order:—

FIRST.—ARABIC.

Position.—"Whatever may be the difficulties of "of Arabic Grammar, considered as a science, the "knowledge of it, requisite for practical purposes, "is not of more difficult attainment than that of "the generality of European Languages."

Respondent,..........Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.
Opponent,............Lieut R. Taylor.
Moderator,.........Major J. Weston.

SECOND.—PERSIAN.

Position.—"The knowledge of Persian to be "derived from the study of its purest writers, the "best introduction to the use of it in business, or "other intercourse with the Natives of India."

Respondent,

Respondent, ...	Mr. W. H Macnaghten.
First Opponent, ...	Lieut. R. Taylor.
Second Ditto, ...	Lieut. W. Isacke.
Moderator, ...	Major J. Weston.

THIRD.—HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—“[illegible] a critical skill in the Hindoostanee, it is requisite that a knowledge of more languages should be combined than are necessary to a similar acquaintance with any other language, ancient or modern.”

Respondent, ...	Mr. W. H Macnaghten.
First Opponent, ...	Lieut. W Isacke.
Second Ditto, ...	Mr A. Dick.
Moderator, ...	Captain J W. Taylor.

FOURTH.—BENGALEE.

Position.—“The Bengalee Language is not only well adapted for matters of business, but also is adapted to works of Literature and Science.”

Respondent, ...	Hon. R Cavendish.
First Opponent, ...	Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.
Second Ditto, ...	Mr A. Murray.
Moderator, ...	Rev. Dr. Wm. Carey, DD.

A Declamation in Sunskrit, by Mr. Macnaghten, on the following subject:

“It is more probable that the Sunskrit, as it now exists, is the mixture of several dialects, gradually formed into one Language, than that with its avowed copiousness and artificial structure, it should be an original Tongue.”

When the Disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the Honorable the Acting Visitor the several Students of the College who were entitled to receive Degrees of Honor, or other Honorary Rewards, adjudged to them at the Public Examinations of the past year; as well as the Students who at the Examination held in June, had been found qualified to enter upon the Public Service, by their proficiency in two or more Languages, and had consequently obtained permission to quit the College. The President read the certificates granted by the Council of the College to each Student, in pursuance of the Statutes, specifying the extent of his progress in the prescribed studies of the College, and the general tenor of his conduct.

When the certificates had been read, the Acting Visitor presented to each Student, entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma, inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The Prizes and Medals which had been awarded to the several Students, were also distributed to them respectively; after which the Honorable the Acting Visitor read the following discourse.—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM

I had reason to indulge the hope, that the state of public affairs would have admitted the return of the Illustrious Visitor of the College to the Presidency, in time to enable him to exercise on this occasion, as on the past, that important function of his office, which consists in presiding at the Annual Disputations in the Oriental Languages, conferring Degrees of Honor for high proficiency in those Languages, and addressing to you the observations

su [illegible] ted

suggested by a review of transactions of the College during the elapsed year

Sensible of the very superior impression and efficiency which the performance of this duty would derive, from the station and authority, the eminent rank and talents of His Excellency the Visitor, I was desirous of postponing the period of the Disputation, with a view to secure to you the gratification and advantage of his personal superintendence

His Lordship, however deeming the earliest practicable entrance of the qualified Students upon the duties of the Public Service, to be an object of importance, was pleased to delegate to me the office of presiding at this assembly of the College.

Having had the satisfaction of testifying the ability of the disputants, and of distinguishing conspicuous desert, by the distribution of Degrees of Honor, Prizes, and Medals of Merit, I proceed to fulfil the remaining obligation of my delegated duty.

The Right Hon'ble the Visitor, in his discourse at the last Annual Disputation, adverted to the superiority which, compared with other years, had distinguished the result of the studies of the College during the preceding year; in the number of Students eminently qualified; in the degree of proficiency, and the rapidity of acquirement displayed by them; and in the many extraordinary instances of individual merit.

From the varieties of disposition and character, the changes in the number of the Students attached to the College, and the contingencies which retard or accelerate the progress of study, considerable fluctuations may appear in the comparative reports of different years, without in any degree affecting the credit of the College. But when the result of the labors of any one year shall exhibit a proportion of qualified and distinguished Students, either superior or equal to that of the most flourishing period of the Institution, we cannot justly withhold the acknowledgement, that the powers and activity of the Institution, the general assiduity and attention of the Students, to say the least, have not deteriorated.

It is therefore highly satisfactory to find, that the product of combined tuition and study during the past year, will maintain a creditable comparison with the pre-eminence of the year preceding.

The number of Students declared qualified, by proficiency in two Languages, to enter on the duties of the public service, is nineteen; which number exceeds that of the former year by one. Of this number, one Student is reported to have acquired a high degree of proficiency in not less than four Languages, and a competent knowledge of a fifth.—Four gentlemen have acquired high proficiency in one Language, and a competent knowledge of a second, and the remaining Students a competent knowledge of two Languages.

The number of Military Students who have been reported highly qualified in the Languages taught in the College, is four, three of whom have merited Degrees of Honor in two Languages, and the fourth in one.—These, added to the number of qualified Civil Students, form an aggregate of twenty-three, which

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ten, ing an aggregate of forty in the past twelve
months.

ed to both Classes, on
account

account of the year preceding, did not exceed seventeen. This is a satisfactory demonstration of improved assiduity in the collective body of the Students, the fruits of which we may expect to see in maturity at the next anniversary.

The number of Medals awarded in the past year, for writing the Oriental characters, is four. These have been obtained by two Students of the Military Class; viz. Lieuts. John Ostlife Beckett, and John Henry Bagnold, in the Persian and Nagree character. Although no Civil Students have this year been deemed entitled to the Medal allowed by the 23d Statute, for meritorious hand-writing, one of those now leaving the College, (Mr. Cudbert Thornhill Glass) received Medals for both Persian and Nagree writing at the Examination of June, 1814; and I am happy to learn, that this art has not been neglected by other Civil Students many of whom have practised writing in the character of the Languages which they have studied; and have attained a degree of skill falling short only of that excellence, for which an honorary reward has been established. I cannot too strongly recommend an uniform attention to this object. A facility in writing the Languages of the country, in their proper character, will be found not only extremely convenient, but highly important. The practice of it materially promotes a critical knowledge of the Language; an accurate orthography essentially depends upon it; and I need not add that in the various departments of the Public Service, occasions may frequently arise, when the agency of an Amanuensis would expose important interests to hazard; [illegible] of [illegible] could not be [illegible] with [illegible] the progress of the most [illegible] of the state. These considerations, [illegible] with the extraordinary fact, that [illegible] the [illegible] of the College, scarcely any individual, [illegible] of the Honorable Company's [illegible] made of writing the Oriental [illegible] the expediency of encouraging [illegible] that, by conferring, [illegible] honorary reward, [illegible] who [illegible] prosecute the at[illegible]

[illegible] have been [illegible] proficiency in [illegible]

[illegible] Cavendish, and

[illegible] bay Establishment,

[illegible] of the Madras Establishment,

[illegible] Establishment of Bengal.

[illegible] Broughton, who entered the College in [illegible] last, having been transferred from the Military Service on the establishment of Fort St George, to [illegible] Service of Bengal, had studied the Persian and Hindoostanee languages in the Oriental [illegible] of the [illegible] Presidency, with eminent [illegible] His [illegible] in these languages, since [illegible] to the College of Fort William, [illegible] with the [illegible] of his [illegible] or [illegible] progress; but the application bestowed by him on the Languages which he had already acquired, has not prevented Mr. Macnaghten from adding to his attainments, a high degree of proficiency in Arabic and Bengalee, and a considerable knowledge of the Sanskrit; thus exhibiting the unprecedented instance of high proficiency in four Languages, and a competent knowledge of a fifth. Degrees of Honor have consequently been conferred on Mr. Macnaghten, for his distinguished proficiency in

Arabic,
Persian,
Hindoostanee, and
Bengalee;

and a Medal of Merit for his rapid progress in Sunskrit.

Mr. Macnaghten was also declared entitled to a *Medal of Merit*, for rapid proficiency in Arabic, at the Examination of December, 1814.

Although this College must share with the Sister Institution of the Coast, the credit of producing acquirements so multifarious and extensive, it is not the less incumbent on me to bestow a just measure of applause on the assiduity and ability which Mr. Macnaghten has so eminently displayed. Mr. Macnaghten, however, has to anticipate the far more valuable approbation of His Excellency the Visitor, to whom it will be my duty to communicate the reports of the Professors and Examiners.

Mr. Dick, who entered the College in November, 1813, has obtained a Degree of Honor for high proficiency in the Hindoostanee Language, and at the

Examination of December, 1814, received Medals of Merit in that Language and in Persian.—I need not add, that this extent of acquirement is highly creditable to Mr. Dick's industry and talents

The same encomium is due to the Honorable Richard Cavendish, who also entered the College in November, 1813, and has gained a Degree of Honor in the Bengalee Language, with a Medal of Merit in the Persian Language.

Mr William Monckton, who only commenced his studies in the College in the month of December [illegible] has been judged entitled to a Degree of Honor in the Bengalee Language, and to Medal [illegible] of Merit in [illegible] Persian and Sunskrit.—This College has afforded few instances of equal rapidity of acquirement. [illegible] lament that the absence of Mr Monckton, [illegible] account of indisposition, partly attributable to [illegible] study, deprives me of the gratification of personally expressing to him the high sense I entertain of his merits.

Lieutenant Robert Taylor of the Bombay establishment, who became attached to this Institution in November, 1813, has added to his anterior skill in the colloquial Language of Persia, a classical knowledge which has entitled him to a Degree of Honor, and he has also successfully prosecuted the study of the Arabic Language; for his proficiency in which a Medal of Merit has been awarded to him.

Lieutenant Isacke of the establishment of Fort George, who entered the College of Fort William in November, 1813, has obtained Degrees of Honor in Hindoostanee and Persian. I have great pleasure in citing the following honorable testimony borne to the merit of that Officer, by the Acting Professor of the Persian Language, in his report at the close of the 1st of Term 1815.— 'Lieutenant 'Isacke entered the College, totally unacquainted 'with Persian, and offers the most striking instance 'of proficiency that I have witnessed in that Language.'

The same observation is applicable to Lieutenant Isacke's progress in the Hindoostanee Language, and I am informed, that he adds to these acquirements, some proficiency in the Arabic Language.

Lieutenant Beckett commenced his studies in the College in July of last year, and at the Examination of December, gained Degrees of Honor, both in Hindoostanee and Persian.

Lieutenant Bagnold entered the College at the same time with Lieutenant Beckett, and in addition to Degrees of Honor, for high proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee, obtained a Medal of Merit for *rapid proficiency in the Brij Bhakha at the Examination of* December.

These great and speedy acquirements are highly creditable to Lieutenants Bagnold and Beckett.

Among the Military Students, I must not omit the name of Lieutenant Coulthard. Lieutenant Coulthard was deprived of the opportunity of being a candidate for a Degree of Honor, at the Examination of *December*, 1814, by severe illness, which also rendered him incapable of resuming the exercise of his professional duties in the field, but has admitted of his undertaking gratuitously the instruction of a

Class in Persian, under the Acting Professor, Major Weston.

Lieutenant Coulthard's satisfactory execution of this duty, is the strongest attestation of his proficiency in the Persian Language.

In addition to the Students already specified, those to whom Medals of Merit have been awarded, either at the Public Examination held in December, or at the late Examination in June, are as follows.

CIVIL STUDENTS.

Cuthbert Thornhill Glass,—Persian and Hindoostanee.
Benjamin Taylor,—Persian and Hindoostanee.
Robert Creighton,—Hindoostanee and Bengalee.
David Carmichael Smyth,—Persian and Hindoostanee.
Nathaniel Smith,—Persian and Bengalee.
Thos. Herbert Maddock,—Persian and Hindoostanee.
Harry Nisbet,—Persian.
David Dale,—Bengalee and Persian.
Alex. Francis Lind,—Bengalee and Persian.
George Ewan Law,—Hindoostanee.
William Wilkinson,—Bengalee.
Thomas Porter Bonell Biscoe,—Bengalee.
John Frederick Ellerton,—Bengalee.
Charles Stuart,—Bengalee.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

Lieut. Chas. Paton,—Hindoostanee and Bruj B'hak,ha.
Lieut. Jas. Bedford,—Hindoostanee and Persian.
Ensign Geo. Stalkart,—Hindoostanee and Persian.
Cornet William Scott Kennedy,—Hindoostanee.
Lieut. John Robson Wornum,—Bruj B'hak,ha.
Ensign Jas. Glencairn Burns,—Bruj B'hak,ha.

The whole of the Medals of Merit adjudged to the Military Students, were awarded at the Examination of December, 1814, those Gentlemen having shortly after proceeded to join their respective Corps. This circumstance has deprived us of an additional display of Oriental learning, at the present Disputation. Many of the Military Students entered the College, with the advantage of considerable proficiency in two or more Languages. This advantage they did not fail to improve, by an uniform and meritorious application to study, and their progress during the period of their continuance in the College was consequently highly satisfactory.

A reference to the reports of the Examination of December demonstrates, that many of these absent Officers, if circumstances had admitted of the further prosecution of their studies, would have obtained the distinction of a Degree of Honor on the present occasion, and would have been highly classed in the scale of relative proficiency.

In this number is to be included one, whose promising career has unhappily been arrested by the hand of death. The late Ensign Stalkart exhibited a distinguished example of meritorious and successful assiduity in the study of the Persian and Hindoostance Languages. The glory which attaches to the memory of those who have fought and fallen in their country's cause, must now hold the place of those distinctions to which that lamented Officer would unquestionably have established an early claim, if it had pleased Providence to permit his return to the College of Fort William.

It is highly satisfactory to observe, that several of the Military Students have prosecuted with success the study of the Bruj Bhakha, under the tuition of Lieutenant

at Price. The Hindee, of which the Bruj or Language of the territory anciently de-
d Bruj,* is one of the dialects, appears to
the same relation to the modern Hin-
, that the Saxon of the 11th or 12th Cen-
s to the English of the present day. The
however, constitutes at this moment the
anguage of a considerable portion of the
m of India, and proceeding through degrees
ation and of intermixture with the Arabic
ian, may be aid to terminate or be lost in
ned and elegant Language, which is deno-
OOrdoo, or the Court dialect of Hindoostan.
study of the Hindee therefore although per-
more essential to a comprehensive and cri-
c aintance with the Language strictly termed
, than the study of the Anglo-Saxon is to a
erfec owledge of the English, yet becomes im-
rtant and even necessary to those who may have to maintain an extensive intercourse and personal communication with all classes of the Indian population; more especially it is requisite for the Military Officers of the Company's Service, because a large proportion of the Sepoys of the Army on the establishment of Bengal speak either the Bruj Bhakha, or a Dialect of which the Hindee forms a chief component part. It is therefore greatly to be desired, that this Language should become a more general object of study in the College. The

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* The territory of Bruj, the scene of the fabulous exploits of Kris'hnu, has been called the Arcadia of India. Its capital was M[illegible],

The following Civil Students have been declared qualified, by their proficiency in two or more Languages, to enter on the Public Service.

1 William Hay Macnaghten,—First in Arabic.—First in Persian.—First in Sunskrit.—Third in Bengalee.—First in Hindoostanee, at the former Examination.

2 Abercromby Dick,—First in Hindoostanee.—Second in Persian.

3. The Hon. Richard Cavendish,—First in Bengalee.—Fourth in Persian.

4. William Monckton,—Second in Benglee.—Second in Sunskrit.—Twelfth in Persian.

5. Samuel Munckley Duntze,—Second in Bengalee, at the Examination of December last. He was prevented by severe illness from attending the late Examination, but has since been examined in Persian, and is stated by the Examiners to have performed his exercises in such a manner, as would have entitled him to be placed nearly at the top of the 2d Class.

6. Benj. Tayler,—Third in Persian. Third in Hindoostanee.

7 Dav. Car. Smith,—Second in Hindoostanee.—Fifth in Persian.

8 Nath. Smyth,—Sixth in Persian.—Tenth in Bengalee, and in the 4th Class of Hindoostanee.

9. T H. Maddock,—Seventh in Persian.—Fourth in Hindoostanee.

10. C. F. Glass,—Sixth in Hindoostanee.—Eighth in Persian, and in the 2d Class of Arabic.

11. David Dale,—Fifth in Bengalee.—Tenth in Persian.

12. Harry Nisbet,—Ninth in Persian.—Ninth in Hindoostanee.

13. Arch. Murray,—Fourth in Bengalee.—Fifth in Persian.

14. Henry Walters,—Eighth in Hindoostanee.—Thirteenth in Persian.

15. R. J. Tayler,—Eleventh in Persian.—Thirteenth in Hindoostanee.

16. A. F. Lind,—Eighth in Bengalee.—Sixteenth in Persian.

17. R. H. Boddam,—Seventh in Hindoostanee.—Seventeenth in Persian.

18. P. A. Ward,--Eleventh in Hindoostanee.—Fourteenth in Persian.

19. R. Creighton, —Fifth in Hindoostanee.—Ninth in Bengalee, and--Twenty first in Persian

I have already had occasion to mention the dates on which Messrs. Macnaghten, Dick, Cavendish and Monckton were admitted into the College. Of the remainder of the Students just enumerated, Messrs Nisbet and Lind entered the College in August last year, Messrs. David Carmichael Smyth, Maddock and Dale in December, and Mr. Nathaniel Smyth in January last. Their attainment of a degree of proficiency in two Languages, sufficient to qualify them for the Public Service, within periods of time so limited, must be deemed highly creditable to their industry and talents.

According to the 19th Statute, which was promulgated in the month of July, 1814, a competent knowledge of the Persian Language, in addition to either Hindoostanee or Bengalee, is requisite, to qualify a Student for the Public Service. Mr. Robert Creighton therefore, although reported qualified in the Hindoostanee and Bengalee Languages, and to have regularly attended the Persian Lectures during the last term, being classed by the Examiners in the 4th Class of that Language, could not, under the letter of the Statute, be reported qualified for the Public Service. In consideration, however, of the general extent of Mr. Creighton's acquirements, and of his having made considerable progress in the Persian Language, such as, with his proved habits of diligent study, may be expected, to lead to a competent knowledge

ledge of it, in addition to his qualification in two other Languages, the College Council have recommended in his favor, an exemption from the strict operation of the rule, and his name is accordingly added to the number of those permitted to enter upon the Public Service. As Mr Creighton has been attached to the College since October only, his attainments must be considered extremely creditable to his diligence and abilities.

With sincere reluctance, and with deep concern, I now proceed to perform the painful but the indispensible duty of bringing forward to public notice, those Students, whose imprudence has led them to disregard the solemn warning which was last year given to them, by the highest authority from this Chair, as well as the salutary admonitions which they had repeatedly received from their immediate superiors in the College. Their perseverance in a system of conduct so inconsistent with the obligations of duty as well as with their own credit and interest, has finally imposed upon Government the necessity of subjecting them to the penalties of the 33d and 34th Statutes, which declare, that removal from the College shall be the certain consequence of confirmed misconduct or systematic neglect of study, and that a Civil Student so removed, 'shall 'be considered as a disqualified servant of the 'Company, not capable of being promoted in the 'Public Service, or of receiving an allowance exceeding 300 Rupees per mensem, until he shall 'have proved, to the satisfaction of Government, 'an amendment of conduct, and qualification for 'the Public Service, by an Examination at the College of Fort William; or should any circumstance prevent this, by an Examination before 'such persons as may be selected and appointed by 'Government for the purpose:'—With a further provision, 'that the disqualified Civil Servants of 'the Company who may fall within this rule, shall 'be placed under the Judges, Collectors or other 'Public Officers at some Station out of Calcutta, 'and shall remain there until they apply for, and 'pass the requisite Examination.'

The Right Hon'ble the Visitor, in the discourse which he delivered on the last Anniversary, intimated that the College Council had reported to him the names of five Students, who did not appear to have availed themselves of the means of instruction afforded by the Institution; that they had not only failed to qualify themselves in two Languages, as prescribed by the College rules, but, after a period of nearly three years, could not be considered as conversant in even one of the Native Languages. —His Lordship added, that considerations connected with the recency of the rule prescribing the penalty of misconduct or inattention, had alone withheld him from removing those Gentlemen from an Institution, of the benefits of which they appeared so insensible; and he concluded by expressing a hope, that those five Students would make such use of the respite they had gained, as would render it unnecessary to visit them with the severity which (His Lordship observed) would unavoidably await them, if at a succeeding Annual Examination, they should still be found disqualified; and trusting that they were still susceptible of the benefits which might be derived from seasonable and salutary admonition, and that by their assiduity they would repair their discreditable neglect, His Lordship indulgently refrained from naming them.

Of these five Students, one only has ultimately been induced to attend to the impressive warning which they received, and the Council of the College were therefore compelled, in the month of January, without awaiting the test of the Annual Examination, to report the further misconduct and neglect of the remaining four to be such, as appeared to render their continuance in the College, to which they had already been unprofitably attached more than three years, altogether unavailing.

To these Students was subsequently added a fifth, to whom, on the same occasion, a further trial was allowed, on the ground of his later admission into the College; but, unfortunately, allowed in vain.

I now most reluctantly perform the duty of proclaiming the names of the Students who have thus unhappily exposed themselves to the penalties of the Statute. They are

Mr. William Woollen,
Mr. William Lance,
Mr. James Dewar,
Mr. Wm. A. C. Plowden, and
Mr. Robert Walker.

I am authorized to declare, that the prescribed penalties will be rigidly maintained, with regard

to th be punctually enforced
on every imilar misconduct and
neglect o

am concerned find, that among the Civil Students remaining in the College, there are yet a few, who systematically absent themselves from the Lectures of the Professors, and manifest an extreme degree of inattention to their studies.

I sincerely believe, that this disregard of public obligations may be exclusively ascribed to the ab-
e of that reflexion nd briety of mind, which
a metimes o spe e without being destroy-
ed the influ ce u ful spirits and the at-
f am ent l society; for I will not
ie gentleme to be devoid of that
pri e of character, which covets reputa-
not brook grace. I will not impute
n humiliating apathy, that can regard,
ndifference, the redit and reward which
ecures, and t injury and degradation
ering de must infallibly produce.
, that the ely require to be led in-
The pri s of their minds, and the
their will advocate the cause
prin will recognize the force
on w re here imposed upon
volt tendency of established
and ipation. Their *feelings*
tion the affectionate an-
relat nd friends, to whom the
, perha a final separation, is ren-
e only the hope, that the pro-
mises

mises of early youth will be realized in the meritorious conduct and successful career of those objects of their ardent attachment; whose prosperity is their happiness, whose honor is their honor; whose degradation is their disgrace.

I cannot close this painful topic more usefully, than by repeating the impressive declaration with which HIS EXCELLENCY THE VISITOR terminated his discourse, at the meeting of last year, in the following words:

‘ I take this public and early opportunity of an-
‘ nouncing it to be the intention of this Govern-
‘ ment, always, as far as possible, to respect and
‘ reward industry and talent, and turn a deaf ear
‘ to claims that are unsupported by diligence and
‘ desert. The College is the test by which, as far
‘ as regards the rising branch of the service, the
‘ characters of the claimants can best be ascertain-
‘ ed, and by which their pretensions can best be
‘ adjusted; on the conduct and character therefore
‘ of the Student in College will depend the favor-
‘ able or unfavorable circumstances under which
‘ his public career will commence and the greater
‘ or less attention that will be paid to his wishes or
‘ his views.’

With the exceptions already noticed, I am happy to find, that the several Professors report favorably of the attendance of the Students at lectures, and of their application to study.

I sincerely regret that absence, occasioned by loss of health, has for some time past deprived the College of the services of Dr. Lumsden, the erudite

Professor [illegible] Arabic and Persian, and of Captain Lockett, [illegible] Secretary, and Examiner. Their places, however, [illegible] been ably supplied by [illegible] W[illegible] [illegible] Professor of Arabic and Persian, [illegible] [illegible]ck, the Officiating Secretary [illegible] the College Council, as well as one of the Public [illegible]; [illegible] the duties antecedently performed [illegible] Gentlemen, have been un[illegible] [illegible] by Lieutenant Coulthard, as Assistant [illegible] in the Persian Language, and [illegible] Atherton [illegible] the station of Assistant Secretary and Examiner.

To Captain Taylor, the distinguished Professor of Hindoostanee, and to the Reverend and learned Dr. Carey, Professor of Sunskrit and Bengalee; to Lieutenants M[illegible] and Price, the Assistant Professors in the Hindoostanee, Sunskrit and Bengalee Languages, and generally to all the Gentlemen employed in the several departments of the College, I have to offer, on the part of the Illustrious Personage whom I have the honor to represent on this occasion, as well as on my own, the acknowlegements so justly due, for the zeal and ability with which they have fulfilled the important duties of their respective situations, during the past year.

The College of Fort William has been indebted, during a series of years, to the able, efficient and gratuitous exertions of the highly respectable President and Members of the College Council, who, although [illegible] charged with the arduous duties and solicitude of the highest judicial Office under the Government of the Hon'ble Company, have yet, in the genuine spirit of public [illegible], ene[illegible] the important functions of sup[illegible] controul over this Institution.

Mr. Harington, Mr. Fombelle [illegible] derive no additional honor [illegible] ments and my applause; but [illegible] ally an honor and a gratification, to [illegible] conveying to them the expression of His [illegible] the Visitor's thanks, for the continuance, during the past year, of the same indefatigable attention to the welfare and success of this establishment, which has annually entitled the President and Members of the College Council to the tribute of public acknowledgment.

A description of the many valuable literary works which, under the auspices of the College and the patronage of Government, have been completed during the past year, or are now in the press, will be annexed as an appendix to this address. If time were allowed me, I should have great [illegible] in bestowing, individually on the [illegible] Compilers or Editors, the encomium [illegible] to their talents and industry. Their [illegible], however, will be inserted in the list of these publications.

To that list will also be added, a [illegible] merations of the literary works of the learned and industrious Society of Missionaries residing at Serampore, including a statement of the translations of the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages, the number of which, comprising not less than [illegible] Languages or Dialects, affords a surprising example of diligence and knowledge.

I

ion avoid noticing also, f genius, talent and excompletion and publicati- ar and Dictionary of that [illegible] complicated system of Language, the Chinese [illegible] accomplishment of that arduous undertaking, and complete developement of the Language of China, must certainly be considered to constitute a memorable epoch in the progress of Philological science; and the formation of the types, by means of which these works are given to the world exhibits a combination of ingenuity, skill and persevering toil, of which there are few examples.

I have now completed the observations which I had to submit to you, on points immediately connected with the proceedings of the past year.—Before I take my leave of you, however, I am desirous of adverting to a question which, as relating to the utility and efficiency of this Institution, appears to merit consideration, and certainly no occasion more suitable to the discussion of such a question, can present itself, than that on which we are this day assembled. I allude to the existence of an opinion, that a knowledge of the Languages of the country, amply sufficient for all practical purposes, is equally attainable in the discharge of the ordinary duties of the Public Service, as at the College of Fort William, and that consequently, the junior rt of the Company's Servants are withheld, dur- lerable period of time, from the em- hich they are destined, without any [illegible]

The opinion is usually [illegible] to the times antecedent [illegible] College.—It is alleged, th[illegible] state of Oriental acquiremen[illegible] of the Company, every bran[illegible] [illegible] ministration, Civil, Military and Political [illegible] conducted with a degree of success amply [illegible] [illegible]strated b[illegible] the history of those events [illegible] [illegible]tions which have raised the British Empi[illegible] [illegible] to its present condition of pre-eminence, [illegible] the pro[illegible]sperity of its internal Administ[illegible] [illegible]ch, gen[illegible]rally speaking, has been pro[illegible] during those times, throughout the whol[illegible] [illegible] an dominions.—Particular ins[illegible] [illegible] the extraordinary acquirement, and [illegible] [illegible] the power and practice of person[illegible] com[illegible]ation and correspondence between th[illegible] [illegible] of the Company and the Natives of the Countr[illegible], are also referred to in support of the o[illegible]i[illegible].

But these admitted facts will [illegible] examination, be found by any means conclusive [illegible] respect to the position which they are adduced [illegible] maintain.—The Advocates of that position must [illegible]me, either that the College has not the effect of augmen[illegible] the knowledge of the Oriental [illegible]uages amongst the Servants of the Company beyond the degree attainable, and actually attained [illegible]tecedently to its institution, or that a general i[illegible]ent in this respect is not productive of [illegible] [illegible]terial bene[illegible] in the administration of public [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible]cessary therefore, in the first instance, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]sumptions.

It may certainly be admitted, that, with the exception of some extraordinary instances of proficiency, [illegible] the advantage [illegible] [illegible]ion of opportunity taken [illegible] the knowledge which the Students [illegible] among the short period of their continuance [illegible] College, is far from conferring on them that practical use of language, which is necessary to serve all the purposes of intercourse and and correspondence with the Natives of India in the transaction of public affairs. A period of time, which could not suffice for the complete acquisition of any one even of the languages of Europe, which are all more or less assimilated to our own, cannot reasonably be expected to enable a Student to render himself master of any of the languages of Asia, which are formed upon principles possess[illegible] analogy to those which regulate the con[illegible] the European tongues; Languages, [illegible] not on[illegible] character and phraseo[illegible] the very form of their application [illegible] purposes of human intercourse; for the [illegible]imation of languages of different nations na[illegible] corresponds with the approximation of the [illegible] of science and of arts, and with a similari[illegible] of laws, religion, manners and habits. In all [illegible] respects, it is superfluous to observe, the na[illegible] of [illegible] assimilate with one another, and [illegible] tive[illegible] differ in an extreme degree from the [illegible]ions o[illegible] hence proceeds the difficulty [illegible] opposes the progress of a Native of Europe [illegible] the acquisition of any of the Eastern tongues. The English Student has not merely to learn the grammar and idiom of the language;—he has to acquire new combinations of ideas; new modes of metaphor; new forms of expression; to convey meanings which might be embodied in any of the foreign Dialects of Europe, by a mere translation and transposition of words.

It is therefore, rather a subject of surprise, that at the period of quitting the College, the Students generally should have acquired the degree of proficiency which they are found to possess, in the several Languages to which they have devoted their attention, than that they should leave it with a stock of knowledge yet insufficient for all those practical purposes, to which, in the course of their public duties, they may have occasion to apply the powers of written or colloquial Language.

This concession, however, will not authoriz *inference, that the studies which confer* of knowledge insufficient for the practical pur of Public Service, would be advantageousl changed for those employments to which the Servants of the Company were formerly appo on their arrival in India.

The advantage which the Student derives from the tuition of the College is, the acquisition of an abundant stock of fundamental knowledge; a *knowledge of the principles, construction,* and peculiarities of the Languages which he studies, combined also with a certain degree of practical skill in reading, translating and conversing. Antecedently to the institution of the College of For William, where were the means of obtaining this fundamental instruction to be found? Not in the few imperfect works, which the meritorious labors of early Orientalists prosecuted under every circumstance of difficulty and disadvantage, had given to the public: nor in the capacity of Native teachers to communicate the rules and principles, to explain the difficulties, and impart the genius of their respective Languages, even when the instructor and his pupil had the rare advantage of being mutually intelligible.

The consequence was such as might be expected; the industrious few, who had the patience to persevere in opposition to these disadvantages, acquired, after a long and laborious application, a practical, but still an imperfect, use of the Language which they studied. They imbibed little knowledge of the principles, and rules of grammatical construction; and the degree of practical skill which they ultimately attained, was rather the effect of persevering imitation, than the fruit of systematic study aided by the lights of Philological Science. The bulk of the Company's Servants [illegible] contented with the degrees of proficiency in [illegible] Languages forming the medium of correspon[illegible] record and of oral communication, which [illegible] able in the ordinary intercourse with the [illegible] of the Country, and in the transaction of [illegible] business.

[illegible] the College, the utmost facility is afforded, for the attainment of every Language that can be required for the purposes of the Public Service, within the limits of the territories immediately subject to this

Presidency. The industry and erudition of its Professors, and others attached to the College, and the encouragement extended by a liberal Government to the learned and the diligent, have supplied all the aid that can be derived from the labours of Philology, and from the gradation and variety of Classical works; and to these is superadded, the incalculable advantage of being enabled to prosecute the study of the Languages, under the personal guidance and instructions of learned European tutors.

The elemental knowledge and practical proficiency, which the Junior Servants of the present day have thus the means of obtaining, by a short residence in the College, constitute a foundation on which it is in the power of every individual to raise a noble superstructure. The materials are placed at his disposal; he has acquired the mode and the habit of combining them; and when natural capacity is not deficient, the progress of improvement can only be limited by apathy or inattention.

For want of these advantages, the number of those who attained to any degree of proficiency in the Languages of India, antecedently to the institution of the College, was extremely confined.

The Language of Arabia, which enters so largely into the composition of those two great organs of intercourse and communication, the Persian and the Hindoostanee tongues, and forms the receptacle of the Code of Laws administered to the millions whom we govern, and the Sunskrit, which enshrines the Mythology, the History, and the Law of the Hindoos, and claims the parentage of the numerous affiliated Languages of the Peninsula, could boast only of a few occasional votaries, who, by the lig[illegible] and the aid of persevering industry, [illegible] a knowledge of those L[illegible] sowed the seeds of that learning wh[illegible] auspices of the College of Fort W[illegible] been so successfully cultivated, and so [illegible]ed

The [illegible] of the Servants of the Company, [illegible] knowledge of the Persian Language, [illegible] comparatively inconsiderable, and the general standard of proficiency in that Language was extremely low. Unaided by a Moonshee, few were capable of executing even the ordinary business of translating from Persian into English, and still fewer were able to perform the converse of that operation with any degree of grammatical correctness, without the same assistance.

The nice and intricate rules, which govern the construction of the Hindoostanee Language; the peculiarities which distinguish that Language; the elegance, the variety and the power of which it is susceptible, were brought to light by the long and arduous labors of Dr Gilchrist, who had the merit of exploring, by the mere force of genius and industry, the nature and conformation of that complex and intricate dialect.— The knowledge which, prior to that æra, the Servants of the Company in general attained; of a Language so e[illegible] in its use and application, and so intimately connected with every branch of the administration of [illegible] Empire, naturally corresponded with the obscurity which prevailed, until dispelled by the philological labors of the author of the Hindoostanee Grammar and Dictionary, and by the progressive operations of the College. Having no access to grammatical instruction, nor even to books composed in the Hindoostanee Language,—for of the latter none but a few poetical works were in existence,—the Servants of the Company principally derived their acquaintance with that Language from their intercourse with the Natives, in the ordinary concerns of private life, and in the transaction of public affairs.

It cannot be supposed that, by means such as these, an enlarged and accurate knowledge of the colloquial Language of India could possibly be attained, and in fact, the number who possessed the power of maintaining a conversation in that Language, with any degree of elegance or propriety, or even of expressing in adequate terms the purpose of the mind, as it arises in the progress of colloquial intercourse, of argument and of negotiation in the transaction of affairs, whether public or private, was extremely limited.

The Language of Bengal, a knowledge of which is so obviously important in official situations within the limits of the Province, was generally neglected and unknown by the Public Servants who filled those situations.

How essential, how extensive has been the change in all these respects, since the establishment of the College of Fort William! Gentlemen, eminently distinguished for their knowledge and acquirements in each of these Languages, are now the organs of instruction in the successive bodies of the Junior Servants of the Company, Civil and Military.—The profound Grammatical learning, of Dr. Lumsden, Professor of Arabic and Persian, has supplied that great desideratum, a complete Grammar of the Persian language; and the first part of his valuable Arabic Grammar has also been [illegible] to the Public;—of which I venture confidently to affirm, that they not only display a most able and scientific arrangement and illustration of grammatical rules, calculated to afford the most [illegible] means of acquiring a critical knowledge of those Languages, but that they also develope and exemplify the principles of general Grammar, in a degree yet unrivalled by any of the Philologists of Europe.

In addition [illegible] and other Philological works, *Books requisite for the study of every Language* taught in the College, have been collected, composed *or compiled; every obstacle which formerly impeded* the progress of the Student has been removed; every possible facility has been supplied by the labour and erudition of the Professors and learned Natives attached to the College. The effect has been commensurate with the means which have been provided.—Exclusively of the numerous instances of eminent and extraordinary proficiency, which have done honor to the Institution, the College has annually transferred to the Public Service a body of young men, most, if not all, of whom had acquired a fundamental knowledge of two or more Languages; and some had risen to high practical proficiency, not only in those which may be termed the living Languages of India, but also in the abstruse and refined repositories of Oriental learning and science, the Arabic and Sanskrit;—and although it was not to be expected that the advantages of the College should be improved by all the Students; that the seed should grow and flourish in every soil in which it had been sown, yet I do not incur the hazard of error, when I assert, that the general stock, both of theoretical and practical acquaintance with the Languages of the Country, among the Servants of the Company, has been augmented and improved in a very extensive and sensible degree. I might also refer to specific instances of the power of elocution and of composition in the Languages of India, possessed by several public Officers holding high situations, who have passed through the studies of the College, in proof of the advantages which an Institution like this is exclusively calculated to afford, in the acquisition of the Oriental Languages.

It remains, however, to advert to the argument adduced, in proof of the sufficiency of the knowledge of the Eastern Languages, generally possessed by the Company's Servants antecedently to the institution of the College, which is founded on the progressive prosperity and power of the British dominion in India, and on the success which attended the administration of the concerns of this great Empire. When we contemplate our situation in this Country; when we reflect that we are governing a population of many millions, to whom our Language is unknown, whose religion, habits, manners, usages and prejudices wholly differ from our own, no argument would seem requisite to prove, that the diffusion of the benefits and blessings of a mild administration among these our subjects, must essentially depend on the degree in which the power of communication with the Natives of India is possessed by the [illegible] Officers employed in the various branches of [illegible] and complicated Gov[illegible] splendid [illegible] been the career of our [illegible] prosper[illegible] have been the conduct of its [illegible] concerns, who will allege that no advantages have been felt, no [illegible] have been incurred which [illegible] skilful use of [illegible] powers of Language might not have secured or prevented?

Who will say that improved means of direct intercourse with our subjects are not indispensibly required, to co-operate with the enactment and administration of salutary laws, for the purpose of diffusing the knowledge and the practice of those principles of conduct, which have a tendency to exalt the standard of national character, to diminish the prevalence of immorality and crime, and to promote the general welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of these territories? Who will maintain, that far greater advances in the attainment of such important purposes might not [illegible] have been made if the existing facilities [illegible] ental study and acquirements had in early tim[illegible] abled the Company's Servants to arrive at t[illegible] iciency, which is now so generally attained?

A[illegible] we [illegible] ite in the opinion which I profess to [illegible] great advantages of this

Institution, even when considered merely as the means of stimulating and enabling the Civil and Military Servants of the Company to acquire an intimate and critical knowledge of the Languages of the East, must anxiously desire its stability; and to such it must be satisfactory to reflect, that the College has been formally recognized by an act of the Legislature, as well as that the Hon'ble Court of Directors continue to afford to it their indispensible support; deeming their College of Hertford, so far as it embraces the study of the Eastern Languages, to be calculated only to bestow an elementary preparation for the more efficient and exclusive studies of this Institution.

I am aware, that the benefits of the College of Fort William, considered in a general point of view, have been disputed on grounds which have reference to the *habits and private conduct of the Students*, that the advantages of efficient instruction in the Oriental Languages have been deemed to be overbalanced, by the example and contagion of dissipation and extravagance

But I have reason to believe, that the degree of discredit to which the College may have been exposed in this respect, has proceeded rather from the prominent misconduct of a few, who perhaps in any situation would have disregarded the obligations of duty and discretion, than from the general prevalence of irregularity in the body of the Students; and to whatever extent the charge might have been justly applicable at some period of the Institution, I have the satisfaction to know that at the present time, instances of deviation from the maxims and rules of prudence and propriety (for such must always exist in every large association) are exceptions to the general system of conduct observable among the Students of the College.

This gratifying improvement may, perhaps, be traced to sources beyond the limits of this establishment; but to the paternal superintendance of the Government; to the vigilance of the respectable Members of the College Council; to the advice and attention of the Professors and Officers, and to the operation of the disciplinary rules and ordinances of the College, must also be attributed in a material degree, the actual state of its moral prosperity.

At the same time it is certainly to be desired, that the means of promoting the important object of Collegiate discipline should be systematized in the College of Fort William, as in other similar institutions, by arrangements calculated to meet those evils and defects, the real or supposed existence of which has induced persons of acknowledged judgment, to doubt the expediency of this system of Oriental education.

Gentlemen! acting as I now am in a delegated capacity, I am not perhaps entitled to assume a personal relation to the College, yet having had the honor to fill an active situation in it at the infancy of its establishment, and having both in that situation and in a higher department of the Institution, witnessed its efficacy and its advantages, I cannot refrain from taking this opprtunity of professing a warm personal interest in its prosperity, and an earnest solicitude for its permanent duration.

APPENDIX.

Catalogue of Literary Works, the publication of which has been encouraged by Government, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, since the period of the Disputation, held in 1814.

1.—किरातार्जुनीय Kiratarjooneeyu, a celebrated historical work, in the original Sunskrit, with the commentary of Mullee Nath, an account of which is given by the learned Mr. Colebrooke, in his Essay on Sunskrit and Prakrit Poetry, published in the Asiatic Researches, Vol. 10th, page 431. (Calcutta edition.)

2.—वीरमित्रोदय Veeru Mitrodayu, is a complete Digest of Hindoo Law, on the administration of Justice. It is divided, like other complete Digests, into two parts; one on trial at Law in general, and the other on the several subjects of litigation in particular. Under the first head, the legal rules of pleading are set forth and explained; and the Law of evidence, written and oral, with prescription, and other branches of the important head of proof. Under the second, the various heads of contracts and succession, together with criminal law, and questions concerning real property amply discussed. —The whole contains a rich and well arranged collection of the text of ancient legislators, and the docta of the most esteemed compilers and commentators.

lators. The work was compiled for practical purposes, a little more than a century ago, for one of the independent Hindoo Rajas of Hindoostan. It is deservedly held in great estimation in the Benares school, including all the Hindoostanee Provinces. It is the best modern Digest, as the Smriti Chundrika is the best ancient one. Edited by Baboo Ram Pundit.

3.—सभाविलास Subha Bilas, a work in the Bruj Bhakha, consisting of approved extracts in Poetry, from various authors, compiled by Bhakha, Moonshee Lulloo, for the use of the Students of the Bhakha, Class. This work has lately been published.

4.—A Khuree Bolee and English Vocabulary, of all the principal words in the Premsagur, or History of Krishnu, with the corresponding Sunskrit Etymology of each term, when it could be clearly ascertained by Lieutenant William Price, Assistant Professor of the Bengalee and Sunskrit Languages. The utility of this Vocabulary will not be confined to the work from whence the words have been extracted, since they are of constant occurrence in other Khuree Bolee and Bhakha compositions, and the arrangement and mode of execution will very considerably facilitate the subsequent undertaking of a complete Khuree Bolee Dictionary.

5. 6. 7.—हितोपदेश The Hitopudeshu, from the Sunskrit, also बत्तीससिंहासन The Butteesee Singhasunu, from the Sunskrit, and प्रतापादित्य The Prutapadityu, from the Bengalee, have been translated into the Murhutta Language by learned Natives,

under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Carey, for the use of Students of the Murhutta Class.

The two former works have been published, and the 3d is at present in the Press.

8.—A collection of Original Letters in the Murhutta Language, is likewise in course of publication.

9.—পুরুষপরীক্ষা Poorooshu Pareeks'ha, or the Test of Man, a work containing the moral doctrines of the Hindoos, translated into the Bengalee Language, from the Sunskrit, by Huruprusad, a Pundit attached to the College of Fort William, for the use of the Bengalee Class. It is a delineation of eminence of character, in many situations of human life, and consists of forty-eight stories, illustrative thereof. Some of these describe men eminent for moral virtue; others, men eminent for heroic or daring actions; others are represented as examples of high qualifications; and others, of extraordinary folly or wisdom, virtue or vice.—The whole forming an useful miscellany of Eastern manners and opinions.

10.—"Clavis Sinica," a work on the Chinese Language, consisting of two parts. Part the first contains a Dissertation, of pages 80, on the origin, nature and formation of the Chinese characters; and a second Dissertation (comprising pages 102) on the Colloquial Medium of the Chinese, wherein its nature is laid open, and its connexion with the Colloquial Media of the surrounding countries carefully traced. Part the second (pages 384) contains a Grammar of the Chinese Language, in which the construction of the Language is illustrated by near-y five hundred examples, selected from the best Chinese authors ancient and modern. To the work is added, by way of Appendix, the *Ta hyóh*, a celebrated work, on the nature of Government. An English Translation on the same page accompanies the Chinese Text, and a praxis at the end explains each character as it occurs. By J. Marshman, D.D. The Chinese part of the work is printed with the metal types with which the Scriptures in Chinese are now printing at Serampore.

* * *

The following Works, mentioned in the Appendix to the Discourse of his Excellency the Visitor of the College of Fort William, at the Disputations of 1814, *have since been completed.*

1, — سهراب Sohrab, a Poem, the translation from Persian into English, of an Episode, in the celebrated Epic Poem of Firdousee, entitled the Shah Namu, by J. Atkinson, Esq. Acting Assistant Secretary and Examiner in the College of Fort William.

2. خرد افروز The Khirud Ufroz, originally translated into the Hindoostanee Language, by Moulu-vee Hufeez ood-deeni Uhmud, from the Uyar Danish, written by the celebrated Shuekh Ubool Fuzl, Prime Minister to the illustrious UKBUR, Emperor of Hindoostan; revised and compared with the Original Persian, and prepared for the Press by Captain Thomas Roebuck, Acting Secretary and Examiner in the College of Fort William, in two volumes, Royal Octavo. This work is an elegant paraphrase of the Book known in Europe, by the

[illegible]e of Pilpay's Fables, which have been satisfactorily traced to a work in the Sunskrit Language, entitled Punchu Tuntru, of which the celebrated Book, called the Hitopudeshu, is an abridgment, written above twelve centuries ago, by a learned Brahmun, named Vishnoo Shurma. It contains all the moral polity and wisdom of the East, expressed [illegible] most polished dialect of the Hindoostanee [illegible]ge. Perhaps no Book in the world (the sa[illegible]writings excepted) has undergone so many ver[illegible]d [illegible]een translated into so many Lan[illegible] as the Fables above mentioned. A full account of the various transpositions of the Fables of Pilpay, is given in the English Preface, prefixed to the work by the Editor.

3.—قاموس The Qamoos, a celebrated Dictionary in the Arabic Language, has been completed to the *close of the first part, which has passed the press.*

The types which have been employed in printing this Edition, were formed under the immediate inspection of the learned Editor, S[illegible] Uhmud Shirwanee, a Native of Yumun in Arabia, and the author of several Arabic works, composed for the use of the Students of the College of Fort William. He has paid particular attention to this department of his labors. The book is neatly printed, and has the singular advantage of being complete in the vowel points throughout the volume,—a measure absolutely necessary, to remove those difficulties and obscurities of meaning, which so frequently occur in the greater number of the manuscript copies of this work.

4.

4.—تکمله مقامات حریری The Supplement to the Muqamat Ḥureeree, comprising an Arabic and Persian Dictionary of all the terms contained in that celebrated work, compiled from the best authorities, published by Muoluvee Jan Ulee, now employed in the Arabic Department of the College of Fort William.

5.—جلد الاول من الف ليلة وليلة The 1st volume of the Ulf Luelu, or part of the Arabian Night Entertainments, in the original Arabic, has been published for the use of the Students of the Arabic Class in the College of Fort William, by Shuekh U [illegible] attached to the Arabic Department of the College.

6.—جلد دوم صراح The 2d volume of the Ṣurah a *Dictionary of Arabic words,* explained in *Persian,* by Ubool Fuzl Moohummud bin OOmr bin Khalid, commonly called Jumal, being a translation of a very celebrated Arabic Dictionary, intitled the Ṣurah, revised and corrected according to the authority of the Qamoos, the Ṣhums ool OOloom, the Deewa [illegible] Udub, and other Lexicons of equal celebrity by Muoluvees Durvesh Ulee, Jan Ulee, Ubdoor Ruheem, and Ḥusun Ulee.

7.—حدائق البلاغت Ḥudaiq ool bulaghut, the Bowers of Eloquence, being a treatise on the Rhetoric, Poetry and Rhyme of the Persians; by Meer Shums ood-deen Fuqeer of Dilhee: corrected for the press by Muoluvees Jan Ulee and Ubdoor Ruheem.

8.—माघकाव्य The Maghu Kavyu, an Epic Poem in the original Sunskrit, the subject of which is the death of Sisoopalu, slain in war by Krishnu.—It consists of 20 cantos, which, with a commentary of Mullee Nath [illegible] edited by [illegible]dyakura Misra and Shya[illegible] Pundits. A full account of this work is given by the learned Mr Colebrooke in his Dissertation on Sunskrit and Prakrit Poetry, which is published in the 10th volume of the Asiatic Researches.

9.—The first part of Mr. Wilson's Sunskrit and English Dictionary comprising about 500 pages quarto, and containing one half of the Alphabet, is nearly printed, and will be published in the course of a few weeks.

Books at present in the press, or preparing for publication.

برهان قاطع Boorhan Qatiu, the most copious and comprehensive Dictionary of the Persian Language now extant.

The author of this valuable work styles himself in the commencement of his preface, [illegible] Ḥoosuen ibni Khuluf oot-Tubreezee, with the additional poetical title of Boorhan.

He has concentrated within the pages of his Lexicon, the whole of the sterling matter contained in the Furhung i Juhangeeree; the Mujmuool Foors of Soorooree and the Soormue Soolemanee together with descriptions of the most useful articles of the Materia Medica as given in the Ṣuḥaḥ ool Udweeyuh of Ḥoosuen ool Unṣaree; the whole are arranged in an alphabetical succession, according to the plan of European Dictionaries.

In order to comprize within a moderate bulk such sides numerous collections of words purely Persian, together with many Greek, Syriac, and Turkish terms, and an extensive variety of metaphorical significations, compounded of Arabic and Persian words, he has wholly obtained from the ex[illegible] poetical authorities in support of his definitions and explanatory meanings, as practised by the authors of the Jehangeeree and others.

The value of the work in manuscript will be considerably enhanced by the labours and exertions of the Editor of this first printed edition, in a careful inspection and revision of the text, a collation of various copies, and the ablest assistance of experienced Native scholars.

The typographical department has been equally the subject of care and attention,—an excellent fount of types of the Naskh or Arabic character, recently imported from Europe, has been used for the impression, which, connected with a general observation of the means most likely to ensure its beauty and accuracy, afford every reasonable hope of a correct and elegant edition of the best manuscript Dictionary of the Persian Language yet presented to the Oriental world.—By Captain Thomas Roebuck, Acting Secretary, and Examiner in the College of Fort William.

[illegible] The 2d volume of the Ulf Luela, or a part of Arabian Nights Entertainments, in the original Arabic: edited by Shuekh Uhmud, a learned Native of Arabia, at present employed in the Arabic Department of the College.

2.—گل بکاولي The Second Edition of the Gooli-

Bukawulee

[illegible], a Hindoostanee Tale, originally published by Dr John Gilchrist, for the use of the Students of the Hindoostanee Class: edited by Captain Roebuck.

4.—قطبی The Qootbee, a celebrated Treatise on Logic, written by Qootb ood-Deen, in the Arabic Language: revised and prepared for the press at the desire of M. Lumsden, LL. D. Professor of the Arabic and Persian Languages in the College of Fort William, by Muoluvees Jan Ulee and Ubdoor Ruheem, employed in the Arabic Department of the College of Fort William.

5.—A Dictionary of the Punjabee Language, arranged according to the Gooroomookhee alphabet, and the Orthography of the Gooroomookhee words, expressed by the Devunagree character, and explained in the Persian Language, by Kashee Raj a Native of the Punjab, under the superintendence of Captain Roebuck, is also ready for press.

A list of Translations of the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages, with the progress made in the printing of them, at the Serampore Press, 20th July, 1815.

1. Bengalee,—The Old and New Testaments. The third Edition of the New Testament in the Press.
2. Ootkul,—Ditto ditto ditto.
3. Sungskrit,—New Testament, Pentateuch, Historical Books of Scriptures nearly finished.
4. Murhutta,—Ditto ditto ditto.
5. Hindoostanee,—Ditto ditto ditto.

6. Punjabee,—New Testament, Pentateuch, ½ printed.
7. Pushtoo,—New Testament, to St. John's Gospel.
8. Billochee,—Ditto ditto ditto.
9. Kunkuna,—Ditto St. Mathew, printed.
10. Bikaneer,—Ditto St. Mathew, nearly printed.
11. Mooltanee,—Ditto ditto ditto.
12. Sindhee,—Ditto ditto ditto.
13. Oodayapoora,—Ditto ditto ditto.
14. Marawar,—Ditto ditto ditto.
15. Kushmeera,—Ditto ditto ditto.
16. Nepalese,—Ditto ditto ditto.
17. Braj,—New Testament printed to the Epistles.
18. Assam,—Ditto to St. John's Gospel.
19. Khassee,—Ditto printed to the end of St. Mathew's Gospel.
20. Mugudha or South Buhar,—Ditto ditto ditto.
21. Telinga,—Ditto, the Gospels printed.
22. Kurnatta,—Ditto St. Mathew's Gospel, nearly printed.
23. Chinese,—New Testament, two Gospels printed. Genesis, nearly printed.
24. Burma,—St. Mathew's nearly printed.

Ready for the Press.

1. Maldivian.
2. Goojuratee.
3. Southern Sindhee.
4. Siamese.

Works nearly ready for Publication, at Serampore.

1.—A View of the History, Literature and Religion of the Hindoos, including a minute description of their manners and customs; in two volumes, 4to. By the Reverend William Ward.

The volume on the Religion of the Hindoos (pages XXXI and 485,) is already printed off, and as the volumes are independent of each other, it will be published immediately. The introduction contains a concise view of the origin of the Hindoo system of Mythology; Chapter I. is devoted to a description of the objects of Hindoo worship; Chap. II. describes the Hindoo temples, images, priests, and the various kinds of worship; Chap. III. notices the various times and seasons of worship; Chap. IV. points out the different duties and ceremonies incumbent on both priests and worshippers; Chap. V. exhibits the views of the Hindoos, relative to a future state; Chap. VI. enumerates the various kinds of religious devotees and mendicants among the Hindoos; and Chap. VII. describes the different sects among them. The volume concludes with some general remarks on the objects of worship throughout India, Tartary, China, Japan, &c.

II.—A Dictionary of the Bengalee Language, by the Rev. Doctor William Carey. The first volume of this work, comprizing the words which begin with a vowel, is ready for publication.

About to be put to Press.

III.—A Complete Dictionary of the Chinese Language, comprising all the characters in the Imperial Dictionary of Khaungkhee. This work will contain nearly thrice the number of characters found in the large folio Dictionary published at Paris in 1813, by order of Buonaparte. The characters for this Dictionary, which are cut in metal, on a new and improved plan, have been in a state of preparation for several years.

A

A REPORT OF THE

FIRST HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION,

HELD IN DECEMBER, 1814.

CIVIL STUDENTS.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Dick, Medal of Merit.
2 Glass, Medal of Merit.
3 C[illegible]h, [illegible] R. Medal of Merit.

SECOND CLASS.

4 Tayler, B. Medal of Merit.
5 Walters,
6 Duntze,
7 Tayler, R. J.
8 Reid,
9 Hayes, Sir Thomas.
10 Murray,
11 Nisbet,
12 Creighton, R.

THIRD CLASS.

13 [illegible]nd,
14 Boddam,
15 Ellerton,
16 Monsell,
17 Lance,
18 Pringle,
19 Tilghman,
20 Ward,
21 B[illegible],
22 Creighton, H.
23 Plowden,
24 Barlow,

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS. *Rs.*

1 Macnaghten, (not attached to the Class,) a Degree of Honor, a Medal, and ...... 1,000.

SECOND CLASS.

2 Dick, Medal of Merit.
3 Glass, Medal of Merit.

THIRD CLASS.

4 Duntze,
5 Tayler, B. Medal of Merit.
6 Nisbet,
7 Creighton, R. Medal of Merit.
8 Reid,
9 Hayes, Sir Thomas
10 Ward,
11 Walters,
12 Pringle,
13 Lance,
14 Tayler, R. J.
15 Wollen,
16 Tilghman,
17 Walker,
18 Boddam,
19 Lindsay,
20 Plowden,
21 Dewar,
22 Barlow,

PERSIAN.

PERSIAN.

25 Dewar.

Absent from Examination.

26 Law, Sick.

27 Grant, by permission of the College Council.

28 Vibart,
29 Parker, } Sick.

30 Phillips,
31 Wilkinson,
32 Ritchie,
33 Cockerell,
34 Scott } Stated their inability to perform the Exercises.

35 Walker, neglected to attend.

HINDOOSTANEE.

23 Ellerton,
24 Templer,
25 Nepean.

Absent from Examination.

26 Law,
27 Rodney, Hon. W.
28 Parker, } Sick.

29 Phillips, stated his inability to perform the Exercises.

30 Cavendish, Hon. R.
31 Grant,
32 Cockerell,
33 Scott, } Neglected to attend.

ARABIC

1 Macnaghten, Medal of Merit.

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs

1 Cavendish, Hon. R. a Degree of Honor, a Medal, and ....1,000.
2 Duntze,
3 Vibart.

SECOND CLASS.

4 Murray,
5 Wilkinson,
6 Lind,
7 Creighton, R.
8 Wollen.

THIRD CLASS.

9 Monsell,
10 Templer,
11 Bruce,
12 Creighton, H. Retired without attempting any Exercise.

Absent from Examination.

13 Rodney, Hon. W. Sick.
14 Boddam,
15 Barlow,
16 Ritchie.

SUNSKRIT.

1 Macnaghten.

MILITARY

MILITARY STUDENTS.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.

1 Ensign Bagnold, a Degree of Honor, a Medal, and................1,000
2 Lieutenant Beckett, a Degree of Honor, a Medal, and 1,000

SECOND CLASS.

3 Ensign Cracklow,
4 Lieutenant Isacke,
5 Lieutenant R. Taylor,
6 Ensign Bedford, Medal of Merit.
7 Lieutenant Wornum,
8 Lieutenant White,
9 Ensign McKenly,
10 Ensign Stalkart, Medal of Merit

THIRD CLASS.

11 Ensign Paton,
12 Ensign Lawrence,
13 Cornet Kennedy,
14 Ensign Burns,
15 Cornet Hester.

Absent from Examination.

16 Lieut. Coulthard, } Sick.
17 Ensign Gordon, }
18 Ensign Wade, by permission of the College Council.

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

Rs.

1 Ensign Bagnold, a Degree of Honor, a Medal, and 1,000
2 Lieutenant Beckett, a Degree of Honor, a Medal, and. 1,000

SECOND CLASS.

3 Ensign Paton, Medal of Merit.
4 Cornet Kennedy, Medal of Merit.
5 Ensign Bedford, Medal of Merit.
6 Lieutenant Isacke,
7 Ensign Stalkart, Medal of Merit.

THIRD CLASS.

8 Ensign Murray,
9 Lieutenant White,
10 Ensign Burns,
11 Ensign Paterson,
12 Ensign Lawrence,
13 Cornet Hester.

Absent from Examination

14 Lieutenant Wornum, Sick.
15 Ensign Gordon, } by permission of the College Council.
16 Ensign Wade, }
17 Lieutenant Coulthard, Sick.

ARABIC.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Lieut. R. Taylor,
2 Ensign Bedford,

BRUJ BHAKHA.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Ensign Bagnold, Medal of Merit.

ARABIC.

ARABIC.

SECOND CLASS.

1 Lieut. Jacke,
2 Ensign McKenly,
3 Lieut. White.

Absent from Examination.

1 Lieut. Coulthard, Sick.

BURJ BHAKHA.

SECOND CLASS.

2 Ensign Paton, Medal of Merit.
3 Ensign Burns, Medal of Merit.

THIRD CLASS.

4 Lieutenant Wornum, Medal of Merit.

SPECIMENS OF PERSIAN WRITING

FIRST CLASS.

1 Lieutenant Beckett, a Medal.
2 Ensign Bagnold, a Medal.

SECOND CLASS.

3 Lieutenant Wornum,
4 Lieutenant White.

THIRD CLASS.

5 Ensign Paton,
6 Ensign Stalkart.

SPECIMENS OF NAGREE WRITING.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Ensign Bagnold, a Medal.
2 Lieutenant Beckett, a Medal.

SECOND CLASS.

3 Ensign Paton.

By order of the Council
of the College,
T. ROEBUCK, *Acting Secretary*.

A REPORT OF THE
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JUNE, 1815.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS. *Rs.*

1 Macnaghten, (not attached to the Class) Degree of Honor, a Medal, and..........1,000

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS. *Rs.*

1 Dick, Degree of Honor, a Medal, and.........1,000

PERSIAN.

PERSIAN

SECOND CLASS.

- [illegible] Jack,
- [illegible] Tayler, P
- 4 Cavendish, Hon. [illegible]

THIRD CLASS.

- 5 Smyth, D. C. Medal of Merit.
- [illegible] N. Medal of Merit
- 7 [illegible], Medal of Merit
- 8 [illegible],
- 9 [illegible], Medal of Merit.
- [illegible], Medal of Merit.
- [illegible], R. J.
- [illegible] [illegible]kter, Medal of Merit.
- [illegible] [illegible]alins,
- [illegible] Ward,
- [illegible] [illegible],
- 16 L[illegible], Medal of Merit.
- 17 Boddam

FOURTH CLASS.

- [illegible] Reid,
- 19 St[illegible]house, Sir John El[illegible]on,
- [illegible] Crei[illegible],
- [illegible] [illegible]haw,
- 23 Br[illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible],
- [illegible] [illegible], Sir Thomas
- 26 Ritchie,
- 27 St[illegible]t,
- 28 Wilkinson.

FIFTH CLASS.

- 29 Walker,
- 30 Philips,
- 31 Vibart,
- 32 Monsell,

HINDOOSTANEE.

SECOND CLASS.

- 2 Smyth, D. C. Medal of Merit
- 3 Tayler, R
- 4 Maddock, Medal of Merit,
- [illegible] [illegible].

THIRD CLASS.

- [illegible]
- 7 B[illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible] Medal of Merit
- 11 W[illegible]l,
- [illegible] [illegible]
- 13 Tayler, R. J.
- 14 Pringle.

FOURTH CLASS.

- 15 Annesley, Hon'ble H. A.
- 16 Smyth, N.
- 17 Reid,
- 18 Stonhouse, Sir John
- 19 Hayes, Sir T.
- 20 Walker,
- 21 Philips,
- 22 Thomas,
- 23 Parker,
- 24 Lindsay,
- 25 Nepean, attended but did not perform the Exercises.

Absent from Examination.

- [illegible] Graham, } Sick.
- 27 Bruce, }
- [illegible] [illegible]w, } [illegible]
- 9 Cavendish, Hon. R }

PERSIAN.

33 Magniac,
34 Rodney, Hon'ble Wm.
35 Thomas,
36 Parker,
37 Fraser,
38 Cockerell,
39 Templer,

40 Barlow, } Attended but did not perform the Exercises.
41 Creighton, H. }
[illegible] Tilghman, }

Asent from Examination.

43 Nepean, } Sick.
44 Bruce, }
45 Graham, }
46 Duntze, }
47 Annesley, Hon. H. A. without adequate cause.
49 Russell, stated his inability to perform the Exercises.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

Rs.

1 Lieut. R. Taylor, Degree of Honor, a Medal, and 1,000
2 Lieut. Isacke, Degree of Honor, a Medal, and 1,000

ARABIC.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Macnaghten, Degree of Honor, a Medal, and 1,000

HINDOOSTANEE

30 Russell, stated his inability to perform the Exercises.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

Rs.

Lieutenant Isacke, Degree of Honor a Medal, and 1,000

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS. Rs.

1 Cavendish, Hon'ble R.
2 Mouckton, Degree of Honor a Medal, and 1,000
3 Macnaghton, Degree of Honor a Medal, and 1,000

SECOND CLASS.

4 Murray,
5 Dale, Medal of Merit.
6 Wilkinson, Medal of Merit.
7 Vibart,
8 Lind, Medal of Merit
9 Creighton, R. Medal of Merit.
10 Smith, N. Medal of Merit.
11 Biscoe, Medal of Merit.
12 Ellerton, Medal of Merit.
13 Monsell,
14 Stuart, Medal of Merit.

THIRD CLASS.

15 Ritchie,
16 Creighton, H.
17 Magniac,
18 Rodney, Hon'ble W.
19 Fraser,
20 Templer,
21 Cockerell,

Absent from Examination.

Duntze } Sick.
Bruce, }

ARABIC.

SECOND CLASS.

2 Class.

MILITARY [illegible]

Lieut. R. Taylor, Medal [illegible]

[illegible]

SUNSKRIT.

1 Macnaghten, Medal of Merit.

2 Monckton, Medal of Merit.

By order of the Council,

[illegible] of the Co[illegible]

[illegible]OEBUCK, acting [illegible]

College of
Fort William,
[illegible] June, 1815

No. XV.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIFTEENTH PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Held on the 15th July, 1816, *with the Discourse delivered on that occasion, by His Excellency* Lord Moira, *as Visitor of the College.*

College of Fort William, July 17, 1816.

On Monday the 15th instant, being the day appointed by His Excellency Lord Moira, Visitor of the College of Fort William, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages, the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government [illegible] where the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Honorable

Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, the Honorable A. Seton, and the Honorable G. Dowdeswell, Members of the Supreme Council; the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, with many of the Civil and Military Officers of the Presidency, as well as several respectable Natives, were also assembled.

Lady Macnaghten and several other Ladies of the Settlement, likewise honored the College with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after ten o'Clock, His Excellency the Visitor, attended by the President of the College, Council, the Secretary to the College, and the Officers of His Excellency's suite, entered the Room, where the Disputations were to be held. When the Visitor had taken his Seat, the Disputations commenced in the following order:

FIRST.—HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—"The Satirical Poetry of the Hindoostanee equals that of any other Oriental Language."

Respondent,..............Mr. W. A. Pringle.
First Opponent,..........Mr. G. L. Law.
Second Opponent,........Mr. A. Reid.
Moderator,...............Captain J. W. Taylor.

SECOND.—BENGALEE.

Position.—"The Bengalee Language is better suited to Historical, than to Poetical or Philosophical Composition."

Respondent,...........Mr. T. Clerk.
First Opponent,.........Mr. W. Wilkinson.

Second Opponent, ...Mr. T. G. Vibart.
Moderator, ...Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

THIRD.—PERSIAN.

Position.—" The cause of the Persian Language " having so long flourished, where it is not indigenous, arises from the encouragement it has met " from the several Governments, which have successively ruled the country."

Respondent, ...Mr. W. Wilkinson.
First Opponent, ...Mr. W. A. Pringle.
Second Opponent, ...Mr. A. Reid.
Moderator, ...Captain T. Roebuck.

FOURTH.—SUNSKRIT.

Position.—" To acquire a perfect knowledge of " the Sunskrit Language requires a longer period " of diligence and exertion, than to attain a similar " degree of proficiency in any vernacular tongue."

Declamation by Mr. T. Clerk.

When the Disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to His Excellency the Visitor the several Students of the College, who were entitled to receive Degrees of Honor, Medals of Merit or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the Public Examinations of the past year; as well as the Students, who, at the Examination held in June, had been found qualified to enter upon the Public Service, by their knowledge of two Languages, and had consequently obtained permission to quit the College. The President read the Certificates granted by the Council of the College to each Student, in pursuance of the Statutes, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the College, and the general tenor of his conduct.

When the Certificates had been read, the Visitor presented to each Student entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The Prizes and Medals, which had been awarded to the several Students, were also distributed to them respectively, after which His Excellency the Visitor read the following discourse:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM.

This is now the second time, that I have the pleasure to address you from this chair: one Annual Examination has intervened, since I had the honor to preside on a similar occasion;—but although the calls of the Public Service placed me at that period at a distance from the Institution, believe me, Gentlemen, I fully participated in the glories of that Examination, for I was not unobservant of the very conspicuous honor acquired by many Students of [illegible], nor was I insensible to the increase of [illegible] reputation which resulted to the Institution [illegible] their successful labours.

[illegible] would have been to me a source of great personal [illegible] gratification to have distributed with my own [illegible] rewards of that day, and to have had the opportunity of myself imparting to each successful Candidate, the well-earned tribute of my approbation and applause. But although my absence took [illegible] me the performance of this grateful duty, I cannot forget the circumstance, and I am sure, Gentlemen, you must have seen occasion to rejoice at it, for it brought into the situation to preside over the concerns of the Institution, a Gentleman, who unites to the advantages of official character and distinguished talents, the reputation of a very remarkable intimacy with the Classic literature of the country, and the critical correctness of whose taste in it, is allowed to stand unrivalled even amongst the learned here.

This circumstance cannot but have given you, Gentlemen, a higher degree of confidence in the accuracy of the Acting Visitor's discrimination of the shades of individual merit, than any that I could have hoped to inspire; and I am sure you must have felt the justness of his appreciation of the advantages of the Institution at large, when he traced to you from *his own experience and observation* the degree in which, by adding to the useful—indeed necessary—acquirements of those concerned in the administration of affairs, its operation had been beneficial to the country, and when he shewed by a mention of only a few of the many valuable works produced by those connected with the College, its extensive influence in promoting literary research amongst ourselves.

This is a theme, Gentlemen, upon which I myself love to dwell; indeed I am satisfied that the literary spirit of this country must soon have dwindled away, until it became extinct, under a foreign rule, like that of our nation, had it not been for the new life instilled into scientific pursuits, through the many public testimonies afforded by the Government of its disposition to encourage and protect them to the utmost,—and amongst these the establishment of this Institution eminently holds the first place.

This recurrence to the subject is however purely gratuitous and unnecessary, for at this time the benefits of the College are generally acknowledged, and the Institution is in the enjoyment of so well-deserved and universal a reputation, that it needs no one to advocate its cause before the public.

Gentlemen, I have before assured you that the sincerest affection and interests of the [illegible] bound me to this collegiate establishment, from the moment of my first connection with it, and that my solicitude for its stability and welfare was from the first more than a mere feeling of course. I was confident, that I could in nothing so fully testify the attachment to the interests of the College which I professed, as by exhibiting myself at all times ready to make every effort to enforce its discipline, and to provide to the utmost in my power for the efficiency of its internal government.

It was one of the first acts of my administration, to give to the College a new Chapter of Statutes, and to the operation of some of the rules which I then introduced, and more particularly to the undeviating regularity with which they have been administered, I venture to attribute in a great measure the present more than ordinary efficiency of the Institution, and the prospect of its even further improvement.

[illegible] the Examination of this year exhibit the singularly favourable result that out of thirty-six Students, who entered the hall to be examined, and who formed the whole body of those under instruction in the term, not less than twenty-five have been reported qualified for the Public Service by a competent proficiency in two of the Languages taught. In former years, out of forty-five or fifty Civil Students examined, it was thought extraordinary, and made a matter of exultation, if 18 or 20 were reported qualified. The Examination of this year has however reduced the proportion of those detained from the Public Service by the Regulations of the College, from a rate amounting to three-fifths of the whole number of Students attached to it, to a trifle more than two-sevenths, or less than half of the old proportion.

In the estimate of the productive powers of the year, compared with former periods, this is indeed a favourable circumstance; but what is more, it is one which there is no room for the operation of nce There can be but one cause to which it can attributed: it is impossible to entertain any other position, than that there must have existed a-ongst the Students a more general disposition to study, with a view to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, than has ever before been experienced.

Gentlemen, I believe this disposition to have had a most extensive influence on your conduct in the past year. I trust the improvement will be lasting; that those amongst you, who remain attached to the College, will have caught the spirit from those who leave it, and that both Classes will unite in endeavouring to diffuse [illegible] amongst those, whom the arrivals of this year will place in the situation to look up to you for an example.

Gentlemen, you cannot but know how extensive will be the influence of that example on the minds of those who succeed you. Each must recollect the time of his own arrival, when thrown abroad in the midst of a new world, amongst new pursuits, and in a Society of peculiar habits and feelings, situations must have daily occurred of the nature of which no ordinary prescience could have afforded an adequate conception, and for which no instruction could have provided a rule of conduct before hand. In such situations from whom is the young, inexperienced stranger to solicit advice? to whom can he apply for assistance? Those much his Seniors are too far removed from his own sphere to win his entire confidence, and he stands so much in awe of appearing unfavorably before them, that he is withheld from opening his mind to them with real cordiality. He will indeed naturally look to those of his own age, whom he finds in similar circumstances with himself, he will cling to the friendships the sister institution of Hertford may have given him the opportunity to form. He will endeavour to do as those do whose character from previous habit he had been accustomed to esteem. He will adopt their sentiments, direct his efforts to the attainment of what he sees to be the object of their ambition, and in every respect form himself on their model. Now if this model be faulty; if it hold forth the example of a life of idleness and extravagance, if it lead them to suppose all that is estimable and praiseworthy to be concentred in such a course; in vain may their wiser Seniors endeavour to dissuade, in vain may those placed to superintend them exhort and remonstrate. In vain may I with the authority of this Chair, mark such a line of conduct with more austere reprobation; against such a fatal propensity, be it your province to warn their inexperience. Do not wait to be consulted. Spontaneously offer to them that plain statement of their real situation here, which cannot but be well received, and will at a future period, if not immediately, be acknowledged with gratitude.

It is chiefly from the hope that the disposition to study which now prevails, will be diffused from the present to the coming Students, until it is at last permanently established as the ruling principle of the College, that I congratulate the Institution most cordially on the favorable result of this year, in respect to the number of Students, who have given their minds exclusively, to the acquirement of what is taught in the College. I consider this to be the commencement of a new æra, and I hail the prevailing sentiment, which I think this result shows to have taken place amongst the Students, as the dawn of a time when every one shall enter the College with the one object of passing through it rapidly, with a full availment of all its advantages, and when an individual actuated by different principles shall be avoided by his fellow Students, as an uncongenial spirit. From what I have heard, there was a time, when the expression of such a hope would have been considered as visionary. It is now a sanguine anticipation, and I trust by no means an unreasonable one.

I have dwelt thus long upon the advantage possessed by the present year, in respect to the number qualified, over any other year, with the results of which I have been made acquainted; because I conceive this circumstance alone to outweigh every other consideration, and to give a decided superiority to the result of this Examination. The twenty-five Students reported qualified by their proficiency in two Languages to enter the Public Service, are

1. Thomas Clerk.
2. Henry Harington Thomas.
3. William Wilkinson.
4. William Alexander Pringle.
5. Charles Stuart.
6. George Ewan Law.
7. Andrew Reid.
8. John Frederick Ellerton.
9. Henry Graham.
10. Charles Phillips.
11. Edward Sheffield Montagu.
12. Thomas Gowan Vibart.
13. Thomas Porter Bonel Bacon.
14. Sir John Brooke Stonhouse.
15. Henry Meredith Parker.
16. Sir Thomas Pelham Hayes.
17. Honorable Henry Arthur Annesley.
18. John William Templer.
19. Richard Milbanke Tilghman.
20. Lane Magniac.
21. Michael Bruce.
22. Honorable William Rodney.

23.

23. Walter Ritchie.
24. John Henry Pelew.
25. John Fleming Martin Reid.

A twenty sixth Student, Mr. Lindsay, in consequence of a disorder of the eye which prevented him from prosecuting his studies, was permitted to quit College in February last,

AND

A twenty-seventh Student, Mr. Creighton, has also been permitted under particular circumstances to enter the Public Service, although not qualified in two Languages,—a deviation from established rule, for which he is indebted to the special recommendation of the College Council, founded on his general assiduity and good conduct.

I come now to the consideration of what may be called the honors of the year, and in this respect, I must admit, that with the exception of a remarkably successful cultivation of the Bengalee Language there is a manifest inferiority in the results of the present Examination. I will not indeed hazard a comparison with either of those which have preceded it since the period, when my concern in the affairs of the College had its commencement. This year has not produced any brilliant example of uncommon powers, directed with eminent success to the attainment of high proficiency in many Languages, nor has the Examination exhibited much of that extensive scale of acquirement on which degree of honor are usually conferred. I have had the pleasure to distribute but five on this occasion, and the whole of this number have been awarded for the acquirement of the same Language.

The Institution is not however without its credit from the attainments of its Students in this year, even although we have had no Stirlings or Macnaghtens, to exhibit the splendid success of their exertions, and give a name to the periods they adorn, through the unrivalled pre-eminence of their achievements. If it be true however that there is no transcendant merit to which we shall hereafter delight to recur, as a means of distinguishing this period in the annals of the College, in the manner we at this day quote the æra of the Sothebys and McKenzies, still there is much modest merit; and perhaps for public purposes, the acquirements from being more generally diffused, may be held as of equal value to Government: *Instead of feeling disappointment at not finding on this particular occasion any extraordinary genius, whose successful pursuit of extensive knowledge might exalt the attainments of of the year into a rivalry with the merit of those boasted times, we should rather seize the opportunity to exult in the rarity of failure, and to remark how extraordinary a circumstance it is, and how much to the credit of the Institution, that the unsuccessful instances have been so few.*

It would indeed be highly unreasonable to expect, that such individuals as those I have alluded to, should be met with at every Examination that might be holden, when the very circumstance that makes us regard them with admiration is, that they are not men such as are met with every day.

Though however the attainments of this year are not of a peculiarly brilliant stamp, I have nevertheless been assumed that the number of those whose acquirements are above mediocrity, would challenge a comparison with the most fortunate periods, and that the aggregate of the knowledge possessed by the whole of the Gentlemen now reported qualified exceeds in a very considerable degree, what would be found the aggregate of any former year. This in truth is the real criterion of the usefulness and extent of the productive powers of the Institution. The glory of a single individual is principally for himself, and furnishes but the limited contribution of his single, though superior application to the Public Service. But when, as in the present instance, a large amount of acquirement is diffused amongst the whole, a very wide benefit is to flow from the exertions of so many well instructed individuals.

There are nevertheless extremely creditable instances of merit, exhibited in the reports of this Examination, and among these Mr. Clerk undoubtedly holds the first place: he has not been attached to the College for a longer period than ten months, and he stands first in the only distinguished Language of the year, the Bengalee; besides holding a respectable place in the Persian; but what particularly marks him to possess that thirst of knowledge, which cannot fail to lead him to future eminence, and which would, without doubt, have left his name enrolled in a higher rank amongst the worthies of the College, had the period of his study been of sufficient duration, is the hardihood with which he set his name down as a

Candidate for honors in the difficult Language of the Sanskrit, notwithstanding the shortness of the period he must have known would be left him for the prosecution of the study. The success that has attended these his first efforts, has fully justified the favorable anticipation conceived from the attempt. Messrs. Thomas, Wilkinson and Stuart *are also* in a high degree eminent. Mr. Thomas holds the first place in Persian, and the second in Hindoostanee, and his very creditable acquirements in both Languages are the exclusive produce of this Institution. Messrs. Wilkinson and Stuart have each obtained the distinction of a Degree of Honor in the Bengalee Language and constitute with Mr. Thomas the first Class in the Persian. The attainments of these three Gentlemen have *rendered them distinguished among their fellow* Students of the year, and by evincing the possession of very considerable ability and powers of application, afford the presage of a very honorable career in the Public Service, which they are now *about to enter.*

The other Gentlemen to whom I have had the pleasure to give Degrees of Honor, besides Messrs. Clerk, Wilkinson, and Stuart, are Messrs. Vibart and Ellerton. All of these Degrees have been obtained, as I have before noticed, by proficiency in the useful Language of Bengal.

It gives me real pleasure to observe the success with which this vernacular dialect of an extensive province has been cultivated, and I have little doubt, that in your subsequent progress through the Service,

vice, you will find many occasions to rejoice at the opportunity you now have had to master it, and to see in the frequency with which it will come to use, reason to be satisfied, that it has deserved your preference. It is not however in itself sufficient to enable you to pass through every department of the Service with honor; indeed scarcely a day will occur that you will not find a facility of reading and understanding Persian, and a colloquial knowledge of the Hindoostanee, indispensible to the transaction of business; you may however entertain the notion, that in the first instance it is best to direct your attention to the Bengalee and Persian, in preference to Hindoostanee and Persian, as the Bengalee, if not acquired now, will be so with difficulty hereafter, while as it is only a colloquial facility which is required in the Hindoostanee, that must follow from your daily intercourse with Natives of every rank. In this perhaps you are right but I am far from wishing to incite you to neglect the elegant lighter literature of Hindoostan than which there is nothing so calculated to give you an insight into the temper and manners of the people and to enable you to enjoy and to imitate the graces of their more polished conversation; unless your attention is directed to this, while you may be attached to the College, the time when the taste might be formed will have passed, and it will only be some peculiar combination of circumstances, that will be likely to direct you to the study of it at a subsequent period.

I have been able to trace the preference which would appear lately to have been shown to the Ben-

galee

g[illegible]e Language, to the time when the previous acquirements of the Civil Servants at the Sister Institution at Hertford, first began to have operation on the studies of this Institution.

A higher degree of proficiency would appear to be generally brought out by the Students in this Language, than in either the Persian or Hindoostanee; so that, independently of the taste for its prosecution which may also have been instilled, the Students will naturally on their first arrival, when called upon to state what Languages they intend to study, [illegible] to set down one, the difficulties of which they feel they have already in some degree conquered.

But I am diverging from the matter I had in hand, and departing from what I have by no means yet completed, the detail of the honors of the year; many individuals, besides those I have above named, have passed most creditable Examinations; indeed, the number of those who have claims to be mentioned on this account is such, that to mention more than the names, would involve me in a detail unsuited to the limits of this address. Messrs. Pringle, Law, Reid, Graham, Phillips and Montagu, are all deserving of praise for the respectability of their attainments in two Languages. Mr. Pringle stands first in the Hindoostanee, and the attainments of all are considerably above mediocrity. Mr. Montagu, Sir J. B. Stonhouse, and Mr. Ellerton, have each obtained rewards for that useful accomplishment, the power of writing elegantly the native character. Mr. Montagu has received Medals for his the mastery of the characters of four Languages, some of them uncommonly difficult.

It would be an omission, if in reckoning up the honors of this year, I neglected the mention of those awarded at the Half-yearly Examination of December last, there was on that occasion real distinction acquired by two Military Students, the only two who had not been called away by their duties in the field, from the quiet Academical pursuits in which they were engaged,— Lieutenant Ruddell left the Institution last December, with a Degree of Honor for his high proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee, and with a Medal for considerable progress in the Arabic Language. Lieutenant Ruddell's attainments are of a nature that will leave him classed with the most distinguished ornaments of the Institution, and had the period of his study been extended to the recent Examination of the past month, I should not have had to look beyond the College lists, to find that brilliancy of achievement which should characterize and mark the period.

Lieutenant Isacke also left the College in December, with a Medal for very considerable progress in the Arabic Language, he had already attained the highest degree of proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages, at the Annual Examination of last year, and was on that occasion mentioned with honor by the Acting Visitor. In addition to the honors of the above two Gentlemen, several Medals of Merit were awarded at the Examination of December for a rapid proficiency made in the course of the antecedent term. The Gentlemen who most distinguished themselves in this respect were

Mr. Thomas Clerk, in the Persian, Bengalee and Sunskrit Languages.

Mr. Henry Harington Thomas, in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages.

Mr. Henry Graham, in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages

Mr. Charles Stuart, in the Persian Language.

AND

Mr. William Wilkinson, in the Persian Language.

I have now completed the enumeration of those honors which are more immediately connected with this Collegiate Institution. I mean those acquired at the Examinations which have occurred since the occasion when you were last addressed from this Chair. You have seen that although not particularly brilliant or to be compared with periods that we have occasionally witnessed, they are still in themselves in the highest degree respectable. Fortunately however, the honors of the year are not bounded by these precise limits;—by travelling but a very little out of the line that might thus be required, I find even that brilliancy of atchievement which is all that is wanting to give a finishing stroke to the meritorious efforts displayed in the year, and to establish for it as illustrious a character as any that has been earnest in the most propitious period. The case of those Junior Servants who carrying with them into the departments of the Service the same habits and pursuits, and the same thirst for the acquisition of knowledge, which raised them to distinction amongst their fellow Students at the College,

lege, and who even amidst the active duties of an arduous profession, feeling still alive to the gratifications of literary honor, enrol themselves as candidates for the distinction promised by the Government to those who master the very difficult Languages of the Sunskrit and the Arabic, is so closely analogous to the career that is run by those immediately attached to the Institution, that I am justified in claiming as belonging to it, whatever honor may result from the successful issue of their labours.

Two very remarkable instances of this description have fallen within the period I have now under review, and I wish them to stand recorded, as atchievements which cannot be sufficiently honored by the most animated expression of my applause, and which while they convey a lustre on the time of their occurrence, cannot fail to establish for the individuals, a character of super eminence amongst those embarked in the same line of life.

Messrs. Wynch and Macnaghten, having solicited to be examined in the Sunskrit Language, with a view to establish their pretensions to the credit of having mastered this difficult object, and obtained a proficiency in the study of works on Hindoo Law, a Committee* was appointed to examine them, and the following appears from their report to have been the result of the Examination.

" The two Gentlemen attended on the morning " of the 28th May, when they performed the ex-

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* Consisting of Dr. Carey, Mr. H. H. Wilson, and Lieut. Price.

"ercises assigned to them without any aid from
" teachers or books."

" The manner in which Mr. Wynch and Mr.
" Macnaghten have sustained this Examination, is
" highly creditable to their talents and application;
" they have performed the translations from Suns-
" krit into English, with almost perfect fidelity;
" their conversion of English into Sunskrit, shews
" a very respectable acquaintance with the latter
" Language, and they have displayed a familiarity
" with the terms and points of Hindoo Law, that
" indisputably proves a most attentive and success-
" ful study of the Sunskrit writers on legal sub-
" jects. We have no hesitation therefore in pro-
" nouncing favorably on their Examination, and re-
" commending that their meritorious exertions may
" be acknowledged by the usual distinction which
" Government has been pleased to assign to such
" eminent success."

Messrs. Wynch and Macnaghten are not the first individuals that have obtained the honorable distinction afforded by the successful issue of such a trial; they are however the first, who have solicited it, since the Government has ceased to hold forth the prospect of a liberal pecuniary remuneration which it was heretofore the practice to award, chiefly as a reimbursement of the expense they might have incurred in making the acquisition of this difficult Language. This has been a personal sacrifice they have made for the distinction, and this is a peculiar circumstance in their case. Not that I believe the hope of obtaining the pecuniary reward had influence in inducing the efforts before made to master these difficult languages; on the contrary I am satisfied the motives of preceding Candidates were the same as those by which Messrs Wynch and Macnaghten have been influenced, and that it was the anxiety evinced by Government for its Servants to apply themselves to the study of these languages, and the disposition shewn to acknowledge and to afford encouragement to claims which might be established by successful efforts to meet that anxiety that elicited the frequent display of merit, we have several times witnessed in the successful cultivation of the Sunśkrit and Arabic Languages beyond the walls of the College.

If ever a doubt could be entertained in this respect, it would be removed on the bare mention of the fact, that Mr Wynch, who in 1814 was a successful claimant of the pecuniary reward allotted to proficiency in the Arabic Language, and Mohummudan Law, is now an equally successful Candidate for Sunskrit honors, at a time when honor is all that is to be acquired. He has done more too for the acquisition of the honor alone, when it is to be acquired at a pecuniary sacrifice, than he had before done when the two-fold reward was before his eyes to stimulate his exertions.

I have been desirous that such very distinguished merit as that exhibited in the result of the examination of Messrs Wynch and Macnaghten, should meet with an acknowledgement as public as it is possible for me to bestow, and that the honorary rewards adjudged to these Gentlemen should be conferred upon them with every circumstance of increased publicity and distinction with which my situation enables me to grace the occasion. I have accordingly resolved to grant with my own hand, the Degrees of Honor which these Gentlemen have so well earned by their proficiency in the Sanskrit Language and Hindoo Law, and to call them up to to receive them, thus, in the sight of the whole College, that those now entering the service may see there are still before them means of distinction worthy of their ambition, that they may understand, and imitate the example.*

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE;

If I thought that these honors had been acquired at the sacrifice of any public duty; that the time which ought to have been devoted to the transaction of official business, had been appropriated to this more favoured pursuit; If I had had occasion to observe that those having the talents to afford useful service in more arduous employments, had purposely withheld from undertaking such, and procured their appointment to less important situations for the sake of the leisure afforded in them for study; If I thought that this was necessary and that the hope of mastering the language must else be given up; I should not have been so prone to hold up the conduct of these two Gentlemen for your imitation, nor would you have heard me so lavish of my applause.

The

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* Messrs. Wynch and Macnaghten were accordingly called and received from his Lordship their respective Degrees of Honor.

This however is not the case with either Mr. Wynch or Mr. Macnaghten. Both Gentlemen are attached to perhaps the most laborious office that a young man can enter; their merit and assiduity in the discharge of the duties assigned them in that office, even at the time they were engaged in the acquisition of the Sunskrit Language, has been the cause to both of them, of a promotion rapid, almost to prematurity.

Mr Wynch in the very midst of his studies was deputed to carry into effect some measures of Government in a remote division of our territory. The object was soon effected by his exertions, and he has accordingly received from the authority of this Government, a public and honorable acknowledgment of their high satisfaction at the mode in which this duty was performed. It was in the midst of such pursuits, that the difficulties which surround the circle of the Hindoo Sciences were overcome by both these Gentlemen, and a secure footing established in one of the most occult. Such transcendent merit gives to this year a substantial claim to preference, over any that can be brought into competition with it.

It is with pleasure I have heard that the attendance of the Students at the College Lectures has been for the most part regular, indeed the result of the examination is itself a sufficient indication of it.

With the exception also of one instance, which I shall presently mention, the highest testimony has been borne by the Council of the College to the general good conduct of the Students, and it is

stated

ated that no instance of considerable debt has come to their knowledge. I seize the occasion to add to this favorable report my personal testimony to the high estimation which the Students of the College have ever maintained in the society of this place; and after all, Gentlemen, this I conceive to be the real index of worth, and the surest evidence that the principles which influence your conduct are the most correct and that you have availed yourself of the opportunities afforded you to cultivate your understandings.

The single exception to the general report of good conduct to which I have above made allusion, *is the case of Mr. Monsell, whose course of irregu*larity and inattention appears to have been uniform, and with respect to whom no hope is entertained that a longer continuance in the College *would produce amelioration of habits or be attend*ed with other advantage. Circumstances also of a yet more disqualifying nature are to be gathered from what he has occasionally urged in excuse for his *irregularities;* so *that* I *have* no *hesitation in* suffering the rigorous provision in the Chapter of Statutes enacted by my authority to take its due course with respect to this Gentleman, who will accordingly be removed from the Institution under the rules contained in the 33d Statute.

Gentlemen of the Council of the College, I beg of you to accept my personal thanks for the careful superintendence you have exercised over the concerns of the Institution during the past year: I beg to congratulate you on the very material improvement it has experienced in the increased disposition to study, which prevails; an improvement, in the introduction of which, the effect of your superintendence must have had so large an influence.

To the Professors, Assistant Professors, Examiners, and Ministerial Officers of the College generally, I also return my sincere thanks for the able and satisfactory manner in which their several duties have been performed: I congratulate the College on the return of its learned Arabic and Persian Professor, and on his resumption of his charge with restored health.

The Literary Works which are in preparation or have issued from the Press, since the last Annual Examination, are not numerous; but at the head of the List, which will be annexed as an Appendix to this Address on its publication, you will observe the second volume of that useful work of Mr. Harington, the indefatigable and able President of the College Council. The first volume of his Analysis of the Laws and Regulations passed for the Administration of this Government, was published about seven years ago, and the assistance universally experienced from it by those employed in the internal administration of the country has long made it the general wish that the work should be continued. The first volume was exclusively occupied by the Laws and Regulations connected with the Judicial system, and it was devoted to the explanation of their scope and object as well as of the principles on which they were founded. Whether as a book of reference for the use of those living under the influence of the Laws and those employed in their active administration or as a Treatise for the instruction of those, whom interest or curiosity might lead to study the nature of our system, its value was incalculable. The present volume performs the same part with revenue system of the Government, tracing it's retrospective history from the time of the first concern of our nation in the administration of the revenues of this country, and explaining the rules and principles finally established in 1793, with every subsequent modification and extension of them: It is brought down to so late a period as 1814, and as a book of reference for the use of those engaged in the administration of the system, a mode of arrangement, and citation, has been adopted, which cannot but make this volume even more complete than the preceding.

A third volume is promised by Mr. Harington, if the very laborious nature of his duties as Chief Judge of the highest Native Tribunal should enable him to perfect it: When this may be completed, we shall have whole system of the Government of this Country, Judicial, Territorial, and Commercial, laid before us in one connected view. The study of the laws will then be rendered not only easy of attainment, but even interesting and attractive: for in these volumes, there will be found matter, to rivet the attention, and while the precision of the actual legislative enactments is not lost, there is a connection preserved, and an explanation given, which cannot fail to excite interest, and gratify curiosity.

To you, Gentlemen, who are on the eve of leaving the College, indeed to the Service generally, I particularly recommend the study of these volumes, for there are none so experienced or well informed, that they will not derive instruction from the perusal of what they contain.

Amongst the literary notices of this year, there is one, which although not edited under the immediate auspices of this Institution, or even of this Government, is nevertheless so great a literary curiosity, that I cannot refrain from bringing it prominently forward by public mention on this occasion: I allude to that interesting work the Dusateer, which had for some time been lost to the literary world until a copy was almost accidentally recovered by the learned Chief Priest of the Parsee religion at Bombay. A translation into English and a glossary of the obsolete words has been prepared under the superintendence of the Moolla, and in this state the work is now in the press at that Presidency. The Dusateer which purports to be a Collection of the Works of the elder Persian prophets, will be peculiarly an object of curiosity with the learned of Europe, as well as of this country, for it is unquestionably the only relic which exists of the literature of that period of Persian history, which is familiar to us from its connection with the history of Greece.

I perceive also from the list of publications that Mr. Wynch already holds forth to the public the prospect of deriving benefit from his successful studies, and I have little doubt that the work he has selected for translation from the Sunskrit will be found of no less general utility than the mode of his execution of it will be creditable and satisfactory.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE,

Should the course of political events call me to the western Provinces of our dominions, think not that the interest which this Institution has excited will abate on my being removed to a distance, or that I shall cease to regard its concerns with the same tender solicitude that I have at all times sought to manifest. The guardianship of this Institution would again fall into the hands of one, who does not feel a less conscientious interest or a less fervent zeal for its prosperity, than that which I myself cherish, and I should commit the trust into his hands with the most sincere and unbounded confidence.

APPENDIX.

A List of Works, mentioned in the Appendix to the Discourse of his Excellency the Visitor at the Public Disputations of 1814, *which have since been printed.*

1.—The Second Volume of Mr. Harington's Analysis of the Laws and Regulations, enacted by the Governor General in Council.

2.—A Grammar of the Chinese Language, for the use of the Honorable Company's Servants at China; by the Reverend Robert Morrison, Chinese Secretary to the Supercargoes at Canton.

3.—A Translation of the New Testament into Arabic; originally commenced by the late Reverend Henry Martyn, since revised and completed by the Revered Thomas Thomason, and printed at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The following Oriental Works, mentioned in the Appendix to the discourse of the Honorable the Acting Visitor of the College of Fort William, at the Disputations of 1815, *have since been published.*

1.—A Khuree Bolee and English Vocabulary; by Lieutenant William Price, Assistant Professor of the Bengalee and Sunskṛit Languages in the College of Fort William.

2.—A collection of Original Letters, in the Murhuṭṭu Language; published for the use of Students, by the Reverend Doctor William Carey, Professor of the Bengalee, Sunskṛit and Murhuṭṭu Languages, in the College of Fort William.

3.—The second part of the قاموس Qamoos; edited by Shuekh Uḥmud, a Native of Yumun, in Arabia.

4—گل بکاولی the Second Edition of the Gooli Bukawulee, for the use of the Students in the Hindoostanee Department of the College; by Captain Thomas Roebuck, Acting Secretary to the Council of the College and Public Examiner in the College of Fort William.

5.—قطبی The Qooṭhee, a Treatise on Logic; edited by Muoluvees Jan Ụlee and Ụbdoor-Ruheem, of the Arabic Department of the College of Fort William.

In

In the Press.

1.—A Grammar of the Kurnata Language; by the Reverend Doctor William Carey.

2.—At Bombay, the Dusateer, with the Ancient Persian Translations, and Commentary, and a Glossary of the Ancient Persian Words; by Moolla Feerooz Bin Moolla Kaoos, to which will be added an English Translation. The Dusateer is one of the most singular Books that have appeared in the East. It professes to be a collection of the writings of the different Persian Prophets from the time of Muhabad, to the time of the Fifth Sasan, being Fifteen in Number, of whom Zuratosht, whom, following the Greeks, we call Zoroaster, was the Thirteenth, and the Fifth Sasan the last. This Sasan lived in the time of Khoosro Purveez, who was contemporary with the Emperor Heraclius, and died only nine years before the destruction of the ancient Persian Monarchy. The writings of the Fifteen Prophets are in a tongue of which no other vestige appears to remain, and which would have been unintelligible, without the assistance of the ancient Persian translation. It is quite a different Language from the Zhund, Puhlavee, and the Duree, the most celebrated of the Dialects of Ancient Persia. The Persian Translation professes to have been made by the Fifth Sasan, who has added a Commentary, in which some difficulties of the Original Text are expounded.

This work, though known to have existed as late as the time of Shah Juhan, had eluded the search of the curious in Oriental History, and Antiquities in later times. The Copy from which the present edition will be published, was discovered by the Editor at Ispuhan, about forty-four years ago when travelling in Persia, for the purpose of making some investigations regarding the History of the Early Persians, and particularly in search of materials, for settling the disputes which prevailed among the Parsees of India, regarding the Ancient Persian Months, the differences of Opinion, regarding which had produced a schism at Surat. The Editor is not aware of the existence of any other Copy of this work. It is however, cited by Burham Furhad, the Author of the Sharistani Char-Chumun, who lived in the age of the Emperor Ukbur and of his Son Juhangeer. Indeed Buhram Furhad who was a Parsee, followed the doctrines of the Dusateer. It is often cited by Ḥukeem Ibni Khulaf oot-Tubreezee Moohummud Ḥoosuen, the Author of the Boorhani Qaṭu, the most perfect and best Dictionary extant of the Persian Language, who lived in the age of Shah Juhan, and who often quotes the Dusateer, as his authority for words in the Old Persian. *Moohummud* Mooḥsin, who seems to have been the Author of the celebrated work, entitled the Dubistan, which contains the History of the different Religions of Asia, takes the Dusateer as his guide in the account which he gives of the Ancient Persian Religion, and it is remarkable, that Sir William Jones, who had never met with the Dusateer, appears to have been singularly struck with the details borrowed from it, and in his Sixth Discourse, speaks of them as wonderfully curious, and as throwing a new light on the History of ancient times.

In the Dubistan the Dusateer is thus mentioned —"God revealed to Muhabad, a book called Dusateer in which were taught every Language and Science: it was divided into many parts, there being several volumes for every Language, and therein was a particular Language bearing no resemblance to any tongue spoken in the lower world and it was called *the heavenly speech*. Muhabad gave a distinct Language to every tribe, whom he sent to settle in such places as were best suited to each, and from thence have arisen the Persian, Hindee, Greek and other tongues."

The Editor has bestowed many years of his life in the search of such Monuments, as can illustrate the History, Language and Opinions of the Ancient Persians, his ancestors. He has from a long familiarity with the style of the work, and with the chain of Philosophical Doctrines which it contains, been able as he hopes, to correct many of the errors of the text, and to illustrate several of the peculiar opinions in the work. The Glossary is the labour of many years, and of very extensive reading, and can hardly fail to be acceptable to those who make the Language of Persia their study.

An English Translation and Preface will accompany the work, which will be published in two Volumes Octavo.

Ready for Press.

The following work, entitled بدیادرپن Bidya Dur-pur, or the Mirror of Science, which was particularly noticed in the Appendix to the discourse of his Excellency the Visitor in 1814, is now ready for the Press, and will be printed for the use of the Officers of the Army, engaged in the study of that Dialect of the Hindee, usually spoken by the Sepoys, in the event of the Editor meeting with encouragement sufficient to defray the mere expenses attending its publication.

Preparing for the Press.

Translation of the original treatise in Sunskrit of Shree Krishnu Turkalunkaru, entitled दाय क्रम संग्रह Dayu-krumu-Sungruhu, or an Abstract of the Law of Inheritance, by P. M. Wynch, Esq.

The above-mentioned work is described by Mr. Colebrooke in the Preface to his Translation of the two Treatises on the Law of Inheritance, to contain, "a good compendium of the Law of Inheritance "according to Jeemootu Vahunu's Text, as ex-"pounded by Shree Krishnu, the commentator on "the Dayu Bhagu of Jeemootu Vahunu," the standard authority of the School of Bengal. The Translation of the work in question is intended principally for the use of those members of the Judicial branch of the Civil Service in Bengal, who may not find leisure for the study of the elaborate treatise of Jeemootu Vahunu himself.

A REPORT OF THE

FIRST HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN DECEMBER, 1815.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Stuart, Medal of Merit.
2 Thomas, Medal of Merit.
3 Pringle,
4 Graham, Medal of Merit.
5 Hayes, Sir T. P.
6 Wilkinson, Medal of Merit

SECOND CLASS.

7 [illegible],
8 Phillips,
9 [illegible],
10 [illegible]lerton,
11 Clerk, Medal of Merit.
12 Reid, A.
13 Rodney, Hon. W.

THIRD CLASS.

14 Ritchie,
15 Templer,
16 Annesley, Hon. H. A.
17 Tilghman,
18 Magniac,
19 Stonhouse, Sir J. B.
20 Vibart.

FOURTH CLASS.

21 Bruce,
22 Reid, J. F. M.
23 Creighton, H.
24 Cockerell,

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Pringle,
2 Law,
3 Thomas, Medal of Merit.
4 Tilghman,
5 Annesley, Hon. H. A.
6 Graham, Medal of Merit.
7 Reid. A.

SECOND CLASS.

8 Phillips,
9 Hayes, Sir T. P.
10 Bruce,
11 Reid, J. F. M.
12 Stonhouse, Sir J. B.

THIRD CLASS.

13 Chase,
14 Lindsay.

Absent from Examination.

15 Parker, on leave.
16 Barlow,
17 Palmer,
18 Thompson,
19 Ritchie,
20 Montagu,

In consequence of Sickness.

PERSIAN

25 Hume,
26 Barlow,
27 Fraser,
28 Chase,
29 Russell,
30 Thompson.

Absent from Examination.

31 Parker, on leave.
32 Montagu, } On account of Sickness
33 Palmer, }
34 Monsell, }

MILITARY STUDENT.

	Rs.
1 Lieut. Ruddell, a Degree of Honor, a Medal, and..........	1,000

ARABIC.

1 Halhed.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

1 Lieut. Isacke, Medal of Merit.
2 Lieut. Ruddell, Medal of Merit.

HINDOOSTANEE.

MILITARY STUDENT.

	Rs.
1 Lieut. Ruddell, a Degree of Honor, a Medal, and........	1,000

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Ellerton,
2 Wilkinson,
3 Biscoe,
4 Stuart.

SECOND CLASS.

5 Clerk, Medal of Merit.
6 Vibart,
7 Rodney, Honorable W.
8 Magniac,
9 Templer.

THIRD CLASS.

10 Creighton, H.
11 Hume,
12 Fraser,
13 Cockerell.

FOURTH CLASS.

14 Russell.

Absent from Examination.

15 Monsell, on account of Sickness.

SUNSKRIT.

16 Clerk, Medal of Merit.

A REPORT OF THE

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JUNE, 1816.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Thomas,
2 Stuart,
3 Wilkinson.

SECOND CLASS.

4 Pringle,
5 Bell, A.
6 [illegible]w,
7 [illegible]k
8 Montagu,
9 Graham,
10 Phillips,
11 Fl[illegible],
12 Stonhouse, Sir J. B.

THIRD CLASS.

13 Annesley, Hon. H. A.
14 Parker,
15 Hayes, Sir T. P.
16 [illegible]scoe,
17 [illegible]bart,
18 Bruce,
19 Templer,
20 Tilghman,
21 Ritchie,
22 [illegible],
23 Magniac,
24 Rodney, Hon. W.
25 Reid, J. F. M.

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Pringle,
2 Thomas,
3 Law
4 Bell, A.

SECOND CLASS.

5 Phillips,
6 Graham,
7 Tilghman,
8 Montagu.

THIRD CLASS.

9 Hayes, Sir T. P.
10 Parker,
11 Annesley, Hon. H. A.
12 Stonhouse, Sir J. B.
13 Barlow,
14 Ritchie,
15 Bruce,
16 Reid, J. F. M.

FOURTH CLASS.

17 Turquand,
18 Chase,
19 Thompson,
20 Palmer.

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS. Rs.

1 Clerk, a Degree of Honor, a Medal, and .. 1,000
2 Wilkinson,

PERSIAN.

PERSIAN.

FOURTH CLASS.

26 Cockerell,
27 Turquand,
28 Hume,
29 Creighton, H.
30 Fraser,
31 Clase,
32 Dent,
33 Thompson,
34. Palmer

Absent from Examination.
35 Monsell.

BENGALEE.

3 Vibart,
4 Ellerton,
5 Stuart.

SECOND CLASS.

6 Biscoe,
7 Magniac,
8 Temple,
9 Rodney, Hon'ble W.

THIRD CLASS.

10 Creighton, H.
11 Cockerell,
12 Fraser,
13 Dent,
14 Hume.

Absent from Examination.
15 Monsell.

ARABIC.

1 Halhed. Bencoolen Establishment.

SUNSKRIT.

1 Clerk.

PERSIAN WRITING.

1 Montagu, a Medal,
2 Stonhouse, Sir J. B a Medal,
3 Reid

ARABIC WRITING.

1 Montagu, a Medal.

NAGREE WRITING.

1 Montegu, a Medal.

BENGALEE WRITING.

1 Ellerton, a Medal.
2 Montagu, a Medal.

By order of the Council,
of the College,
T. ROEBUCK, *Acting Secretary.*

College of
Fort William,
31*st July,* 1816.

No. XVII.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SIXTEENTH PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

Held on the 30th June, 1817; with the Discourse delivered on that occasion, by His Excellency the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, *as Visitor of the College.*

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 30, 1817.

ON Monday the 30th ultimo, being the day appointed by His Excellency the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, Visitor of the College of Fort William, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages, the President of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Government House, where the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Honorable N. B. Edmonstone, the Honorable A. Seton, and the Honorable G. Dowdeswell, Members of the Supreme Council, the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, and the Honorable Sir Anthony Buller, Judges of the Supreme Court, with the Honorable M. Dayot, Governor of Chandernagore, Major General Wood, and many of the Civil and Military Officers of the Presidency, as well as several respectable Natives were assembled.

Mrs. Middleton, Lady Macnaghten, Mrs. Udny, and many other Ladies of the Settlement, likewise honored the College with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after 10 o'clock the Most Noble the Visitor, attended by the Officers of His Excellency's Suite, entered the room, where the Disputations were to be held.

When the Visitor had taken his Seat, the Disputations commenced in the following order:

FIRST. PERSIAN.

Position.—"The science of general or philosophical Grammar is more successfully cultivated, "and better understood, by the Eastern, than by "the Western Grammarians."

Respondent,............Mr. W. Dundas,
First Opponent,..........Mr. F. Millett,
Second Opponent,..........Lieut. J. Macdonald,
Moderator,...............Dr. M. Lumsdon.

SECOND. HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—"It is easier to diffuse the literature "and science of the Western Nations among the

"Natives of India, by translating European Books
"into their own Tongue, than by instructing them
"in the European Languages."

Respondent,..............Mr. F Millett.
First Opponent,..........Mr. W. Dundas.
Second Opponent,.........Mr. R H. Scott.
Moderator,...............Capt. J. W. Taylor.

THIRD.—BENGALEE.

Position.—"The advantage of the Oriental me-
"thod of conveying instruction by means of Para-
"bles or Tales, is peculiarly conspicuous in the
"Bengalee Language."

Respondent,........ ....Mr. T. Clarke.
First Opponent,.... ....Mr. D McFarlan.
Second Opponent,... ....Mr. E W. Cockerell.
Moderator,..............Revd. Dr. W. Carey.

When the Disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to His Excellency the Visitor the several Students of the College, who were entitled to receive Degrees of Honor, Medals of Merit, or other Honorary Rewards, as adjudged to them at the Public Examinations of the past year; as well as the Students, who, at the Examination held in June, had been found qualified to enter upon the Public Service, by their knowledge of two Languages, and had consequently obtained permission to quit the College. The President read the Certificates granted by the Council of the College to each Student, in pursuance of the Statutes, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the College, and the general tenor of his conduct.

When the Certificates had been read, the Visitor presented to each Student, entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The Prizes and Medals, which had been awarded to the several Students, were also distributed to them respectively, after which His Excellency the Visitor read the following discourse:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM;

If any just account of the late examinations at the College have gone abroad, all whom I have the honor to meet on this occasion must have come impressed with the same sentiment which animates me.—This is a day in which we may well exult.—Our satisfaction, however, ought to be indulged with dicrimination.—We have but to ask ourselves to what we owe it, and our minds will immediately point to the quarter whence the obligation has flowed. Upon great public questions, all men come to think nearly alike at last; that is, when the fleeting prejudices or interests of the day have passed away, their judgments act, and they discern uniformly what is beneficial.—But there is a main difference between him who perceives and recommends what is useful while it is yet time to secure the advantage, and those who come to a tardy, sluggish conviction when the opportunity has gone by, or when at least much indisputable good has been lost in the delay of recognizing it.—To the wise and extensive forecast of the Marquis Wellesley let us, therefore, pay a grateful

ful tribute on a day like this.—Let us recollect what objections assailed the noble Institution which his great mind planned: And let us feel with triumph how experience has overthrown the cavil. The present exhibition, and the circumstances which I am about to detail, are uncommonly gratifying.—In contemplating the realization of those generous and comprehensive views which dictated the establishment of the College, one has to rejoice in the full success of so [illegible] a purpose. The acknowledged practical [illegible] already experienced from this Institution, attest at once the wisdom of the plan and the merit of the College Officers and Instructors. Those Gentlemen have a proud reward in the applause which, they must be sensible, general opinion offers to them.

In my last address to you from this chair, I took occasion to congratulate the Institution on the happy diffusion among the students of a greater inclination to study then I had been able to trace in the returns of any preceding examination.—You will recollect that I looked upon the more general prevalence of this disposition, not as the casual variety of the year, but as a radical and, I trusted, a lasting improvement effected in the character of the great body of [illegible].—I hailed the occasion on which this [illegible] shown itself as an epoch whence to date a [illegible] in the history of the College; one in which [illegible] be the boast of its Members to be studious; [illegible] in which an individual of contrary propensities would be avoided by his fellows as an uncongenial spirit.

When I drew in anticipation this picture of what the College was henceforward to exhibit, I told you that I was taking a sanguine view, but that my hopes were by no means indulged without due calculation. The result of the examination of this year has verified my prediction to an extant even beyond what I had ventured to imagine. The reports laid before me clearly show, not only that the application of the Students has been greater this year than it was in the last, but further, that there has not been a single individual whose conduct is an exception to this general character. It is truly pleasing to me to say, that some who had before shown a blameable indifference, have in the course of this year manifested a generous self-correction.

The relative proportion of Students who may be found qualified at an examination to the whole number they have entered the lists, affords an unerring indication of the degree in which habits of diligence or of inattention have prevailed during the term.—Applying the criterion to the reports of last year, I found that out of 36 Students examined, 25 had been reported qualified, whereas in no former year had half the number examined been declared competent.—This was such an indisputable proof of the wider adoption of studious habits, that I dwelt upon it with peculiar stress.

The returns of the present examination afford us a similarly favorable result. Out of 29 Students, who had attended the lectures of the Term, and who formed the whole number examined, exclusive of three Gentlemen who had been re-admitted a few months before the examination, 17 have this year been declared qualified to enter the Public Service. The ratio is thus very nearly the same in this year as it was in the last.—It preserves the same commanding superiority over earlier years; and the most eager expectation could promise itself no more.—I do not look upon this coincidence as the effect of chance.—The same effect must have been produced in each of the two last years, by the working of the same causes, and I assume this continuance of the favorable rate as a confirmation of what I advanced with so much confidence on first observing it last year, that there has been such a radical improvement obtained in the efficiency of the College, as to induce those attached to it to avail themselves adequately of its signal advantages. I delight to see my prediction so completely verified. It seems that, of the present race of Students, every one has been impressed with a sincere desire to come forth from the College with honor, and that there has been no one who did not make it his earnest object to acquire the requisite proficiency at as early a date as possible.

But, there is another feature in the results of this examination, which I regard as yet more encouraging than what I have mentioned; though we want no further evidence to the existence among the Students of a very general disposition to study, what I am about to mention, will prove that it has been without even a single exception.

I congratulate the Institution most particularly on this circumstance, that since last I had the honor

nor to address you, the Statute for the punishment of those whose conduct exhibited a persevering habitude in negligence, has slept as a dead letter—ever undisturbed be its slumber! Of those now attached to the Institution, there is no one who has failed to acquire the requisite proficiency in two Languages within the limited time. Indeed after the gentlemen who have now been reported qualified shall have left the College, its roll will not exhibit the name of a single Student who witnessed the Annual Examination of last year. There will, however, for the present remain the names of two Gentlemen who arrived in the course of 1815-16, but their not being in the number of those who are now about to enter the Public Service, may be confidently ascribed to their having been prevented by extreme ill health from attending the Public Examination. The declaration of their sufficiency is therefore contemplated by me as only suspended until their strength shall be so much restored as to enable them to claim the privilege of a separate trial

When I say that there is no Student who has brought himself within the penalty of the 33d Statute, I purposely exclude the case of one Gentleman, whose removal was for a contumacious disregard of an inhibition from the Governor General, totally unconnected with the literary discipline of the College, or with any failure in the acquirement of what he ought to learn; the proposition therefore will stand good, that no one has in the last year subjected himself by sloth to the penalties of the Statute.

It may be thought singular that I expatiate on what must appear at the best, but a negative advantage; but it is not without good cause that I have brought this circumstance so prominently forward. It has given me greater satisfaction than any other of the brilliant testimonies of this year; because I regard it as a decided proof of the entire success of a measure which the solicitude of Government had fashioned with much anxiety towards the improvement of the College

Before the adoption of that measure, the long disuse of any rigid procedure directed to the enforcement of the discipline of the College, had tended to encourage the indulgence of idle and expensive habits, and there were several of the Students who calculated on the ability to run for successive years their career of inattention with impunity. You, all of you, know the penalty devised with a view to check this spirit. The object was to frame such an infliction as should be justly feared in prospect by those attached to the Institution, and prove a severe practical disadvantage to those who might have the hardihood to incur it.

Removal from the Presidency, with allowances on a lower scale than what their qualified contemporaries would enjoy, added to the certainty of obtaining no promotion or favorable change until the prescribed acquaintance with two languages was acquired,—such was the penalty denounced against proved destitution of qualification after a certain period of attachment to the College. The disgrace that must attend the public removal of a Student under such a rule, was not among the least important of the influences on which we reckoned in establishing this punishment. Some time was naturally required for this provision to display its full effect. There was to be experience before it could be generally known whether this rule was intended to be strictly executed; a period must elapse before all hope of averting its severity by private interest could be destroyed. On the first occasion of my presiding at your exercises, I gave public warning of my resolution to execute the Statute without fear or favour; but it is not in human nature to be warned by words, howsoever solemnly delivered. Accordingly, notwithstanding the explicit declaration I had made of my intentions, five students subjected themselves to the penalties of the enactment, in the year which followed its promulgation. One would have thought that this severity must have been sufficient; yet, the spirit of idleness, though greatly reduced, was not yet quite subdued, for in the next year also two Gentlemen fell under its provisions.

It was reserved for the present examination to show, that the spirit we have all so much deprecated, has been entirely, eradicated from this Institution. Every one that enters it, be his disposition what it may, seems now to comprehend that his fairest prospects in life and, what is more, his credit for sense and talent, depend upon his performing what is expected of him; that is, his acquiring within the term allowed a tolerable acquaintance with two of the languages taught. I can readily believe,

believe that there may be some, who would have [illegible] in acquiring the prescribed competency before the next Annual Examination after their arrival in the country. Many undoubtedly acquire it, but it is by a recognized exertion, the success of which deserves marked and honorable mention. I will not, however, believe, that there has arrived in this country an individual, who had he regularly attended the lectures of the Professors, and otherwise not been wantonly inattentive, would have been found unqualified at the second Annual Examination. Though the line has been drawn at the second Annual Examination, the rule is never rigidly enforced against those, who by regular and prepared attendance on the lectures of the second year, may show that they have become duly impressed with a desire to derive from the College all the instruction it affords, though this desire should not have been felt in their earlier progress. To such the liberty of remaining another year is never refused. In preceding years several have usually availed themselves of the indulgence, and generally with effect.

The boast of the present year is, not only that there are no instances of Students failing to prove qualified after having obtained the grace of the additional term, but there are none now in the Institution to ask it for the coming year. It is hence evident that all have been regularly studious at least, during the past year, if not from the time of their joining the Institution; and all, even they who were naturally so disposed, have been restrained from sliding into those courses of idleness and inattention which have heretofore been attended with such serious consequences.

Am I wrong, Gentlemen, in attributing to the effects of the Statute, a fact so peculiarly gratifying to us, that out of such a number none should have fallen into inattentive habits, or have appeared insensible to the degrading light into which an indolence, otherwise fascinating, might betray them?— Let not any one suppose that it is bringing discredit either upon individuals or upon the Institution, to trace the more extensive disposition to apply, which the College at present exhibits, to the restraint on idleness imposed by a penal statute. It *must redound to the glory of the Institution that its* discipline is so well armed and so efficient. It must redound no less to the credit of the individuals, that their minds have been so well prepared for it to work upon.

The credit of this Institution is as much supported by the universal success of those who come within its influence, even should that success extend only to the first stages of competency, as it is by the brilliant achievements of its more distinguished Members.

But although the deterring influence of a dreaded penalty may constrain to a certain degree of study, so as to produce the former effect, it is not this principle that excites to those higher exertions, or produces those instances of splendid and extraordinary attainment, of which our College has at all times been so fruitful.

No, Gentlemen, you who have borne away the honors of this examination, and have received from me the rewards of this day, *you* need be under no alarm. The merit of your exertions will not be tarnished by any supposition, that your's were constrained studies: your progress must have placed you far beyond the range within which discipline exerts its influence.

It has been incumbent on me to vindicate by proof the expedience of austerity in a case, where the proficiency of the Student is not his own concern but where the interest of multitudes is to be affected by the quality of his acquirements: But, Gentlemen Students, howsoever requisite it may be in some instances to work upon the thoughtlessness of youth, by holding forth the penal consequence of neglected duties, give me credit for believing that the vast majority of you have been actuated by more honorable impulses,—I would assert, that a glowing anticipation of the part he has to fulfil, has swelled the breast of every one of you whom I have now the honor to address—I know you have a consciousness correspondent to my feeling, that the credit of Britain's name is involved in your endeavours; and if the conception be in any of you indistinct, I will aid you to develope to yourselves so dignified a sentiment.

Disposed as one must be to reverence departed genius, and to treat its aberrations with indulgence, one must not abstain from repelling an unfounded imputation on our country, because its author no longer lives to maintain his charge. A man of transcendant talents, in the vehemence of crimination, once asserted that, were the British domination after such a length of years to be withdrawn from India, no more traces of its rule would remain than had this vast Empire been subjected during that term to a race of tigers. It is true, we have not built a Tadmor in the wilderness, to impress the world with the incongruity of introducing the refinements of splendor amid uncultivated society. We have not constructed pyramids, to excite the indignation of mankind at the capricious despotism which could enjoin such a misapplication of human exertion. But we *have* reared the bulwark of security round the humble hovels of the helpless. But we *have* raised the proud temple of impartial Justice on the ruins of lawless violence. But we *have* established the sacred altar of Mercy, where Oppression and Insult and Ravage used to print their paths with blood! And do acts like these leave no memorial? Marble decays, and the honors of the hero perish with it. Time obliterates the inscription: the sculptured cornice mingles with the dust: and speculation exhausts itself in devising a founder or an excuse for those masses which encumber the plains of Egypt. Not so fades the memory of the benefactors of their kind. Final oblivion is destined for all on this earth: But, as long as examples may profit and grateful honors may stimulate to imitation, we see the cherished fame of those who have bestowed important boons on their fellow men, surviving centuries, and monuments, and even nations. Such would be the remembrance of British sway [illegible]

[illegible] country were [illegible] revolution, calamitous [illegible] India [illegible] our dominion. Would [illegible] to those who [illegible] out of these regions the [illegible] fled before British energy; [illegible] had meliorated society [illegible] realms, were of British [illegible]; that the [illegible]chension of Civil rights [illegible] to them by British [illegible]y.

[illegible] to take your share [illegible], to [illegible] yourselves to feel the extent of your [illegible]. Your lot is not [illegible] participation in the common place course of [illegible]. You must bring souls to the task [illegible]. The structure of this Government [illegible] unprecedented. In other countries the duties of a young man just launched into Political employment, would be simple and restricted. Here, [illegible] you even in the subordinate line in which he must at first move, is a party to all the [illegible] of Government. The chain [illegible] unbroken that in the remotest link [illegible] essentially connected with the [illegible] administration of affairs, and is a sharer in the exertions by which this stupendous edifice is maintained. Well may I term it stupendous; yet it is a mark to the admiration of other countries, not from its magnitude, but from the [illegible] fact, that this is a dominion over willing minds, that the Natives feel their happiness to be promoted by our predominance, and that they regard our stability of their blessing. Justly do they so estimate it; for, where has the British standard been advanced without overthrowing some Moloch of Barbarity, and placing on its pedestal the hallowed image of that Equity, of which, if ever a notion before floated in these regions, it was but as the vague conception of the unknown God.

And ought the weal of a people once taken under our fostering care, to be left to any extraneous contingency? Our spirit of benevolence should be disinterested, and we should stand above the pride of considering their freedom from Oppression as dependent solely on the strength of our arm. How, it will be asked, is any other security to be given to them? By communicating to them that which is the source of such security to us. By imparting to them that knowledge which furnishes at once the consciousness of human rights, and the disposition and the means to maintain them.

I admit that the attempt of instilling such instruction into the population of India, is at first view arduous, in that, almost universal absence of mental cultivation, which exists among the Natives.—The amendment must begin from the lowest step.—It is only by facilitating and encouraging the education of a rising generation, that any thing solid can be done, a process to which I am satisfied the parents will every where be found eagerly disposed, from what they have seen of the advantages of our science. You, young men, may be eminently serviceable in promoting this object.—You will not think it toilsome or beneath your dignity, if

you

or represent to yourselves truly what it is you do. Will there not be a pride in considering yourselves not merely instruments for the dry discharge of duties, but as the engines employed for the most benignant of purposes? It is humane, it is generous to protect the feeble; it is meritorious to redress the injured. But it is a God like bounty to bestow expansion of intellect, to infuse the Promethean spark into the statue and waken it into a man.

The Government never will be influenced by the erroneous, and I [illegible] position, that to spread information among men is to render them less tractable and less submissive to authority. Should an abuse of authority be intended, men would be less tractable and submissive in proportion as they have the capacity of comprehending the meditated injustice. But it would be treason against British sentiment to imagine, that it ever could be the principle of this Government to perpetuate ignorance in order to ensure paltry and dishonest advantages over the blindness of the multitude. As to general tranquillity, all experience assures us that it is only where the mass of Society is uninstructed that extensive convulsions have arisen from insignificant causes. Where a man is incompetent to judge, he will always be ready to adopt the passions of his neighbour, as a sufficient motive for the gratification which the brutal find in any turbulence. Where men can measure, and weigh, and compare, their reason will always pause, and bid the momentary impulse good bye, if they do not find ground to justify it.

Gentlemen of the College, I have rather wandered from that comparison between the products of this and preceding years, which forms the regular topic of discussion on these annual occasions. I do not, however apologize for the digression. It is not either inapposite or useless that the Students should be apprized for what high ends their acquirements are to qualify them. I do indeed persuade myself, that a benevolent hope of rendering themselves competent to act as useful and protecting guardians, to the inhabitants who will hereafter be under their management, has encouraged application in the Students in no less degree than their sense of what their compact with their employers claimed. Whatever be the impulse, the display of the present year need shrink from no comparison; on the contrary it takes its place amongst the most brilliant periods in the Annals of the College. If so large a number as 20 qualified persons has not been added to the Public Service it is only referable to the want of an equal stock from which to furnish them. The relative proportion of the qualified has nevertheless been nearly maintained as I have before mentioned, —so even in the number yielded this year, there is far from being any failure in the productive powers of the Institution. But in addition to the 17 Students furnished by the College, in the regular course, there are two other Gentlemen of those temporarily lost to the service who have now been recovered to it. These Gentlemen, are Mr. Plowden and Mr. Monsell; and I name them with honor; for, the creditable proficiency they both have manifested in

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year is Nineteen; a number that,
year, has never been surpassed.

The degree of proficiency and ra
ment evinced by the examination o
beyond what was exhibited by the
preceding. I last year distributed
of Honor, and the Gentlemen, wh
had all but one, been more than a
the Institution; one of them more
On the present occasion I have dis
than twelve Degrees of Honor, and
among those who received them wh
preceding Annual Examination.

With respect also to the scale of pr
ed this year, I have been informed
ments of Mr. Dundas and of Mr M
and Hindoostanee, and of the two Mi
Lieutenants Macdonald and Mood
Language, are fully equal to what ha
by those who usually stand at the h
lege Roll: and if they do not quite
literary eminence of some that you ha
had among you, it is only because th
attachment to the Institution has no

cient length to admit of their making such extensive acquisition.

The Gentlemen of the Civil Service to whom I have given Degrees of Honor are:

Messrs. Dundas,
Millett,
McFarlan,
Robertson,

for high proficiency in the Persian Language; and

Messrs. Millett,
Dundas,
Scott,
Robertson,
Reade, and
McFarlan,

for the same in the Hindoostanee Language.

The 18 Gentlemen who have been reported qualified for the Public Service are:

1. William Dundas,
2. Frederick Millett,
3. David McFarlan,
4. William Trench Robertson,
5. John Thurlow Reade,
6. Richard Hastings Scott,
7. Edward William Cockerell,
8. William Dent,
9. William James Turquand,
10. Hugh Fraser,
11. Francis Macnaghten,
12. Henry Taylor,
13. George Powney Thompson,
14. Thomas Ambrose Shaw,
15. James Wyatt,
16. John Dunsmure,
17. Thomas Monsell,
18. Edward Stirling;

and to these I am to add the name of Mr Plowden, who, though not regularly re-admitted, has, as already observed, passed an examination and been declared qualified in two Languages.

Events have not permitted that we should have more than two Military Students in the past year, Lieutenants Macdonald and Moodie; the former of the Madras Service: but though the period of the attachment of both to the Institution has been very short, and the studies of the latter in particular were interrupted by an unlooked for summons to the Field, both have obtained the distinction of a Degree of Honor for high proficiency in Persian, and of Medals for rapid progress in the Arabic. It is reckoned, Gentlemen of the College, a creditable exertion to attain the required proficiency in two Languages within the year; no less, however, than ten of those who now leave the College have thus distinguished themselves. When in one of the two Languages so high a scale of proficiency is reached as to entitle the Student to a Degree of Honor in it, his merit is greatly enhanced; but when this high rate of proficiency is acquired within the year in both Languages, the circumstance affords a happy indication, that the individuals who achieve so much, are endowed with powers of acquisition which fall to the lot of few. Such rapid and extensive progress can only be made by those who possess a quick perception, a retentive memory, unwearied perseverance, and what is yet more valuable, the power of concentrating their energies to a given object. The events of this examination show a greater number,

ber, in whom all these qualities must be united, than the College has ever before exhibited on any one occasion.

Four gentlemen Messrs. Dundas, Millett, McFarlan and Robertson, have earned the high distinction of having acquired Degrees of Honor in two languages within the year. Mr. Dundas, who stands first on the list, has done much more; for, he has added to the extraordinary proficiency which has entitled him to Degrees of Honor in Persian and Hindoostanee, a very competent knowledge of the Bengalese; and he has besides obtained a Medal for the rapidity of his progress in the Arabic. Such efforts can only be classed with the most distinguished achievements of the most renowned periods of the Institution: and Mr. Dundas must rank in the annals of the College only below our Macnaghtens and Stirlings.

Messrs. McFarlan and Robertson have also obtained a creditable rank in the Bengalese Class, particularly the former, who holds the second place; and if Mr. Millett has refrained thro' a modest distrust of his powers, to enter the field of competition in more than two languages, we may rest satisfied, that a more perfect acquaintance with the two of his selection has resulted from this concentration of his powers. I have been assured that in well founded pretension to all those qualities which mark rising genius, Mr. Millett will yield to none of his contemporaries.

It is peculiarly grateful to me to dwell upon names which have before been the subject of my eulogy. It is but lately that a former Mr. Millett, brother of this gentleman, ran the same honorable career. The Mr. Millett of this year need not blush to meet his brother, for he has becomingly upheld the honors that had been acquired to this name.

Mr Scott and Mr. Reade the other two gentlemen to whom I have given Degrees of Honor for their high proficiency in Hindoostanee, have both evinced a degree of talent which, if it had been directed with perseverance equal to that exhibited by their more distinguished competitors, would have ranked them with the highest on the roll. Mr Reade's proficiency has been obtained with wonderful rapidity, and I have been assured entirely since he joined the Institution.

It is rather a singular circumstance that I have had to distribute no Degrees of Honor for proficiency in the Bengalese Language. Messrs. Tredway Clarke and McFarlan have however merited the reward of Medals for their proficiency in it, and the less successful cultivation of this Language in the year is merely a consequence of the short time that most of the Students have been attached to the College, and to the circumstances which have directed their emulous exertions to the other languages taught. Such fluctuations in the Students and pursuits of the members of the College is no matter of surprize, when it is recollected that it is left to the option of the Students to select the two Languages to which they will direct their efforts.

The further honors acquired at this examination, which remain to be noticed, are a Medal of Merit awarded to Mr. Francis Macnaghten and Mr. Wyatt, for rapid progress in the Hindoostanee Language, and a Medal to Mr. Mullett, for Persian Writing.

I cannot close the enumeration of the rewards that have been granted this year, without noticing that the prize in money which used to accompany the distinction of a Degree of Honor, has been discontinued, since the last examination. This change, it may be seen, has not had any influence on exertions; nor can it be believed they ever were affected by any desire to secure this object. Their source is in that noble emulation, and that virtuous love of distinction, which looks far above the fashion of the actual prize, and cares little for its nominal value. The Medals, the Parchments, the Prizes of Books, which you, Gentlemen Students, receive, these are not your real rewards. The internal satisfaction you must feel at having done well, the joyful congratulations of your families and friends, the respect of your equals and the favourable opinion of your superiors, every thing that can delight the heart, every worthy object of ambition, every thing your sounder judgment would pronounce desireable, is procured to you by distinction in this College.

The advantage with which you will enter on the active career before you, is a more substantial reward. I trust I have hitherto carefully redeemed the pledge I gave the College on the first occasion of my addressing you from this chair, that I should look to this institution and its examination as the criterion by which the relative claims of the rising branch of the service should be adjusted. Examples are not wanting to prove, that this has been my ruling principle. Many must at once suggest themselves to your minds, particularly that of one very distinguished individual who left your Institution only at the examination before last, and who has ever since he left it been searching out some new path to distinctions similar to those awarded at your public exercises.—I had last year, and I have again this year, occasion to mention with high applause Mr Macnaghten's continued literary exertions.—There is not a language taught in the College, in which he has not earned the highest distinction which the Government or the College can bestow.—The difficulties of the Sunskrit and of the Hindoo Law yielded to his efforts in the preceding year.—The Arabic he had already mastered; and having carried away from this Institution the rewards of the highest proficiency, there only remained for him to add to his knowledge of this Language a particular study of the books of Moohummudan Law.—This he has now done.—I have on the present occasion to deliver to him another Degree of Honor for the eminence of his attainments in that department of literature.

Gentlemen, has not the advance of Mr. Macnaghten in the career of his Public Service gone hand in hand with the accumulation of honor? Is he not in the enjoyment of a situation of trust and emolument far above his contemporaries? Let me indeed ask you further, if there is any one of the rising branch of the service whom you have seen marked by my particular confidence in public matters, and whose promotion has consequently been accelerated, that has not left his name enrolled among the *most* illustrious of members of your Institution.

Gentlemen, I here take my leave of you for a time.—The course of political events requires my presence in the Western Provinces, and I shall quit the Presidency in a very few days. Those of you who have distinguished yourselves on this occasion, may however rest assured, that my eye will be still upon you. Those also who are to fill the roll of the examination that will follow this, may rest equally satisfied that, though I may perhaps still be absent from the scene of their achievements, I shall read the pages in which their success will be reported to me, with as much interest as if I myself distributed the honors, and shall note with equal discrimination the relative merit of the several Candidates for distinction.

To you, Gentlemen of the College Council, I beg to return my sincere thanks, not only for the efficiency with which you have maintained the discipline of the College during the year, but also for the aid you have afforded me in the ascertainment of the real character of the Institution, and of its individual Members. The Professors, Assistant Professors and Ministerial Officers of the Institution are also entitled to my thanks. The Institution has by the return of Captain Lockett, the learned and ingenious Secretary to the College Council, and Examiner, received a real accession to the number of eminent men who are to be found upon its establishment. Captain Lockett has through the liberality of the Honorable the Court of Directors, brought with him from Europe a valuable addition to the Library, consisting of an extensive collection of Books, purchased with the utmost care and felicity of selection in London and in Paris.

A List of the Literary Works which have been published since our last address, or which may have been prepared for the Press, will be subjoined to this address on its publication.

Gentlemen, the interest felt in the concerns of your Institution, is not confined to the Public of this Country. It is an object of attention to a large portion of the [illegible] of England, and of Europe. In tracing the causes of the singular success with which this great and distant empire is governed with so much apparent ease, and preserved in such tranquillity, the attention of every observer must be arrested by those institutions which are destined to form the future legislators and statesmen of India, and which have already contributed so largely to the general improvement in the administration of its affairs. The institutions of Hertford and of Fort William will necessarily become objects of the deepest interest. The institution of Hertford has but very lately been subjected to the minutest scrutiny of the Public at home, and it has passed the ordeal with an increase of honor and reputation which, to those who from its effects in this Country see its value, cannot but be a source of high gratification.—I have sought to give in this address a faithful exposition of the present state of our Collegiate Establishment. I feel myself perfectly satisfied with its condition in all its branches, and I have told you whence my satisfaction arose.—To disguise or colour any circumstance that might elucidate the character of this Institution, would be a fraud on the Public, to which I would never lend myself.—The College must stand upon the unreserved exposure of its management and product.—I need not fear to invite the judgment of the World as it is, and as it ever will be, so long as it is conducted on its present principles.

The Publication of the following Work has been encouraged by Government at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, since the period of the Disputations held in 1816.

A Dictionary, English and Bengalee by Ram Komul Sen. This work will contain the words found in the latest edition of Dr Johnson's English Dictionary, with a Translation of them into the Bengalee Language.

For words relative to Arts and Sciences, of which no adequate interpretation can be given in the Translator's own Language, he will adopt explanatory Terms taken from the Persian, Arabic, and Sunskrit.

The Translator also proposes to give a complete Table of the Systems of Orthoepy for the Bengalee Language, adopted by Sir William Jones, Dr Gilchrist, and Mr. Forster, together with a short History of the Bengalee Language.

In order to render the work more useful, the Translator has included most of the names of Plants and Herbs of this part of the world, together with the terms of the Materia Medica of Hindoostan, used by Drs. Carey, Buchanan, Roxburgh, &c.

The work will be printed on Europe Printing and Patna Paper, in one volume quarto, comprising about 1000 pages.

The following Works formerly mentioned in the Discourse of His Excellency the Most Noble the Visitor of the College of Fort William, have since been completed.

قاموس The Qamoos, or the Ocean, an Arabic Dictionary, by Majdood-Deen Moohummud-oobno-Yauqoob, of Feerozabad, collated with many manuscript copies of the work and corrected for the press by Shuekh Uhmud-oobno Moohummudin il Unsareeyool Yumunee-Yoosh-Shirwanee; a Native of Arabia, now employed in the Arabic Department of the College of Fort William; in two volumes. Calcutta, 1817.

"In preparing this edition for the Press, the utmost attention has been paid to accuracy; and the high qualifications of the editor, (an Arab by birth,) combined with his industry, and the excellence and abundance of the materials in his possession, leave no reason whatever to question that accuracy has been generally attained His materials consisted of eleven manuscript copies of the work, (some of them highly valuable,) besides many other lexicons, &c of great though not of equal celebrity; such as the Shums ool OOloom; the Nihayuhi Juzuree; the Suhahi Juohuree; the Fiqhool Looghut; the Nizamool Ghureeb; the Misbahi Mooneer; the Moozhur; &c. the type, which was prepared by himself, is remarkably neat and legible; and the accuracy with which the vowel points are inserted throughout, will not fail to convey to every man who has any knowledge of the Arabic Language, the most favorable impressions, not merely of his industry, but of all the other higher qualifications necessary to the success of this great undertaking. Its accomplishment constitutes, in my opinion, an important era in Oriental Literature; equally favorable to the progress of that literature in Europe, and to its revival in every country of the East."

Extract from the Preface by Dr. Lumsden.

दत्तकचन्द्रिका दत्तकमीमांसा The Duttuk Meemansa and the Duttuk Chundrika, two esteemed Treatises in the original Sunskrit on the Hindoo Law of Adoption.

A Grammar of the Kurnata Language, by Wm. Carey, D. D.

A REPORT OF THE

[illegible]TH ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

[illegible]

PERSIAN.

[illegible] CLASS.

1 [illegible] Degree of Honor,
[illegible] Books & [illegible],
2 [illegible], ditto,
[illegible], ditto,
[illegible], ditto,
[illegible]
5 [illegible] Medal of Merit,
6 [illegible]rell,
7 Dunt,
8 Scott,
9 Turquand,
10 Fraser,
11 Dunsmure,
12 Macnaghten,
13 Shaw,
14 Thompson,
15 Wyatt,
16 Monsell,
[illegible]
1[illegible]r.
[illegible]S.
19 Blackburn, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
22 [illegible]
23 [illegible]
24 Garrett,
25 Walker,
[illegible]

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Millett, Degree of Honor, Purse of Books and Medal,
2 Dundas, ditto,
3 Scott, ditto,
4 Robertson, ditto,
5 Reade, ditto,
6 McFarlan, ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

7 Turquand,
8 Macnaghten, a Medal of Merit,
9 Thompson,
10 Wyatt, a Medal of Merit,
11 Shaw, ditto,
12 Stirling,
13 Dunsmure,
14 Dewar.

THIRD CLASS.

15 Monsell,
16 Owen,
17 Blackburn, T. T.
18 Walker,
19 Manning,
20 Law,
21 Neave,
22 Garrett.

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Clarke, a Medal of Merit,

PERSIAN.

PERSIAN.

[illegible],
[illegible],
Owen,
Neave,
31 Blackburne, W.
Absent from Examination.
32 Palmer, Sick,
33 Bury.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

1 Lieut. Macdonald, a Degree of Honor, Prize of Books and a Medal,
2 Lieut. Moodie, ditto.

ARABIC.

1 Dundas, a Medal of Merit

MILITARY STUDENTS.

1 Lieut. Moodie, a Medal of Merit,
2 Lieut. Macdonald, ditto.

BENGALEE.

2 McFarlan, ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

3 Cockerell,
4 Taylor,
5 Dundas,
6 Dent,
7 Fraser,
8 Hunter,
9 Blackburne, W.
10 Monsell.

THIRD CLASS.

11 Robertson,
12 Oldfield,
13 Smith.
Absent from Examination.
14 Bury.

PERSIAN WRITING.

1 Mallott, a Medal,
2 Shaw,
3 Dundas,
4 Robertson,
5 Blackburn, T. T.

BENGALEE WRITING.

1 Monsell,
2 Dundas.

By Order of the Council
of the College,
A. LOCKETT, *Secretary.*

No. XVIII.

AN
ACCOUNT OF
THE SEVENTEENTH
PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS
IN THE
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

held on Saturday the 15th August, 1818 with the Discourse delivered on that occasion, by His Excellency the Most Noble the **Marquis of Hastings,** *as Visitor of the College.*

College of Fort William, August 20, 1818.

On Saturday the 15th instant, being the day appointed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages; the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Government House, where the Honorable the Chief Justice; the Honorable G. Dowdeswell, and the Honorable J. Stuart, Members of the Supreme Council; the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, and the Honorable Sir Anthony Buller, Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, as well as several respectable Natives, were assembled.

Lady East, Lady Rumbold, Lady D'Oyly, Mrs. Udny, Mrs. Harington, and many other Ladies of the Settlement, likewise honored the College with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after 10 o'clock, the Most Noble the Visitor, attended by the Officers of His Excellency's Suite, entered the Room where the Disputations were to be held.

When the Visitor had taken his seat, the Disputations commenced in the following order:

FIRST.—HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—"The Hindoostanee Language is "more adapted to eloquence than any other of the "Oriental Languages."

Respondent,............Mr. C. Fraser.
First Opponent,.........Count Keller.
Second Opponent,........Mr. H. T. Owen.
Moderator,.............Major J. W. Taylor.

SECOND.—BENGALEE.

Position.—"The Bengalee Language from its "facility in the compounding of words, is one of "the most expressive Languages of the East.

Respondent,...............Mr. T. Clarke.*

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* Mr. Clarke was prevented from attending by illness.

First Opponent,.. ... Mr. G. J. Morris.
Second Opponent,.. . . .. Mr. H. S Boulderson.
Moderator,...... ...... .Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

THIRD.—PERSIAN.

Position.—"Persian Composition is more difficult of acquirement, than that of any other of the "Oriental Languages."

Respondent,...... .. ....M . C . Fr[illegible]
First Opponent,.... ....Cornet Kegl[illegible]y.
Second Opponent, ... Mr. G. J. Morris.
Moderator,..................Dr. M. Lumsden.

DECLAMATION IN SUNSKRIT.

By G. J. Morris.

"The Sanskrit Language from its great Anti-"quity, the stores of knowledge which it contains, "and the almost unrivalled excellence of its gram-"matical construction, may be ranked among the "first Languages, deserving the attention of the "Philosopher and the Grammarian."

When the Disputations were concluded the President of the College Council presented to His Excellency the Visitor the several Students of the College, who were entitled to receive Degrees of Honor, Medals of Merit, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the Public Examination held in June and read the Certificates granted by the Council of the College to each Student about to leave the College, in pursuance of the Statutes, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the College, and the general tenor of his conduct.

The Visitor presented to each Student, entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The Prizes and Medals which had been awarded to the several Students were also distributed to them respectively,—after which His Excellency the Visitor delivered the following discourse:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE
OF FORT WILLIAM;

When I was called away from the Presidency immediately after having presided at the distribution of the honors of the last Annual Examination, I could scarcely have ventured to predict, that the course of Political events which then took me from you, would have permitted my return in time to perform the same duty to the Institution in the present year. Again, however, I have the honor of presiding in this chair, and believe me, Gentlemen, as far as my private feelings are concerned, there is no duty attaching to my station, which gives me higher gratification in the performance, than that of assisting in person at your public exercises. I am not, however, so confident of myself, as not to be sensible that my honorable Colleague, who has in my absence officiated as Visitor and Guardian of the Institution, would more fitly have discharged the function on the present occasion, and that the interests of the College will so far suffer from the early period of my return, as that you lose the benefit of having the results of the present Examination reviewed by the same person who has been exercising during the year, with equal solicitude and ability, an active superintendance over the concerns and discipline of the Establishment.

But, Gentlemen, I have not been inattentive to what has occurred to affect the discipline and reputation of the College, during my absence. Notwithstanding the distance which separated me from you, and the various scenes and occupations in which I have been engaged since [illegible] the interests of the Institution have always [illegible] an object of my most anxious [illegible]

Since my return to this Presidency I have had laid before me the minute Reports of the Examination which has recently taken place, together with information of every particular at all calculated to unfold its actual state and condition; but I regret to say, that the result of a careful consideration of the whole, has not given me so favorable an impression of the general conduct of the Students, as I could have wished, and as the experience of former years justified me in expecting. The returns of the present Annual Examination have not furnished the same proofs, of a general disposition to studious habits, which were so prominently conspicuous on the two former occasions; and I have sought in vain for an equal display of that emulous appetence of high distinction, which has heretofore crowded the first ranks of the College Lists, with Scholars of superior literary attainment.

It must be admitted I fear, that there is a manifest inferiority in the product of the Examinations of this year, compared with what it has heretofore been my lot to commemorate. This disparity will equally be found whether the estimate be made solely from the effect produced in conferring on those destined to the Public Service, the moderate acquaintance with the languages of the Country required to enable them to perform their duties, or whether the College be regarded in its more captivating light as opening the door to Oriental Literature for those who have the ambition to pursue their studies with a bolder wing. When I declare thus publicly my belief of the inadequacy of the display of exertion yielded by the trials of this year, I am aware that it is nearly the first time since the College was established, that it has been found necessary to make such an admission; but, Gentlemen, if the high reputation acquired for the Institution by those who preceded you has not been upheld, if the state of your discipline, of your general assiduity, of your regular and orderly habits, together with all those other circumstances from which a judgment can be formed of the well-being of the Institution, should indicate that it has been rather losing ground than advancing, I am the last that would seek to delude you by a vain exaggeration of the merits of the few who have honorably distinguished themselves, or by an attempt to disguise or throw into the shade, whatever symptoms I discover of radical and serious ill.

The result of the two preceding examinations showed, in a manner not to be mistaken, a very great improvement effected in the disposition evinced d by the collective body of the Students, to avail hemselves of the advantages held out by the Institution. You will recollect. Gentlemen, how warmly I congratulated the College upon such a manifestation, and how I was led to express my belief that what I dwelt upon, was not a transitory or fortuitous circumstance, but a permanent amelioration of the habits and dispositions of the Collegians. Judge then of the mortification I must experience, at finding that my anticipation has not been verified by the present Examination. Must I retract the reasoning on which that anticipation was built, and acknowledge the circumstances I deemed to be unerring indications of lasting improvement to have been merely the offspring of accident? In that case, indeed, this year might not be chargeable with the neglect that might else be argued from the absence of the same appearances.

Were I able to picture it to myself as possible that I could have mistaken the facts attending the former Examinations, or if the topicks I dwell upon, had been lightly chosen, and used as mere incidental observations, I should gladly acknowledge that what I then assumed as a sure indication of great improvement, was not of a nature to warrant so decided an inference; because I should thereby spare you and myself the pain of animadversion: But the circumstances on which I built my conclusions are stubborn, and will not be so set aside. —You will recollect that I dwelt particularly on the fact, that in two consecutive [illegible]ons the proportion of those attached to the College who were shewn by the Examinations to be qualified for the Public service, had risen greatly beyond the standard of former years, insomuch as to approach to two-thirds of the whole; whereas antecedently it had seldom amounted to half.—Could we desire a more convincing proof of increased and general assiduity than such an exhibition afforded? Is there indeed any other cause that could have brought about the same effect? I confess I can discover no possible ground on which to set aside the obvious correctness of the test.—Applying it however, to the results of the present Examination, I am concerned to observe, that of thirty-two Students, whose names are classed on the roll, not one-half have been found qualified. Indeed, no less than eighteen of this number, besides two others who did not attend, have this year been withheld from the Public service, in consequence of their not being found competent; and this too at a time when the demand for Public Officers renders such a detention particularly inconvenient—while it would have opened to all who proved their qualification, the most advantageous prospects.—Gentlemen Students, can I do otherwise than regard this as chargeable to a want of sufficient assiduity on your part? I am aware that, towards the close of the Collegiate year, many, indeed most, of those whose conduct had before been marked with inattention and a disregard of the advantages of study, offered by the College, began a different course, in the hope of reaching the required degree of knowledge, just as the season of Examination approached.—There are consequently few, indeed, no instances amongst the elder Students, of confirmed inattention extending to a recent date.—The reports of the general attendance at the Lectures of the last term are on the whole extremely favorable.—There is, however, nothing so prejudicial as this very practice of yielding in the earlier period of your attachment to the College, to the temptations to idleness by which you are surrounded, thro' the vain confidence of being able to recover, by subsequent study, for a limited period, at the close, the way you have purposely and avowedly lost at the commencement.—Who can pretend to act on so just an estimate of his own powers, as to know precisely how long he may indulge in the idleness which he has marked out for himself as an enjoyment without incurring the risk of ultimate failure? Who can be certain that when habit has given additional strength to the allurements of the life of his early adoption, he will be possessed of sufficient energy of mind to undertake a sudden change, when the period for study shall arrive, and to act consistently upon such a resolution? Earnestly let me exhort you, Gentlemen, and the lesson is particularly necessary to those of you who have most recently entered the institution, on no account to delude yourselves with such a project. Begin with the resolution to master the difficulties which otherwise are likely to prove so serious an obstacle to your subsequent career thro' life, and rest not satisfied with yourselves, or with the prospect before you, until you feel that those difficulties have been really overcome.

Perhaps, however, it is unnecessary for me to give you this advice, the example of the present Examination will have already impressed the lesson on your minds more forcibly than I could do; for I attribute as I think you must also, the difference between the products of the present and of the two preceding Examinations, as far as concerns the proportion reported qualified on each occasion, to the influence of the practice I have been attempting to expose.

It is particularly observable that, amongst the favorable appearances to which I drew your attention on the last occasion of my addressing you, one point held a superior degree. It was this, that after the close of that Examination there was not a single Student left in the College (with the exception of two, prevented from attending by extreme ill health) who had been more than a year attached to the institution. Of the two thus left, one (Mr. Chase) claimed his examination upon his return from the Cape of Good Hope, whither he had gone for his recovery, and passed with honor,—a circumstance that must be placed to the credit of the year which had gone by, rather than of that in which the examination occurred. The other Student has not yet resumed his place in the College and cannot therefore be brought into the estimate. Omitting him however, there will yet be found on the roll of the College for the coming year, after those who have now proved their qualifications shall have withdrawn, not less than eight Students, who have been more than twelve months attached to the Institution.—

Institution.—Thus the difference in this respect, from the results of the preceding year, is yet more marked than that in the proportionate number reported qualified. The reason of both is the same, and the circumstance is only a further confirmation of the verity of the source to which I attribute the falling off, viz. that these young men have been led into the error of early indulgence, and began their amendment too late to secure the grand object. I have the fullest confidence that the same individuals will not again be found wanting, and as their's was an error which in its disappointment has brought more than the full measure of punishment, it will meet from me every leniency.

But, Gentlemen, there is another ground on which I am not satisfied with the performances of this Examination That Mr. Fraser stands first amongst the distinguished of the year, that he should in the short space of 9 months, have obtained the first place in Persian, the same in Hindoostanee, a Degree of Honor in Bengalee, and a reward for considerable proficiency in Arabic, redounds to his own honor, and is doubtless the natural consequence of his possessing a rare union of memory, and acute perception with the habit of unwearied application. It is no disparagement to any that might have happened to be his competitors, if they failed to reach an equal elevation with one so superiorly endowed. But that Mr. Fraser should stand so entirely without a rival, that of the many who have been longer in the country, or who arrived at the same time, none should have had the ambition to run a career against him in the principal objects of his pursuit, argues a very unusual degree of lethargy in the Students of this year. Mr. Fraser stands alone of the Civil Servants in the first Class of Persian, though his attainments in this language, perhaps from the want of a competitor to excite his further endeavours, have not reached the point at which Degrees of Honor are awarded. He is alone also, with the exception of Mr. Owen, in the same Class of Hindoostanee, and there is no one but himself that has attempted the difficult language of Arabia. But the splendour of this gentleman's acquirements loses half its lustre from the total absence of any one entitled to hold a second place. He would have enjoyed a higher distinction, had he borne away the palm from more hardy antagonists.

Whence is it, Gentlemen, that you have suffered that spirit of laudable emulation, which has heretofore produced so many bright examples of merit, and which has been wont to develope the talents of many a mind, that without it would scarcely have known itself to be possessed of such powers, to expire amongst you without an effort. Is it possible that you underrate the value of distinction at this College? I should be sorry to entertain such an opinion of you. But perhaps you conceive there are other means of rising to notice in Society, which, if successfully prosecuted, will afford equal gratification to personal vanity, without requiring equal toil in the pursuit. If there be any such notion prevailing amongst you, let me warn you early of its fallacious tendency. What notice, what distinction amongst your fellows can be worth the having, that has not its foundation in public character, in the demonstration of those qualities which fit a man for high and important trusts? At your time of life, and circumstanced as you are, the honors and *distinctions of the College* are the only ones within your reach, which come under this description. The successful pursuit of them has ever been regarded as the surest stamp of character, as designating an individual who must rise to future eminence; and there is no one whose reputation as a young man, will not have greatly suffered from the neglect of such an opportunity as they offer.

Look all around at the distinguished of the Civil Service in the present day. Is there one of those, I mean where the career commenced after the Institution of the College, whose character was not in the first instance brought to light by distinction acquired here.

I naturally dwell upon this theme, for I feel there is none other that is so well calculated to make a deep impression on you: but it is one to which I have frequently before adverted. I will not therefore detain you longer from the general notice of the results of the late Examination, which it is usual for an address on these occasions to contain.

There are fourteen Gentlemen, who have been reported qualified for the Public service on the present occasion. These Gentlemen are Messrs. Fraser, Morris, Clarke, Owen, Boulderson, Macan, Floyer, Walker, Campbell, Cathcart, Oldfield, Woodward, Dewar and Law. I have before pointed out Mr. Fraser as by far the most distinguished amongst these for the extent and variety of his acquirements. Again I express my regret, that he did not meet with a competitor amongst those the period of whose study under the advantage of tuition offered by this Institution, would have yielded a better and more equal contest.—It will be observed, however by many with surprize, that the second place on the roll of this year is held by a Gentleman who has only been three months attached to the College—I mean not this as any disparagement of Mr. Morris's merits.—On the contrary, the advantage he has gained over all his seniors but one, as well as over those who entered at the same time with him, is as creditable to himself individually as if, after a career of equal length, he had shared with Mr. Fraser the hard won honours of maturer study.—As far too as concerns the individual it is matter of little moment whether the attainments by which a student is distinguished above his compeers, are the produce of this Institution, or of the sister College of Hayleybury, or of study successfully prosecuted in the voyage from England.—There is not one of these advantages that all of you have not participated with Mr. Morris, and if that Gentleman's availment of the benefits and means they offered, has been superior, he surely deserves the highest applause for his right perception and unremitting pursuit of those objects which have secured him ultimate distinction.—But, Gentlemen, it is our boast that the College of Fort William presents *very superior advantages of instruction in the Oriental Languages to what are possessed by any other Seminary,* and it does not redound to the credit of the senior students of this year, that having enjoyed these advantages for a period of so much greater length, they should have suffered themselves to be outdone by one, whose studies have been prosecuted for the most part with inferior means.

Mr. Morris stands second on the List in Persian, and second in Bengalee, in which language his attainments have been found to merit the distinction of a Degree of Honor, and we have just been witness to a highly creditable display of this Gentleman's proficiency in the more difficult Sanskrit Language, to the study of which he alone has applied.—Such progress could scarcely have been made in the short space of three months—Indeed, by far the greater part of these acquirements has been brought from the College in England, and it is with much satisfaction that I notice *the decisive indication of the efficiency of that Institution,* which is afforded, as well by these honors of Mr. Morris, as by the early liberation of two other Gentlemen, Messrs Boulderson and Macan, whose period of attachment to the Institution has been of equally short duration. Mr. Boulderson leaves College fifth of the general list, with the high distinction of a Degree of Honor for his attainments in Bengalee,—a circumstance which with Mr. Morris's success in the same language and in Sanskrit, shows the efficiency in this department of the tuition at home.—Mr. Macan's efforts has been confined to Persian and Hindoostanee, and he holds a very distinguished place in both. Of the other students, Mr. Clarke has maintained the rank he so honorably acquired at the head of the Bengalee Class last year, and leaves College third on the General List—Mr. Owen, who stands fourth, is most distinguished by his attainments in Hindoostanee, where he alone holds a place in the same class with Mr. Fraser.

It is a singular circumstance, that the only Degrees of Honor that have been obtained at this examination has been awarded for proficiency in the Bengalee Language.—The four Gentlemen who have received them, are Messrs. Clarke, Morris, Boulderson and Fraser; last year there were none acquired in this language, though the occasion was in other respects much more prolific of literary honor than the present. I cannot pretend to account for this, and I can only express my regret, that the study of the elegant Languages of Persia and Hindoostan, has not been prosecuted with more success in this year.

The following are the Gentlemen who have obtained Medals of Merit, for diligent application and rapidity of progress, in the last term. Mr. Fraser, for his progress in three Languages, Arabic, Persian and Hindoostanee Mr. Morris, for Persian and Sanskrit. Messrs Owen and Macan, for Persian and Hindoostanee; and Mr. Boulderson, for Persian. Mr. Manning has received a Medal for the best specimen of Persian writing, an attainment, the merit of which, judging from the small number of competitors for this prize, would not seem to be sufficiently appreciated by the Students.

The Collegiate year now under review having been one of active warfare on this side of India, it could not be expected that the Military service should have contributed it's usual proportion to the Academic Honors of this Examination. We have however one Military Student, Cornet Keighley, of the Madras service, whom the high reputation of this Institution has induced to seek the advantages of tuition it offers. This Gentleman having entered in January last, has on the present occasion received the reward of Medals for his progress during the term in the three Languages, of Arabic, Persian and Hindoostanee. Lieutenants McDonald and Moodie also, whose names were mentioned with distinction in my last address, did not leave the Institution without adding to the honors they had before acquired in this College. Lieutenant Moodie was separately examined in October, prior to joining his Corps when ordered upon active service, and obtained a Degree of Honor for his proficiency in Hindoostanee. Lieutenant McDonald similarly obtained a Medal of Merit, for rapid proficiency in the Mahratta Language, prior to his proceeding into the field. Had these two Officers not been so called away, there can be little doubt that their continued exertions would have enriched the rolls of the late Examination with an encreased display of literary merit of the first order.

Gentlemen of the College, I have thus closed the enumeration of the honours acquired at the present Examination, without attempting a comparison with the results of former years. I trust that the same cause for avoiding that topic will never again occur, and I dismiss this branch of the subject with the fervent expression of my hope, that the reputation of this Institution will shine again with undiminished splendour, when the results of the exertions of those who will have to sustain it in the year which has now commenced, shall come before me. There is however another peculiarity that has marked this epoch of the history of the College, which I feel myself compelled to mention. Besides that, neither the general assiduity of the Students, nor the extent of acquirement of those at the head of the Lists, has equalled what we have seen on former occasions; there have occurred two instances of such confirmed idleness, and habitual disregard of every means of control possessed by the College Officers, and of every species of admonition, as to render it necessary to enforce the penalties of the 33d Statute with the utmost rigour in both cases. Heretofore when this provision has been called into action, it has been applied chiefly to the correction of a listless unthinking negligence, which has suffered the period allowed by the rule as the maximum within which a certain proficiency must be acquired to slide away unperceived, without awakening a proper sense of the necessity of exertion. What constitutes the peculiarity of the present instances is, that the two Students whom it has been found necessary to remove, above, Messrs. Franco and Dick, commenced from the moment of their arrival a course of such systematic insubordination to rule, and persevered in it with so pertinacious a disregard of every warning, as to bring down upon themselves the full [illegible] the punishment,—in one case before the individual had been seven, and in the other when he had been only three months attached to the College.—A like contumacious spirit was never known in the latter years of this Institution, and I confess I find it difficult to reconcile the conduct of these two gentlemen, with the recollection that all of you are educated in the same principles and liable to the same probationary subjection to the discipline of a Collegiate Establishment, before you can arrive to commence a new career on the Theatre of the Public Service and Institutions of this country. Of Mr. Dick, I am concerned to be obliged to mention further, that having fallen under the rigor of the sentence of the Government, at the same time with Mr. Franco, he obtained the indulgence which was perhaps due to his inexperience and to the shorter period of his attachment to the College, of being allowed to continue his studies for a term longer, under the solemn pledge of making an effort at amendment by a more regular attendance at the College Lecture.—This pledge his subsequent conduct showed that he had no disposition whatever to redeem.

Both these gentlemen have thus placed themselves on the list of the disqualified Civil Servants of this Presidency, a list which but for this accession to its numbers I should have hoped to see very shortly entirely done away. The promise of last year, when two gentlemen came forward and liberated themselves from this opprobrious distinction, has been followed up by a similar reduction effected at the present examination; so that if Messrs. Franco and Dick had not chosen to enlist amongst the number, there would have remained but four names on the list at this moment.

Gentlemen of the College, there is no other occurrence of the period which I have had under review, that requires to be noticed on the present occasion.—It is not usual for you to hear the language of censure from this chair, but I feel that I cannot give a more decisive proof of the cordial interest I take in your concerns, than by thus convincing you that, when I do observe any thing that requires amendment, I will not shrink from the duty of exerting myself to produce it, notwithstanding that it is distressing to my own feelings, thus to
forward to public notice what does not re-
to your credit, or to that of the Institution.
to you, Gentlemen of the College Council,
the Reports of the Professors and Assistant
sors, that I have been indebted for the inform
which has enabled me to trace the indicati-
f disparity I noticed in the exertions of the
nt year to their original source, in a change of
osition amongst the Students.—I beg you wi
ccept my warmest thanks for the frankness of those communications, which form an additional proof of the zeal and impartiality with which you perform

your duty to the Institution, and of the value at which your exertions for its welfare should be rated. You will always find me as ready to enforce your just authority, when the necessity for severity shall occur, as to credit the success that may attend your efforts to raise the Institution to a higher pinnacle of honor and reputation. To you and to the other Officers of the Establishment, I beg to express my warmest acknowledgments for your unwearied exertions of the past year, and I look with confidence for their continuance or an increased display [illegible] me or on the next occasion of my addressing you.

Amongst the literary notices of the present year, the Public will observe with pleasure, that the third volume of Mr. Harington's Analysis of the Laws and Regulations of this Government has lately been given to the public. This useful work has thus been brought to completion, so as to include the Public Acts and Ordinances of the Government in every department of its affairs, and I congratulate the worthy President of the College Council, as well as the public at large on this successful issue of his labours. Of the other Literary works which have issued from the Press of this [illegible] since last I addressed you, Mr Wynch's Translation of the useful Sunskrit Tract on Inheritance entitled the Dayukrumu Sungruhu, and the publication of an original of the most approved Persian Lexicon now extant, namely the Boorhani Qatiu برهان قاطع are all that need particular notice on the present occasion. The latter work, which is a standard book with every Persian Scholar, is edited by the Examiner of the College, and Acting Assistant Hindoostanee Professor Captain Roebuck, who has also in the Press a book which must be peculiarly interesting to a large portion of the Public of this Country, and especially to those who have any way been brought into connection with this Institution. The Publication I allude to is entitled, *The Annals of the College of Fort William*, and as it will contain a Record of every thing memorable that has occurred since the establishment was formed, those who may hereafter be attached to the Institution will derive a stimulus to greater exertion, from the perusal of the testimony that has at different times been borne to the successful studies of their Predecessors,—while those who have heretofore passed with honor will be furnished by it with the means of agreeable and convenient reference to times which they must always look back to with delight and affection.

The Secretary of the College Council has also undertaken to publish, in the hope of its proving useful for reference, a descriptive Catalogue of the Books and Manuscripts in the Library of the College, now very extensive and valuable; one part of this Catalogue is already finished, and the whole will be completed within the year.

There is a public object so connected with the best advantages which we contemplate from the College, that I cannot close this address without expressing the happiness I have derived from observing the progress of that useful association, entitled the [illegible] *Book Society*, in extending to the [illegible] of this country, the benefits of European [illegible] and Morals. The Institution has yet been only [illegible] year in existence, but the number of Tracts and Elementary Books, which have been translated from English and other Languages, evinces an activity of zeal, for the diffusion of useful knowledge, in the highest degree creditable to those who have associated themselves together for the promotion of this especial object. Their efforts have not however been confined to this department; they have further been instrumental in preparing and circulating elementary Books of Instruction in the Sciences and Languages of the country, and it is impossible to look forward to the effects which their continued exertions will produce, in extending the means and improving the mode of education, that prevails among the several Classes of the native population, without forming a happy presage of the advance that will be made by the coming generation in general and technical knowledge.

The consequence must infallibly be that you, Gentlemen, will in the several stations which you may hereafter occupy, find the minds of the people prepared for that further cultivation, which your zeal must render you desirous of promoting. The rising generation will be impressed with the theory of moral duties Y[illegible] will be to explain to the Natives around you, the practical application [illegible] the principles, and to make them sensible how [illegible]ch the comfort of society depends on a strict

observance of them. [illegible]
pened to any other [illegible]
ing to it should be [illegible]
pre-eminence and ex[illegible]
early an age, as is th[illegible]
tlemen sent out for th[illegible]
vice. From my ow[illegible]
observation, I can sa[illegible]
ception, the persons in[illegible]
at what appears so premature [illegible]
prove that "Wisdom standeth not in the length
of years." Their probity and mildness in the ad-
ministration of justice, their patient and impartial
investigation of complicated [illegible] and their
kindly honorable fe[illegible]
reflect the greatest cr[illegible]
Education at home, [illegible]
charge such import[illegible]
This ground-work is [illegible]
Students whom the [illegible]
ces unqualified for th[illegible]
in the Languages of [illegible]
their talents and E[illegible]
made useful here, lea[illegible]
they were devoid of [illegible]
their fellows. Shou[illegible]
instance of any inc[illegible]
Honorable Court wil[illegible] that they will consi-
der as obstinate slot[illegible] his appoint-
ment. Yet I am st[illegible]
to be almost extravagant [illegible]
sibility of a Student [illegible] on himself [illegible]

penalty It is not fear of the infliction that will rouse him to a sense of what is incumbent on him. *No, I rely on the reflection which will occur, that* it would be a disgrace of no common rate to lose the title of sharing in the merit to be established for our Country by the diffusion of knowledge, of morals, and of happiness in India.

The following Works have been published or nearly completed since the last Annual Examination.

1. An elementary Analysis of the Laws and Regulations, enacted by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, for the Civil Government of the British Territories under that Presidency. Vol. III. By John Herbert Harington, *President of the Council of the College of* Fort William, and late Professor, under that institution, of the Laws and Regulations.

2. عجائب المقدور في اخبار تيمور The History of Teemoor, in the original Arabic, written by Uhmud Bin Moohummud, of Damascus in Syria, generally known by the name of Ibnoo Urub Shah. Collated with four Manuscript Copies of the work, and corrected for the Press, by Shuekh Uhmud-oobnoo Moohummud il Unsariyool Yumunee Yoosh Shirwanee, a native of Arabia, now employed in the Arabic Department of the College of Fort William, Calcutta, printed at the Press of the Editor, 1818.

"The present edition was undertaken at the recommendation of Dr. Lumsden, the Persian and Arabic Professor, who found the errors in the editions of Golius and Minger, so very numerous and perplexing, that it was only by means of conjectural emendations in every page, that he was able to peruse the work.—These errors will be found corrected in the present edition, which has been carefully collated with four valuable Manuscripts, and the Editor anxious to render the work as extensively useful as possible, has inserted the vowel points throughout." *Extract from the Preface by Captain Lockett.*

3. حاتم طائی Hatim Taee, a Romance in the Persian language. Revised and corrected under the superintendance of James Atkinson, Esq. and published, with the approbation of the College Council, for the use of the Junior Students in the College of Fort William. Calcutta, 1818.

"The illustrious personage, whose marvellous adventures are recorded in the following Romance, was equally celebrated amongst mankind for his wisdom, his valour, and his liberality. The surname of Taee, which he bore, was common to his tribe. He flourished before the birth of Mohummud, and his sepulchre may still be seen at a little village, called *Aoraredh,*[*] in *Arabia.* "The

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[*] The orthography of this word puzzles me completely, and the consequence has been that I have not been able to discover either the place alluded to, or the mode of spelling it, in *Arabic* characters. The fault is entirely D'Herbelot's (from whom the above account is derived) who has employed no fixed system of orthography. I suspect however that this *Aoraredh* is the *Avaris* or *Abaris* of Bryant, which was situated in *Arabia*, to the east of the *Bubastic* stream, and was close to *Babylon*, within 28 miles of *Koofu*, where Hatim died. *Edit.*

[illegible] liberality of Hatim are [illegible] The most famous of [illegible] Ambassador of the [illegible] express to demand, [illegible] master, the most valuable horse in the [illegible] of Hatim. The noble-minded [illegible] acquainted with the object [illegible] to the hardship of the [illegible] nothing in his house which might [illegible] entertainment to his [illegible] his finest horse to be killed for that purpose [illegible] recorded by D'Her[illegible] example of the highest generosity. [illegible] selected in the present [illegible] intended to illustrate the same dis[illegible]

[illegible] ng these wild and fabulous tales for [illegible] the object was to supply the Junior Students of the College of Fort William, with a Class Book at once easy, correct, and amusing. The work has no pretensions to elegance of style; [illegible] however might [illegible] popular amongst the Natives, and it appears to be well calculated for the purpose of familiarizing the beginner with the idiom and structure of the [illegible] language, and preparing him for the study of more difficult compositions."

[illegible] The [illegible] of Ibnoo Zuheer, [illegible] Arabic with a commentary by Shuekh [illegible] Qamoos, Teemoor [illegible] other works. This poem is one of the most [illegible] Arabic language and indispensibly requires to be accompanied by a commentary, without

out which it cannot be read by a foreigner and scarcely perhaps by very many of the Arabs.

THE ANNALS OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM containing the following heads.

1st. The Marquis of Wellesley's Minute in Council, establishing the College of Fort William.

2d. Report, of a Committee, (consisting of Messrs. Barlow, Harington, Kirkpatrick, Edmonstone, and Blacquire), appointed in July 1800, to ascertain the progress made in the Hindoostanee and Persian Languages, by the Junior Civil Servants, who were directed in February 1799, to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in those languages.

3d An account of all the Public Disputations *that have been held from the commencement of* the institution to the present time, together with the Discourses of the Visitors delivered each year.

4th The Statutes of the College now in force.

5th. A general list of all works patronized, or encouraged by the College, or alluded to in the speeches of the Visitors, classed and arranged under their respective languages, intended to shew at once what has been accomplished under the auspices of the Institution.

6th. A list of the names and designations of the present College Council, the Officers, Professors and Examiners, with a list of the Officers, Professors and Examiners, who have at any time been employed since the first institution of the College.

7th. An alphabetical list of the Students, Civil and Military, shewing the date of their admission, the periods [illegible] leaving College, the rank held by them in the scale of general proficiency of their year, [illegible] in what pages of the Book their names are mentioned.

By THOMAS ROEBUCK, Captain in the Madras Native Infantry, Examiner in the College of Fort William, and *late* Assistant Secretary to the Council of the College of Fort William.

[illegible] Boorhani Qatiu, a Dictionary of the Persian Language, explained in Persian; alphabetically arranged according to the system of [illegible]; comprising the whole of the [illegible] Metaphors, in the Furhungi [illegible], the Mujmuool Foors of Soororee, the [illegible] Sooluemanee, and the Suhah ool Udwiyu, together with many Words and Terms, from the Puhluwee, Duree, Zhund o Pazhund, Greek, Syriac, Arabic, Turkish, and other Languages with a short Grammar prefixed, by Moohummud Hoosuen ibni Khuluf oot-Tubreezee, poetically styled Boorhan: To which is added, an Appendix; consisting of the *Moolhuqat of the Boorhani Qatiu*, the [illegible] Appendix to the Furhungi Juhangeeree, together with a collection of Words, Phrases, Metaphors, and Proper Names, extracted from the Buhar Ujum, and various other Authorities. The whole arranged, collated with 13 Copies of the Work, carefully corrected, revised, and the *text occasionally* illustrated with Persian Notes, by THOMAS ROEBUCK, Captain in the Madras Native Infantry, Examiner in the Hindoostanee, Bruj Bhasha, Persian and Arabic Languages; Acting

Assistant Hindoostanee Professor in the College of Fort William, and Member of the Asiatic Society, with the assistance of 10 learned Natives.

7 दायक्रमसंग्रह, The Daya Kruma Sungruha, an Original Treatise on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, translated by P. M. Wynch, Esq.

A REPORT OF THE
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,
HELD IN JUNE, 1818.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Fraser, a Medal of Merit.

SECOND CLASS.

2 Morris, a Medal of Merit,
3 Owen, a Medal of Merit,
4 Macan, a Medal of Merit,
5 Clarke,
6 [illegible]
7 Walker,
8 Woodward,
9 [illegible], a Medal of Merit,
10 Campbell,
11 Cathcart,
12 Oldfield,
13 Dewar, (re-admitted,)
14 Law.

THIRD CLASS.

15 Brown,
16 Blackburn, T. T.
17 Neave,
18 Bury,
19 Smith,
20 Manning,

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Fraser, a Medal of Merit,
2 Owen, a Medal of Merit.

SECOND CLASS.

3 Brown,
4 Macan, a Medal of Merit,
5 Oldfield,
6 Floyer.
7 Blackburn T. T.
8 Walker, (re-admitted,)
9 Dewar, (re-admitted,)
10 Law,
11 Woodward.

THIRD CLASS.

12 Neave,
13 Garrett,
14 Manning,
15 Bury,
16 Blackburne, W.

FOURTH CLASS.

17 Thellusson,
18 Clerk
19 Molony,
20 Williams,

PERSIAN.

PERSIAN.

21 [illegible]
22 Townsend,
23 Hunter,
24 Cardew,
25 Blackburne, W.

FOURTH CLASS.

26 [illegible]
27 [illegible]
28 [illegible]
29 [illegible]
30 Willi[illegible],
31 [illegible]
32 [illegible]
Absent from Examination.
33 Dick.

MILITARY STUDENT.

Cornet Keighly, a Medal of Merit.

ARABIC.

Fraser, a Medal of Merit.

MILITARY STUDENT.

Cornet Keighly, a Medal of Merit.

HINDOOSTANEE.

21 Staniforth,
22 Gray.
Absent from Examination.
23 Dick.

MILITARY STUDENT.

Cornet Keighly, a Medal of Merit.

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Clarke, a Degree of Honor, Prize of Books and a Medal,
2 Morris, ditto ditto,
3 Boulderson, ditto ditto,
4 Fraser, ditto ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

5 Cathcart,
6 Campbell,
7 Blackburne, W.
8 Hunter.

THIRD CLASS.

9 Townsend,
10 Cardew,
11 Smith,
Absent from Examination.
12 Turner, Sick.

SUNSKRIT.

[illegible]

PERSIAN WRITING.

Manning, Medal of Merit, [illegible] Floyer.
2 Blackburn, [illegible].

NAGREE WRITING.

Blackburn, T. T.

BENGALEE WRITING.

1 Blackburn, T. C. 2 Boulderson.

LIST

LIST OF STUDENTS NOW LEAVING COLLEGE,
ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF RELATIVE GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

1. [illegible],—First in Persian,—First in Hindoostanee, the only Student of Arabic this year,—Fourth in Bengalee.
2. Morris,—Second in Persian,—Second in Bengalee, the only Student of Sunskrit this year.
3. Clarke,—First in Bengalee,—Fifth in Persian.
4. Owen,—Second in Hindoostanee,—Third in Persian.
5. Boulderson,—Third in Bengalee,—First in Persian.
6. Macan,—Fourth in Persian,—Fourth in Hindoostanee.
7. Floyer,—Sixth in Persian,—Sixth in Hindoostanee.
8. Walker,—Seventh in Persian,—Eighth in Hindoostanee.
Campbell,—Sixth in Bengalee,—Tenth in Persian.
10. Cathcart,—Fifth in Bengalee,—Eleventh in Persian.
11. Oldfield,—Fifth in Hindoostanee,—Twelfth in Persian.
12. Woodward,—Eighth in Persian,—Eleventh in Hindoostanee.
13. Dewar,—Ninth in Hindoostanee,—Thirteenth in Persian.
14. Law,—Tenth in Hindoostanee,—Fourteenth in Persian.

By Order of the Council
of the College,
A. LOCKETT, *Secretary.*

College of
Fort William,
20*th August*, 1818.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

THE

STATUTES

OF THE

COLLEGE

OF

FORT WILLIAM,

IN

BENGAL,

AT PRESENT IN FORCE.

1813.

[illegible]

P. Pereira, Printer, Hindoostanee Press,
Calcutta.

The Council of the College of Fort William, in compliance with directions from His Excellency Lord Moira, Visitor of the College, hereby promulgate the annexed Fourth Chapter of Statutes, enacted by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, on the date therein specified.

J. H. HARINGTON,
J. FOMBELLE,
J. STUART.

College of Fort William,
July 1st, 1814.

FOURTH CHAPTER

OF

STATUTES

OF THE

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

Enacted by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council on the [illegible] of [illegible] 18[illegible]4, and ordered to be in force from that date, instead of the preceding Statutes, the whole of which are hereby repealed.

I. THE Honorable the Court of Directors of the United East India Company shall be [illegible] Founders of the College of Fort William.

II. The Governor General of the British Possessions in India shall be the Patron of the College.

III. The Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William shall be the Governors of the College.

IV. The immediate government of the affairs of the College shall be vested in a President and Council, to consist of three or more Members, and to be appointed by the Governor General in Council.

V. The Council of the College shall exercise such authority, and perform such duties as may be committed to them by the Statutes. They may also propose to the Governor General in Council the enactment of any new Statute. But no Statute shall be in force until it shall have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

VI. The Council of the College shall meet as often as may be requisite, on such days as shall be appointed by the President, or in the event of his absence from Calcutta, by the Senior Member present, who, in such case, shall act as President. All questions, at the Meetings of the College Council, shall be determined by a majority of voices; or if the votes be equal, the President, or [illegible] Members present, shall [illegible] casting vote. [illegible] Members, [illegible] not attend, shall be sufficient to constitute a [illegible]

VII. A Secretary, and Assistant, with the necessary Establishment of subordinate Officers, shall be appointed to act under the Council of the College. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary shall receive their appointments from the Governor General in Council. The Establishment of subordinate Officers, in common with all other fixed Establishments appertaining to the College, shall also be approved by the Governor General in Council. But the appointment and removal of the Persons to be employed on such Establishments shall rest with the Council of the College, under such Provisions as may be made by them for the due exercise of this discretion. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, or in his absence, of the Assistant Secretary, to convene the Meetings of the College Council, under directions from the President, or Acting President; and to keep a regular Book of their Proceedings; as well as to carry into execution all Orders passed by the College Council. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary shall further execute all duties which may be committed to them by the Council of the College.

VIII. The principal design of the College of Fort William, as now constituted, being to furnish means of Instruction in the Languages of the Country, to the Company's Junior Civil Servants, as well as, within a limited extent, to the Military Servants of the Company, on the Bengal Establishment, with a view to qualify them for the discharge of their respective duties in the Public Service, Professors and Assistant Professors shall be attached to the College, for the purpose of giving Lectures to the Students in the following Languages:

1. ARABIC.
2. PERSIAN.
3. HINDOOSTANEE.
4. SUNSKRIT.
5. BENGALEE.

The Governor General in Council, by whom the Professors and Assistant Professors will be appointed, reserves to himself a discretion in determining the number of each; as well as in extending, or reducing, the Public Lectures of the College, as he may judge expedient. The College Council may likewise cause Instruction to be given by the Established Professors, in any other Language or Languages, which they are competent to teach.

IX. It is not considered necessary, at present, to establish Professorships in the Mohammedan and Hindoo Laws; or in the Regulations of the British Government; or in the general principles of Jurisprudence. Books however shall be provided for the use of any Student who may be laudably disposed to private study on these subjects, during the period of their attachment to the College.

X. The Professors and Assistant Professors of the College shall be subject to the authority of the College Council; and shall perform their respective duties, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Council of the College.

They [illegible], as [illegible] as the Secretary and Assistant Secretary [illegible] the College, [illegible] their admission [illegible] the College, make and subscri [illegible] Declaration:

"I, [illegible] do solemnly promise and declare, that I will faithful [illegible] Statutes and Rules [illegible] of which I am about to be [illegible], that I will endeavour, by precept and example, to ma [illegible] good [illegible] and morals; and that I wil [illegible] Doctrines [illegible] Christian Religion, or to the Law [illegible] Church [illegible]."

XI. [illegible] any Professor, or other [illegible] referred to in the pre [illegible] have neglected any [illegible] in any respect, in t [illegible] and shall not, [illegible] of correct [illegible] by the [illegible] Cou [illegible] Government.

XII. [illegible] Natives [illegible] the Learned [illegible] Languages taught [illegible] the College, should [illegible] Governor [illegible] as the College Council [illegible] useful. Such native T [illegible] order of the College Council, but sh [illegible] the Professors of the Languages [illegible] are employed to teach, in all matters relative to the instruction to [illegible] to the Students to whom they are respectively attached. T [illegible] be examined by the proper Professors, or Assistant Professo [illegible] before they are admitted as [illegible] the College.

XIII. The College Council [illegible] advised by the Secretary [illegible] the arrival at the Presid [illegible] of the Company, who may be directed to [illegible]

XIV. [illegible] who [illegible] the College [illegible] by the [illegible] to the Governor [illegible] the [illegible] 18 [illegible] of Military Servants.

XV. [illegible] before [illegible] into the College, shall be [illegible] copy of the Statutes an [illegible] force, and after perusing the same, shall make and subscribe the [illegible] Declaration:

"[illegible] B. do solemnly promise and declare, that I will faithful [illegible] Statutes and Rules of [illegible] College, of which I am about to be [illegible] that I will [illegible] the Council, Professors, and o [illegible] Officers of the College, in all matters connected with my [illegible] and that I will, by my conduct [illegible], maintain and promote [illegible] as well as [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] College, during the period of my continuance in the College.

XV. [illegible] to be admitted shall at the time [illegible] state for insertion [illegible], his name and designation, his age and place of nativity, the School, College, or University, at which he may have been educated, any Degree obtained by him, the date of his appointment to the Company's Service, and the time of his arrival in India.

XVI. The Civil Servants of the Company, immediately after their admission as Students, and the Military Candidates, before they are finally admitted, shall be examined by the Examiners and Professors of the College, in any Language or Languages taught in the College, in which they may have made any proficiency, with a view to ascertain the Degree of such proficiency, to be reported to the College Council, for the information of Government, or with respect to Military Candidates, to be communicated to the Adjutant General for the decision of the Commander in Chief, whether the persons examined shall be admitted as Students, or otherwise.

XVII. The attachment of Military Students to the College is limited by the General Orders of the 7th February 1814, to one year, from the time of their admission in the months of January and July, with exception of any Individuals who, from their rapid progress and attainments, may possess a claim to further indulgence, and may wish to continue their studies for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the several Languages, or of any particular Language taught in the College.

XVIII. [illegible] Civil Servants of the Company, who may be attached to the [illegible] the [illegible] of the present Languages, [illegible] in the next [illegible], [illegible] shall [illegible] may [illegible] the College [illegible] the [illegible] for a more extended period.

XIX. [illegible] Bengal Establishment, who may be admitted [illegible] expected to qualify [illegible] knowledge of the Persian Language, [illegible] Language. The study [illegible] for a grammatical knowledge of the Persian, Hindoostanee or Bengalee, [illegible].

XX. The Terms of the College shall be two in each year. The first

Term shall commence on the 1st January, and end on the 31st May. The second Term shall commence on the 1st July, and end on the 30th November.

XXI. The public Examinations shall be holden half yearly, in the months of June and December.

XXII. Public Disputations and Declamations, in the Languages taught in the College, shall be holden, from year to year, at such periods as may be fixed by the Visitor. The Prizes and Honorary Rewards, which may have been awarded at the Public Examinations during the preceding year, shall be distributed, in the presence of the Visitor, at such Disputations. The Visitor will at the same time confer Degrees of Honor, for high proficiency in the Oriental Languages, upon those who may be considered entitled to them.

XXIII. The Honorary Rewards, to be awarded by the College Council, on the Reports of the Examiners at the public Examinations, shall be as follows:

1. To every Student who may appear to have made such high proficiency in any of the Languages taught in the College as to entitle him to a Degree [illegible] of [illegible] Rupees, and a Medal for each Language.

2. To every Student who, besides [illegible] Nagree, or other [illegible] the Languages taught in the College, may [illegible] a Medal for each character; provided that no Student shall receive more than one Medal for the same written character.

3. Medals for diligent application, and uniform quiet and proficiency, or for other meritorious conduct which may appear to deserve them.

XXIV. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary to the College Council, shall be the public Examiners of the College; and shall be assisted at the half yearly Examinations by the Professors and Assistant Professors of the several Languages taught in the College. The public Examinations, which are to be partly oral and partly by written exercises, shall be conducted in such manner as may be prescribed by the Council of the College; and the reports of the examination shall be signed by the Examiners, and shall declare [illegible] "I, A. B., do solemnly declare, that the Students [illegible] to the best of my judgment, been [illegible] according to their proficiency, as evinced by their respective exercises."

XXV. At every public Examination succeeding each term, every Student [illegible] in the [illegible] Languages, which [illegible] Students [illegible] examined [illegible] which [illegible] proficiency [illegible] Languages [illegible] by [illegible] the College.

XXVI. [illegible] of the Ex[illegible] for the [illegible] submitted [illegible] Visitor [illegible] Council [illegible] College [illegible] and such reports should be forwarded to the College. The Governor General in Council will pass such orders thereupon as he may judge proper.

XXVII. Every Student shall attend the lectures of the Professor or Assistant Professor in at least one of the prescribed Languages, viz. Persian, Hindoostanee, or Bengalee, during each Term; *unless the College Council* shall in any instance see special cause for admitting a deviation from this rule. At the commencement of each Term, or with respect to Students who may be admitted after the commencement of a Term, at the time of their admission, the several Students shall state, for the information of the College Council and the Professors, the Lecture or Lectures which they may be desirous of attending during that Term; and after having obtained the permission of the College Council, shall continue to attend such Lecture or Lectures, to the expiration of the Term; *unless the College Council, on sufficient cause* being assigned, shall allow the discontinuance of such attendance within the term. No Student, without the special sanction of the College Council, shall be permitted to enter upon the study of a new Language except on his admission to the College, or at the commencement of a Term.

XXVIII. The several Professors and Assistant Professors shall keep a register of the attendance of all Students attached to their respective Classes, and shall submit the same, at regular periods, for the information of the College Council.

Whenever a Student may be prevented, by sickness or by any other unavoidable impediment, from attending the prescribed Lectures of the College, immediate notice shall be given by the Student to the Secretary of the College Council, or to the Professor or Assistant Professor whose Lecture should have been attended. In cases of serious illness, or of any permanent impediment, the notification should be made to the Secretary; who will inform the several Professors or Assistant Professors whom the Student may have been appointed to attend. In cases of slight indisposition or other temporary impediment, occasioning absence from a single Lecture only, the Student shall notify the same to the Professor or Assistant Professor, by a written declaration, in the following form:

"I, A. B. hereby declare, upon my honor, that I am prevented from at-
"tending the *(Persian, Hindoostanee, or Bengalee)* Lecture, *on this day*, by
"(sickness, or whatever may be the real cause of non-attendance, to be here
"inserted.")

This declaration is to be signed and dated, and sent to the Professor, or Assistant Professor, at or before the usual hour of attendance; or, if any circumstance prevent its being then sent, as soon afterwards as possible, that it may be included in the Professor's report to the College Council.

When the cause of absence may be of a more permanent nature, the Student shall state the same fully in a letter addressed *to the Secretary of the* College Council; and in cases of illness, occasioning any continued absence from the Lectures, he shall transmit a medical certificate from the Surgeon by whom the Student may be attended, specifying the nature of his illness, and his inability to attend the College in consequence. In cases that may appear to require it, a renewed Certificate shall be furnished, at any subsequent particular periods, on the requisition of the Council of the College.

Students who may absent themselves from any prescribed Lecture or Lectures which they are appointed to attend, without notifying the cause thereof to the Professor, or to the Secretary of the College Council, in the mode directed by this Statute, as well as all Students who may not assign sufficient cause for their absence, shall be admonished, in the first instance, by the Professor or Assistant Professor, whose class they may have neglected to attend; or, in the case of repeated neglect, shall be called before and admonished by the Council of the College; after which, if the Student continue inattentive to his prescribed course of study, or his conduct be otherwise exceptionable, it shall be reported to the Visitor; who will adopt such measures as the case may appear to require.

XXIX. No Student shall leave Calcutta, and its immediate vicinity, without permission from the Council of the College; or from the Governor General in Council. Any instance, in which a Student may be found to have infringed this Statute, shall be immediately reported to the Visitor, for such notice as may appear proper.

XXX. Students guilty of any irregular or indecorous conduct, which may not appear to call for a report to the Visitor, shall be admonished by the Council of the College. But all serious instances of wilful disobedience to the statutes and rules of the College, as well as offences against the principles of order, morality, or religion, shall be reported to the Visitor.

XXXI. Regular attendance on Divine Service will be expected from the Students, not as an enforced duty, but as a fit testimony in public of that proper sense of Religion with which the mind of every man ought always to be impressed. An inattention to this rule will furnish the inevitable inference, that the Student is of a disposition which must render him equally indifferent to the example he will have to hold forth in public employment, as incapable of feeling the first of human obligations. As this point will be noticed attentively, the Student who may give occasion for such a judgment to be formed of his character, must expect to find it operate materially to his disadvantage.

XXXII. The situation of a Student in the College being such as to preclude the necessity of any expense beyond his actual allowances, the contracting of debt will be considered as a serious offence against the Statutes and discipline of the Institution, implying pursuits and habits incompatible with its objects, and irreconcileable to that study and attention which is expected from all its Members. The public interests are equally concerned on this point with those of individuals; and it is hereby declared, that a young man leaving College and entering on the Public Service, under heavy pecuniary embarrassments, and after having contracted habits of prodigality, will be considered to labour under disadvantages almost amounting to a disqualification, when offering himself as a candidate for any situation of high trust and confidence. The College Council will be careful to pay particular attention to the conduct of the Students on this point, and will consider it as their bounden duty to communicate to the Governor General, in his capacity of Visitor, every particular that may come to *their knowledge on this subject*. The Students of the College are accordingly enjoined to pay particular attention to this rule, and to regard it as a warning of the consequences of *their contracting debt*, and as an injunction to the practice of those habits of prudence and economy, which will enable them to live within their income.

XXXIII. Whenever it may appear to the College Council, that a Student, Civil or Military, is not availing himself of the means of instruction afforded by the College, or from expensive habits or otherwise is not, from his own misconduct, receiving the benefit intended by his attachment to the College; and any admonition, which the College Council may judge it proper to give to such Student in the first instance, shall prove ineffectual, a report of the circumstances of the case shall be made through the Visitor, for the information of the Governor General in Council; who will take immediate measures for the removal of such Student from the College.

Whenever also any Student shall not be reported qualified for the Public Service at the second Annual Examination, that may have taken place since *he has been attached to the College, it shall be the duty of the College* Council to report particularly to the Visitor the causes which may have retarded the progress of his studies; specifying distinctly the degree of knowledge he may have acquired, the nature of his habits, whether studious or otherwise, and also his character for general regularity and subordination to the rules and discipline of the College. On receiving this report, the Visitor will determine on the propriety of adopting measures, with a view of marking, by public reproof, or by removal from the College, any confirmed idleness, or other wilful cause of so dilatory a progress, which may appear from the circumstances of the case.

XXXIV. If the Student removed from the College under the preceding Statute, or under any other Statute, on account of misconduct, shall be a Civil Servant of the Company, and shall not have been reported qualified for *the Public Service, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed Languages*, he shall be considered as a disqualified Servant of the Company, not capable of being promoted in the Public Service, or of receiving an allowance *exceeding Three Hundred Rupees per Mensem, until he shall have* proved to the satisfaction of Government an amendment of conduct, and qualification for the Public Service, by an Examination at the College of Fort William; or should any circumstance prevent this, by an Examination before such persons as may be selected and appointed by Government for the purpose.

The disqualified Civil Servants of the Company, who may fall within this rule, shall be placed under the Judges, Collectors, or other Public Officers, at some Station out of Calcutta; and shall remain there until they apply for and pass the requisite examination; unless, in any instance, upon application of the party, and assurance of future diligence and good conduct, the Governor General in Council shall judge it proper to allow him to return and prosecute his studies in the College.

The names of all such disqualified Servants shall be entered on a Public Register, to be kept in the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, as well as in the College; and the Junior Civil Servants of the Company, who are or may be attached to the College of Fort William, are hereby advised, that the rule [illegible] declared, will be strictly and invariably enforced against all [illegible] [illegible] evince a disposition to avail themselves of the ready and [illegible] means of instruction, which are furnished by the College, for qualifying [illegible] to discharge the duties of the service to which they are appointed.

XXXV. [illegible] The Governor General in Council reserves to himself a discretion [illegible] in determining, in all cases, what shall be ultimately considered [illegible] sufficient qualifications for employment in the public Service. But [illegible] by no [illegible], that no Civil Servant, who has been offered the means of in[illegible] [illegible] by the College, shall be appointed to any situation in the Political, Judicial or Revenue Department, with a salary exceeding three Hundred [illegible] per mensem, until he shall have been examined and found [illegible] competent knowledge of the Persian Language, as well as of either the Hindoostanee or Bengalee Language.

XXXVI. When a Student, Civil or Military, shall have completed his course of study in the College of Fort William, and shall obtain permission to quit the College, he shall receive from the Council of the College, a Certificate specifying the proficiency he may have obtained in the Studies of the College; the Prizes or Honorary Rewards adjudged to him; the Degree or Degrees of Honor conferred upon him by the Visitor; and the general tenor of his conduct during the period of his attachment to the College. Attested Copies of all such Certificates shall be transmitted to the Chief Secretary to the Government, for the purpose of being entered on the public records.

XXXVII. In addition to Degrees of Honor for high proficiency in any of Oriental Languages, taught in the College of Fort William, the Visitor [illegible] also confer a Degree of Honor upon any Student who, on Examination, may be found to merit it, for eminent knowledge of the Moosulman, or Hindoo Law, [illegible] the Regulations of the British Government. Medals of Merit [illegible] awarded to any Students, who may appear to deserve them for [illegible] knowledge of these subjects.

XXXVIII. [illegible] Degrees of Honor for high proficiency in any of the Oriental Languages will likewise be granted by the Visitor to any person who may be [illegible] to them, under the following Paragraph of the General Orders passed in the Military Department, under date the 7th January [illegible].

"Adverting to the important objects proposed by the admission of M[illegible] to the College of Fort William, as stated in the Proceedings [illegible] Department, under date the [illegible] October [illegible] General Orders, [illegible] the 18th of December last, and [illegible] Officers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] avail themselves of the [illegible] afforded [illegible] of the [illegible] Military Servants of the H[illegible] the Company's Service, yet may be desirous of obtaining a public mark of distinction, in attaining to the knowledge of these languages, or as the meritorious acquirement, by private study, of those qualifications is deemed highly essential to the public interests, the Governor General in Council is pleased to allow such individuals the option of being publicly examined by the *Professors* and Examiners of the College of Fort William, in any of the Eastern Languages, with a view to show their proficiency therein. Reports of these Examinations to be submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor *General in Council, through the College Council, and copies of them to* be sent by the Secretary, through the Adjutant General, for the information of the Commander in Chief, and Degrees of Honor to be granted for high proficiency to all who may appear entitled to the distinction."

XXXIX. All expenses attending the Civil and Military branches of the College of Fort William, as now constituted, shall, as far as practicable, be kept distinct. The Accountant General, and Civil Auditor, who are to be respectively considered Accountant, and Auditor of Accounts, for the College of Fort William, shall furnish the Secretary of the College Council with any instructions which may be necessary for carrying this rule into effect; and shall also furnish all Accounts and Statements, relative to disbursements for the *College, which may be required by the Governor General* in Council, or by the College Council, or for transmission to the Honorable Court of Directors. All sums required for expenditures on account of the College whether fixed or contingent shall be drawn for, in the usual manner, under such restrictions as have been or may be established, and after being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, shall be paid from the General Treasury.

XL. At the end of each year of account, viz. on the 1st May of each successive year, a general statement of Disbursements on account of the College of Fort William, or for purposes connected with the College, during the past year, under distinct heads, shall be prepared by the Accountant General, *and submitted, through the Council of the College, to the Governor-General* in Council. On examination of such Statements it shall be the duty of the College Council to consider whether any part of the College Establishments, or Disbursements, will admit of better regulation or reduction; and, in that case, to report their sentiments, with any information that may be necessary, for the consideration and Orders of Government.

XLI. The Students of the College will be allowed the use of Books in the College Library, under such rules as have been, or may be, established by the Council of the College, on this subject. It is also intended to furnish the College Library with a sufficient number of Class Books in the several Languages taught in the College; excepting Grammars and Dictionaries, *with which the Students are expected to supply themselves. Such Class* Books being intended for the use of the Students, in succession, who may be attached to the College, no Student is to take them with him on leaving the College; but on the contrary, every Student is required to be careful in preserving, and returning to the College Library, the Books which may be lent to him for his instruction.

X[illegible] of the College will continue to propose to the Governor [illegible] the encouragement, by a Public Subscription of such [illegible] may appear to deserve such encouragement [illegible] which have been received from the Honour[illegible] on this subject, or which may hereafter be commu[illegible] copies of all works so encouraged [illegible] transmitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors [illegible] at Hertford; and the remainder shall be [illegible] the Governor General in Council, on the suggestion of the Council [illegible] think it proper to direct. The amount of [illegible] works in Oriental literature encouraged by Government, at the [illegible] the College Council, as well as the price of Class Books, [illegible] College, shall be [illegible] annual Statement required by Statute XLI; but shall be [illegible] under separate heads, with a view to show the actual expense [illegible] College, or for any other purpose.

XLI[illegible] persons than the Civil and Military Servants of the Company [illegible] shall, at any time, be permitted by the Go[illegible] in Council to attend the Lectures given in the College [illegible] the expense of Native Teachers, or any other expense, [illegible] persons, the same shall be charged [illegible] of the College, under a separate head. The Governor [illegible] who reserves to himself a general power of direct[illegible] shall be admitted to the College; will also, in such cases, determine [illegible] the person admitted to attend the Lectures, shall be entitled, or [illegible] the full privileges of a regular Student, with respect to Prizes, an[illegible] Rewards.

THE Council of the College of Fort William, in compliance with directions from His Excellency Lord Moira, Visitor of the College, hereby promulgate the annexed Fifth Chapter of Statutes, enacted by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council on the date therein specified.

J. H. HARINGTON,
J. FOMBELLE,

College of Fort William,
26th November, 1816.

FIFTH CHAPTER

OF THE

STATUTES

OF THE

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

[illegible] Right [illegible] Governor General in [illegible] 6th of [illegible] 1816, [illegible]

I. SUCH part of Statutes XXIII of the Fourth Chapter, enacted [illegible] the 3d June, 1814, as directs that a prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees be awarded at the Public Examinations, to every Student who may appear to have made such high proficiency in any of the Languages taught in the College, as [illegible] him to a Degree of Honor, is hereby rescinded.

II. The Council of the College shall in future award, at the Public Examinations, to every Student, Civil or Military, who may have attended the [illegible] any of the Professors, or Assistant Professors, in the College; and [illegible] from the *Report of the Examiners*, to have attained such high [illegible] in any of the Oriental Languages taught in the College, [illegible] a Degree of Honor [illegible] such Language, or Languages, a Degree [illegible] Gold Medal [illegible] each Language, with [illegible] of the [illegible] the Medal, or Medals, adjudged for high proficiency [illegible] from the Books [illegible] the College Library.

III. [illegible] Court of Directors [illegible] Rupees, [illegible] granted [illegible] Civil [illegible] College [illegible] Books [illegible] Civil [illegible] Degree of Ho[illegible]

[illegible] an [illegible] Gold Medal, will be granted to any Civil Servant [illegible] [illegible], who may not have already attained the prescribed reward of high proficiency in the Arabic or Sanskrit Language, in the College of Fort William, and may, at an Examination, to be held before, such persons as may be appointed by Government for the purpose, evince such proficiency in the Arabic or Sanskrit Language, and conversance in Books written or composed in either of those Languages, as may appear to entitle him to a Degree of Honor.

IV. Such part of Statute XXIV. of the Fourth Chapter enacted on the 3d June, 1814, as directs that the Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, to the College Council shall be the Public Examiners of the College, and which requires that the Public Examinations shall be partly oral, and partly by written exercises; is hereby repealed.

V. The Governor General in Council will appoint such persons as he may judge proper to be the Public Examiners of the College; and the Examination of all Students attached to the College shall be conducted by them with the aid of the Professors, and Assistant Professors of the several Languages taught in the College in such manner as may be prescribed by the College Council. But no person shall be permanently appointed to the office of Public Examiner in the College, without satisfactory proof of his eminent proficiency in two, at least, of the Languages taught in the College, by having obtained Degrees of Honor in such Languages. Nor shall any person be appointed Professor or Assistant Professor in the College, without a similar demonstration of his high proficiency in the particular Language to be taught by him.

No. II

A Catalogue of Oriental and other Works, which have been published under the patronage of the College of Fort William, since its Institution, in 1800.

HINDOOSTANEE.

GRAMMARS.

The Stranger's East Indian Guide to the Hindoostanee; or Grand Popular Language of India, (improperly called Moors.) By the author of the Hindoostanee Dictionary, Grammar, &c. &c. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 12mo. 1802.

The Hindee Directory, or Student's *Introductor* to the Hindoostanee Language: comprising the practical outlines of its improved Orthoepy and Orthography, along with the first and general principles of its Grammar. By the author of the Hindoostanee Dictionary. Calcutta, printed in part at the Government Press, and at the Press of Ferris and Co. in one Vol. small 8vo. 1802.

اتاليق هندى Utaliq Hindee, or the Hindee Moral Preceptor and Persian Scholar's shortest road to the Hindoostanee Language, or Vice Versa; translated, compiled, and arranged, by learned Natives in the Hindoostanee Department, in the College of Fort William, under the direction and superintendence of John Gilchrist. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. Royal 8vo. 1803.

صرف اردو Surf-i-Oordoo, or a short Grammar of the Hindoostanee Language, written in Hindee verse by Moolwee Ummur Ullah. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 8vo. 1810.

DICTIONARIES.

A Dictionary, Hindoostanee and English. Originally compiled for his own private use, by Captain Joseph Taylor. Revised and prepared for the Press, with the assistance of learned Natives in the College of Fort William, by W. Hunter, M. D. Calcutta, printed by T. Hubbard, at the Hindoostanee Press, in two Vols. Royal 4to. 1808.

An English and Hindoostanee Naval Dictionary of Technical Terms and Sea Phrases, as also the various words of command given in working a ship, &c. with many sentences of great use at sea; to which is prefixed a short Grammar of the Hindoostanee Language: the whole calculated to enable the Officers of the Hon. East-India Company's and Country Service, to give their orders to the Lascars with that exactness and promptitude, which, upon many occasions must prove of the greatest importance, by Lieutenant Thomas Roebuck, of the Madras Establishment, Acting Examiner, and Assistant Secretary in the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed by A. H. Hubbard, Hindoostanee Press, 1811.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

گل مغفرت Gooli Mughfirut; or the Flower of Forgiveness. Being an account in the Hindoostanee Language, of those Moosulmans called Shoohuda or Martyrs, from the time of Moohummud, to the death of Hoosuen at Kurbula, by Meer Huedur Bukhsh Hueduree of the Hindoostanee Department of the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, 1812.

HISTORY.

آرایش محفل Araish-i Muhfil, being a History, in the Hindoostanee Language, of the Hindoo Princes of Dihlee, from Joodishthir to Pithaora, compiled from the Khoolasut-ool-Hind, and other Authorities, by Meer Sher Ulee Ufsos, Head Moonshee in the Hindoostanee Department of the College. Calcutta, printed by Thomas Hubbard, at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. Royal 4to. 1808.

ETHICS.

باغ اردو Baghi Oordoo, or the Rose Garden of Hindoostan, translated from Sheekh Sudee's Original Nursery or Persian Goolistan of Sheeraz, by Meer Sher Ulee Ufsos, for the use of the Hindoostanee Students at the College of Fort William, under the direction and superintendence of John Gilchrist, author of the Hindoostanee Dictionary, and many other Oriental publications. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in two Vols. Royal 8vo. 1802.

PRAYERS.

هداية الاسلام Hidayut ool Islam, or a collection of the forms and ceremonies of the Muhummudan religion in Arabic and Hindoostanee, translated under the superintendence of, and by John Gilchrist, Vol. 1st. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in two Vols. 8vo. 1804. N. B. *The 2d Vol. has not been printed.*

FABLES.

The Hindee Manual, or Casket of India; compiled for the use of the Hindoostanee Students, in the College of Fort William, under the direction and superintendence of John Gilchrist, by the following learned Hindoostanee Poets, Scholars and Moonshees, employed under the patronage and protection of the present liberal and Patriotic Government. Respectively printed at the following Offices. Containing the Ukhlaqi Hindee, by Meer Buhadoor Ulee Hoosuenee, Telegraph Press.—Mursiyu, of Meer Ubdoollah Miskeen, Hurkaru Press.—Singhasun Butteesee, by Meerza Kazim Ulee Juwan and Sree Lallooje Lal, Ditto.—Madho Nul, by Muzhur Ulee Khan Wila, and Sree Lallooje Lal, Ditto.—Sukoontula Natuk, by Meerza Kazim Ulee Juwan and Sree Lallooje Lal, Calcutta Gazette Press.—Buetal Pucheesee, by Muzhur Ulee Khan Wila and Sree Lallojee Lal, Mirror Press.—Tota Kuhanee, by Meer Hyedur Bukhsh Hueduree, Telegraph Press.—Bagh o Buhar, by Meer Ummun Lootf, Hurkaru Press.—Nusri Benuzeer, by Meer Buhadoor Ulee Hoosuenee, Calcutta Gazette Press.—Baghi Oordoo, by Meer Sher Ulee

Ufsos, Muron Pus. The above are intended as a Specimen of the various styles of compositions in use among the Natives. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1802.

نقلیات هندی Nuqliyati Hindee, or the Hindee Story Teller, or Entertaining Expositor of the Roman, Persian, and Nagree Characters, simple and compound in their Application to the Hindoostanee Language, as a written and literary vehicle, by the author of the Hindoostanee Dictionary, Grammar, &c. &c. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in two Vols. Royal 8vo. 1802 and 1803.

نثر بی نظیر Nusuri Benuzeer, or a Prose Version, by Meer Buhadoor Ulee, of the Sihr ool Buyan, an enchanting Fairy Tale in Hindoostanee verse by Meer Husun; composed for the use of the Hindoostanee Students, in the College of Fort William, under the superintendence of John Gilchrist. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to, 1803.

اخلاق هندی Ukhlaqi Hindee, or Indian Ethics, translated from a Persian Version of the celebrated Hitopudesh, or Salutary Counsel, by Meer Buhadoor Ulee, Head Moonshee in the Hindoostanee Department of the New College at Fort William, for the use of the Students, under the superintendence of John Gilchrist. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1803.

گل بکاولی Gooli Bukawulee, a Tale translated from the Persian, by Moonshee Nihal Chund, for the use of the Students, in the New College at Fort William, under the superintendence of John Gilchrist. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1804.

توتا کہانی Tota Kuhanee, a Translation into the Hindoostanee Tongue, of the popular Persian Tales, entitled Tootee Namu, by Sueyid Huedur Bukhsh Hueduree, under the superintendence of John Gilchrist, for the use of the Students in the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1804.

The Hindee-Roman Orthoepigraphical Ultimatum, or a Systematic, Descriptive View of Oriental and Occidental Visible Sounds, on Fixed and Practical Principles for the Languages of

East, exemplified in the popular Story of Sukoontala, by John Gilchrist. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. Royal 8vo. 1804.

باغ و بهار Bagh o Buhar, a Translation into Hindoostanee tongue of the celebrated Persian Tale, entitled Qissue Chuhar Durwesh, by Meer Umman, under the superintendence of John Gilchrist, for the use of the students in the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1804.

बैतालपचीसी Buetal Pucheesee, being a collection of twenty-five Stories, related by the Demon Buetal to the Raja Bikrmajeet, translated into Hindoostanee, from the Brij Bhasha of Soorut Kubeeshwur, by Muzhur Ulee Khan Wila, and Sree Lulloo Lal Kub, Moonshees in the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1805.

सिंहासनबत्तीसी Singhasun Butteesee, or Anecdotes of the celebrated Bikrumajeet, related by the thirty-two Images which supported the Throne of that Prince, translated into Hindoostanee, from the Brij-Bhasha of Soondur Kubeeshwur, by Meerza Kazim Ulee Jawan, and Sree Lulloo Lal Kub, Moonshees in the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1805.

سحر البیان Sihr-ool-buyan, or Musnuwee of Meer Husun, being a History of the Prince Benuzeer, in Hindoostanee Verse, published under the patronage of the College of Fort William in Bengal. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1805.

نقلیات هندی Nuqliyati Hindee, or the Hindee Story Teller, or Entertaining Expositor of the Roman, Persian and Nagree Characters, simple and compound, in their application to the Hindoostanee Language, as a written and literary vehicle, Vol. 2d, by the author of the Hindoostanee Dictionary, Grammar, &c. &c. the Second edition. Calcutta, printed by Thomas Hubbard, at the Hindoostanee Press, 1806.

لطائف هندی Lutaifi Hindee, or the New Cyclopædia Hindoostanica of Wit, containing a choice collection of Humorous Stories, in the Persian and Nagree Characters, interspersed with

Appropriate Proverbs, Antibilious Jests, Brilliant Bon Mots, and Rallying Repartees, in the Rekhtu and Bruj Bhasha Dialects; to which is added, a Vocabulary of the Principal Words, in Hindoostanee and English, by Sree Lulloo Lal Kub, Bhasha Moonshee in the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the India Gazette Press, in one Vol. 8vo. 1810.

اخوان الصفا The Ikhwan oos Sufa, translated into Hindoostanee from the Original Arabic, and published under the patronage of the College of Fort William, by Muoluvee Ikram Ulee. Calcutta, printed by A. H. Hubbard, at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 8vo. 1811.

باغ و بہار Bagh o Buhar, or the Garden and the Spring; a Translation into the Hindoostanee Tongue, of the celebrated Persian Tale, entitled Qissu,e Chuhar Durwesh, executed under the direction of John Gilchrist, by Meer Ummun, for the use of the Students in the College of Fort William, second Edition, by Ghoolam Ukbur, formerly Surishtudar of the Hindoostanee Department, under the superintendence of Captain Thomas Roebuck, Examiner and Assistant Secretary in the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1813.

خرد افروز The Khurud Ufroz, originally translated into the Hindoostanee Language, by Muoluvee Hufeez ood-deen Uhmud, from the Uyar Danish, written by the celebrated Shuekh Ubool Fuzl, Prime Minister to the illustrious Ukbur, Emperor of Hindoostan. Revised and compared with the Original Persian and prepared for the Press, by Captain Thomas Roebuck, Acting Secretary and Examiner in the College of Fort William, and Member of the Asiatic Society, with the Assistance of Muoluvee Sueyid Kazim Ulee, and Moonshees Ghoolam Ukbur, Mirza [illegible] Beg and Ghoolam Qadir. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, in two Vols Royal 8vo. 1815.

POETRY.

ديوان مير سوز Dewani Meer Soz, or the Poems of Meer Soz, a celebrated Hindoostanee Poet, for the use of the Students of the Hindoostanee Class. Published in one thin Vol. 4to. 1810.

انتخاب سودا Intikhabi Sooda, or Selections from the Poetical Works of Mirza Rufee oos Sooda, for the use of the Hindoostanee Class, *by Moonshee Moohummud Uslum, and Moonshee* Kazim Ulee Juwan. Published in one Vol. 4to. 1810.

کلیات میر تقی Koolliyati Meer Tuqee, the Works of Meer Muhummud Tuqee, comprising the whole of his numerous and celebrated Compositions in the Oordoo or Polished Language of *Hindoostan, published under the Patronage of the College of* Fort William, and edited by Meerza Kazim Ulee Juwan, Meerza Jan Tuplish, Muofuzu Moohummud Uslum and Moonshee Ghoolam Ukbur. *Calcutta, printed by* A. H. Hubbard, at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. Royal *4to.* 1811.

بارہ ماسا The Barah-Masa, a Poetical Description of the Year in Hindoostan, by Meerza Kazim Ulee Juwan, of the Hindoostanee Department of the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 8vo. 1812.

TRANSLATIONS FROM ENGLISH.

The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, translated into the Hindoostanee Language, by learned Natives of the College of Fort William, revised and compared with the original *Greek, by Dr.* William Hunter. *Calcutta, printed at* the Hindoostanee Press, in one *Vol.* 4to. 1805.

The Oriental Fabulist, or Polyglot Translations of Æsop's and other ancient Fables from the English Language into Hindoostanee, Persian, Arabic, Brij Bhasha, Bongla, and Sunskrit, in the Roman Character, by various hands, under the direction and superintendence of John Gilchrist, for the use of the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the *Hurkaru* Office, 1803.

[illegible] English and Hindoostanee; calculated to promote [illegible] Intercourse [illegible] the most useful and [illegible] subjects, with the [illegible] their arrival in [illegible] by John Gilchrist [illegible] D. [illegible]

KHUREE BOLEE, OR HINDUVEE.

प्रेमसागर Prem Sagur, or the History of the Hindoo Deity Sree Krishn, contained in the 10th Chapter of Sree Bhaguvut of Vyasudev. Translated at the desire of John Gilchrist, into Hinduvee from the Bruj Bhasha of Chutoorbhooj Misr, by Sree Lulloo Lal Kub, Bhasha Moonshee in the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the Sunskrit Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1810.

A Vocabulary, Khuree Bolee and English, of the principal words occuring in the Prem Sagur, by Lieut. William Price, Assistant Professor of the Bungalee and Sunskrit Languages in the College of Fort William. Printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. thin 4to. 1814.

BRUJ BHASHA.

✓ राजनीति Rajneeti, or Tales, exhibiting the Moral Doctrines, and the Civil and Military Policy of the Hindoos. Translated from the original Sunskrit of Narayun Pundit, into Bruj Bhasha, at the desire of John Gilchrist, by Sree Lulloo Lal Kub, Bhasha Moonshee in the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 8vo 1809.

General Principles of Inflection and Conjugation in the Bruj Bhasha, or the language spoken by the Hindoos in the Country of Bruj, in the district of Gwaliyur, in the dominions of the Raja of Bhurutpoor, as also in the extensive Countries of Bueswara, Bhudawur, Untur Bed and Boondelkhund. Composed for the use of the Hindoostanee Students, by Sree Lulloo Lal Kub, Bhasha Moonshee in the College of Fort William. Printed at the India Gazette Press, in one Vol. thin 4to. 1811.

POETRY.

✓ सतसई Sutsuee of Biharee Lal, in Bruj Bhasha, edited by Babooram Pundit, printed at the Sunskrit Press, at Khizurpoor, near Calcutta, in one Vol. 8vo. 1809.

✓ सभाविलास Subha Bilas, in Bruj Bhasha, by Lulloojee Lal, Bhasha Moonshee of the College of Fort William, printed at the Sunskrit Press, at Khizurpoor, near Calcutta, in one Vol. 8vo.

POORBEE BHASHA.

रामायण The Ramayuna, or the History of Ramu, in poetry, by Toolsee Dasu. Printed at the Sunskrit Press, Khizurpoor near Calcutta. One Vol. Royal 4to. 1811.

BUNGALEE.

GRAMMAR.

A Grammar of the Bungalee Language, fourth edition, with alterations and additions, to which are added Dialogues intended to facilitate the acquiring of the Bungalee Language, by W. Carey, D. D. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 8vo. 1818

DICTIONARY.

A Dictionary of the Bungalee Language, in which the words are traced to their origins, and their various meanings given. Vol. 1st, by W. Carey, D. D. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 4to. 1815.

HISTORY.

প্রতাপাদিত্যচরিত্র The History of Raja Prutapadityu, by Ramram Bosu, 8vo. 1801.

রাজাকৃষ্ণচন্দ্রচরিত্র The History of Raja Krishnu Chundru, by Rajeeb Lochun. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 8vo 1805.

রাজাবলি Rajavuli, or a History of the Kings of Dillee, by Mrityoonjuya Vidyalunkaru. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press.

FABLES.

হিতোপদেশ Hitopudesu, [illegible] Salutary Instruction, translated from the original Sunskrit, by [illegible] Nathu. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 8vo. 1801.

Ditto ditto, by Ramkishoru Turkalunkaru, 8vo. 1808.

বত্রিশসিংহাসন Butrishu Singhasunu, or the Thirty-two Images, translated from the original Sunskrit, by Mrityoonjuyu Vidyalunkaru. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 8vo. [illegible]

✓ তোতাইতিহাস Totu Itihasu, or Tales of a Parrot, translated from the Persian, by Chundee Churunu. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 8vo. 1805.

ETHICS.

পুরুষ পরীক্ষা Pooroosha Pureeksha, translated from the original Sunskrit, by Huru Prusadu Rayu. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 8vo. 1815.

LETTERS.

লিপিমালা Lipi Mala, or the Bracelet of Writing, a collection of Letters on various occasions, by Ramram Bos. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 8vo. 1802.

DIALOGUES.

Dialogues intended to facilitate the acquiring of the Bengalee Language. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 8vo. 1801.

MURHUTTA LANGUAGE.

GRAMMAR.

A Grammar of the Murhutta Language, to which are added familiar Dialogues, intended as Exercises for the Students, by W. Carey, D. D. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press. 1805

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* This word is supposed to come from the Sunskrit महाराष्ट्र Muharashtru, and therefore would seem to justify the common mode of writing *Muharatt*, *Muharatta* or *Maharatta*. I prefer Murhutta मरहट्ट as being the way in which it is written and pronounced by the natives of Hindoostan. *Editor.*

DICTIONARY.

A Dictionary of the Murhutta Language, by W. Carey, D. D. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 1810.

FABLES.

Singhasun Butteesee, or the thirty-two Imaged-Throne, translated into the Murhutta Language, by Vueedyu Nath Pundit. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 1814.

HISTORY.

The History of Raja Pruta[illegible]ya, translated from the original Bungalee, by Vueedyu Nath Pundit. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 1816.

The Genealogy of Rag[illegible] B[illegible], by Vueedyu Nath Pundit. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 181[illegible]

A Collection of original letters in the Murhutta Language, published for the use of the Students, by W. Carey, D. D. Professor of the Bengalee Sunskrit and Murhutta Languages in the [illegible] of Fort William, 1810.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Grammar of the Punjabee Language, by W. Carey, D. D. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 8vo. 1812.

An Ooriya and English Vocabulary, Mohun Prusad Thakoor. Calcutta, in one Vol. 8vo. 1812.

A Grammar of the Tilunga Language, by W. Carey, D. D. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 8vo. 1814.

A Grammar of the Kurnata Language, by W. Carey, D. D. [illegible] printed at the Mission Press, 8vo. [illegible]

[illegible] Vocabulary of the [illegible] Telinga and the [illegible] Language [illegible] the Mission Press, 8vo. 18[illegible]

Hortus Beng[illegible] of the Plants growing in [illegible] the Honourable East India Company's [illegible] Calcutta [illegible] Serampore, printed at the [illegible]

SUNSKRIT.

GRAMMAR.

A Grammar of the Sunskrit Language, com[illegible] work of the most esteemed Grammarians; to [illegible] examples for the Exercise of the Students, and a [illegible] the Dhatoos or Roots, by W. Carey. Serampore, [illegible] Mission Press, 4to. 1806.

A Grammar of the Sunskrit Language, by H. [illegible] Esq. Vol. the 1st. Calcutta, 1805.

An Essay on the Principles of the Sunskrit Language, by H. P. Forster, Esq. Vol. the 1st. 4to. Calcutta, 1810.

The Grammatical Sootrus, or Aphorisms of Panin[illegible], with selections from various Commentators, Nagree Characters. Calcutta, in two Vols. 8vo. 1809.

सिद्धान्तकौमुदी Siddhantu Knomoodee, a Gram[illegible] conformable to the System of Panini, by Bhuttojee De[illegible], [illegible] Characters. Calcutta, in one Vol. 4to. 1812.

मुग्धबोध *Moogdhu bodhu, a Grammar, by V[illegible]* [illegible] [illegible] Characters. Serampore, in one Vol. 12mo

DICTIONARIES.

The first part of a Sunskrit and English Dic[illegible] Wilson, Esq. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereir[illegible] [illegible]tanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1815.*

अमरकोश The Umuru Koshu, or a Dictionar[illegible] Language, by Umuru Singhu, with an Engl[illegible] Annotations, and Alphabetical Index, by H. T[illegible] Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, in one [illegible]

हेमचन्द्रकोश Or the Vocabulary of Hemuch[illegible] Calcutta, in one Vol. 8vo. 1807.

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* The Manuscript of [illegible] work is completed, and [illegible] lished in the course of the next six months from this time. [illegible]

अमरकोष The Umuru Koshu, त्रिकाण्डशेष Trikandusheshu, मेदिनी Medinee, and हारावली Haravulee, four Original Vocabularies, Nagree Character. Printed at the Sunskrit Press, at Khizurpoor, near Calcutta, in one Vol. 8vo. 1807.

FABLES.

हितोपदेश Hitopudeshu, or Salutary Instruction, in the original Sunskrit, with Introductory Remarks, by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. To which are added दशकुमारचरित Dushu Koomaru Churitru, abridged by Upyayyu, and three शतक Shutukus or centuries of Verses, by Bhurtri Huri. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 4to. 1806.

नलोदय Nulodayu, a celebrated Romance, formerly Translated by Faezee, in to Persian verse, under the name of Nuldumun. Printed at Khizurpoor, in one Vol. 4to. 1814.

LAW.

मनुसंहिता Munoo Sunghita, or the Institutes of Munoo, in the Original Text, with the Gloss of Koollooku Bhuttu, Nagree Character. Printed at the Sunskrit Press, at Khizurpoor, near Calcutta, in one Vol. 4to. 1813.

मिताक्षरा Mitakshura, or a Commentary on the legal work of Yugnyuvulkyu, together with the Original Text, Nagree Character. *Printed at the Sunskrit Press, in one Vol. 4to.* 1812.

दायभाग The Dayubhagu, or Law of Inheritance of Jeemootu Vahunu, Nagree Character. Printed at the Sunskrit Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1813.

वीरमित्रोदय Veeru Mitrodayu, the legal work of Mitru-Mishru, Nagree Character. Printed at the Sunskrit Press, at Khizurpoor, near Calcutta, in one Vol. 4to. 1815.

दत्तकमीमांसा Duttuku Meemansa, and दत्तकचन्द्रिका Duttuku Chundrika, two esteemed Treatises in the original Sunskrit. Printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 8vo. 1817.

दायक्रमसंग्रह The Daya Krama Sangraha, an Original Treatise on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, translated by P. M. Wynch, Esq. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1818.

PHILOSOPHY

भगवद्गीता The Bhugwudgeeta, or Dialogue between Krishnu and Urjoonu, extracted from the Mahabharut. Printed at Khizurpoor, near Calcutta, 1809.

POETRY.

रामायण The Ramayunu of Valmeeki, in the original Sunskrit, with a Prose Translation and Explanatory Notes, by W. Carey and J. Marshman. Vol. 1, 1806.
—— 2, 1808.
—— 3, 1810.
Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, in 4to.

गीतगोविन्द The Geetu Govindu, or Songs of Juyudevu, Nagree Character. Printed at Khizurpoor, near Calcutta, in one Vol. 1808.

माघकाव्य The Maghu Kavyu, an Epic Poem, in the original Sunskrit, with the commentary of Mulli Nathu, edited by Vidyakura Misru, and Shyamdata Pundits, Nagree Character. Printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. Royal 8vo. 1815.

मेघदूत The Meghudootu, or Cloud Messenger, a Poem, in the Sunskrit Language by Kaleedasu. Translated into English verse, with Notes and Illustrations, by Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, and Secretary to the Asiatic Society. Published under the sanction of the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. Royal 4to. 1813.

किरातार्जुनीय The Kiratarjuneeyu, a Poem by Bharuvee, in the Sunskrit Language, Nagree Character. Calcutta, in one Vol. 4to. [illegible]

PERSIAN.

GRAMMAR.

A Grammar of the Persian Language, comprising a portion of the Elements of Arabic Inflexion, together with some observations on the Structure of either Language, considered with reference to the principles of General Grammar, by M. Lumsden, LL. D. Professor of Arabic and Persian in the College of Fort William in Bengal. Calcutta, printed by T. Watley, at the [illegible] Company's Press, in two Vols. small folio, 1810.

DICTIONARY

برهان قاطع Boorhani Qatiu, the most copious and the best Dictionary of the Persian Language, extant; the interpretation being also in Persian, comprising the whole of the Words, Phrases, and Metaphors in the Furhungi Juhangeeree, the Mujmaool Foors of Soorooree, the Soormuye Solumanee, and the Suhah ool Udwiyu, together with many Words and Terms, from the Puhluwee, Duree, Zhund o Pazhund, Greek, Syriac, Turkish and other Languages, with a short Grammar prefixed, originally written by Moohummud Hoosuen Ibni Khuluf oot-Tubreezee, Poetically styled Boorhan, and dedicated in A. D. 1651, to Ubdoollah Qootb Shah of the Dukhun; to which is added, an Appendix, consisting of the Moolhuqat of the Boorhani Qatiu, and the whole of the Words, Phrases, Metaphors and Proper Names in the Khatimu or Appendix to the Furhungi Juhangeeree, together with a collection of Words extracted from the Buhari [illegible] yudoo Foozula, Mudar ool Ufazil, Kushf ool Loghat, Moontukhub ool Loghat, and the new edition of Meninski's Arabic, Persian and Turkish Lexicon; besides a considerable number of Persian and Turkish Words, communicated by [illegible] Shufeeu a Native of Sheeraz. The whole arranged, collated with [illegible] copies of the Work, carefully corrected, revised, and the Text occasionally illustrated with Persian Notes, by Thomas Roebuck, Captain in the Madras Native Infantry; Examiner in the Hindoostanee, Bruj Bhasha, Persian and Arabic Languages; Acting Assistant Hindoostanee

Professor in the College of Fort William, and Member of the Asiatic Society; with the Assistance of Muoluvee Kurum Hoosuen, Head Moonshee of the Persian and Arabic Departments, Baboo Tarinee Churn Mitr, Head Moonshee of the Hindoostanee Department of the College of Fort William, Muoluvee Hueedur Ulee, Nizam ood-deen, Ghoolam Qadir, Hajee Moohummud Shufeeu of Sheeraz, Moonshee Imam Ụlee, Muoluvees Sueyid Kazim Ụlee, Moohummud Ukbur, and Sadiq Ụlee. Calcutta, printed by Philip Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. Royal 4to. 1818.

POETRY.

شاهنامه The Shahnamu, being a series of Heroic Poems, on the Ancient History of Persia, from the earliest times down to the subjugation of the Persian Empire by its Moohummudan Conquerors, under the reign of King Yuzdjird, by the celebrated Uboo'l Qasimi Firduosee of Ṭoos. Calcutta, printed by Thomas Watley, at the Honorable Company's Press, in eight Volumes folio, Vol. first was published in 1811. N. B. *It is greatly to be regretted that this noble work has since been discontinued.*

شرح سکندرنامه The Sikundur Namu of Nizamee, with a Selection from the works of the most celebrated Commentators, by Hueedur Ulee and Meer Hoosuen Ulee. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, 4to. 1812.

سهراب Soohrab, a Poem, freely translated from the original Persian of Firduosee, being a portion of the Shahnamu of that celebrated Poet, by James Atkinson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment, and Member of the Asiatic Society. Published under the sanction of the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 8vo. 1814.

FABLES.

انوار سهیلی Unwari Soohuelee, written about the beginning of the 15th century by the celebrated Moolla Hoosuen Waiz Kashifee, at the desire of Umeer Shuekh Uḥmud, surnamed Soohuelee. Printed at Calcutta, under the superintendence of Major Charles Stewart, by Sueyid Ḥusun Ụlee of Juonpoor, in one Vol. 4to. 1805.

قصہ حاتم طائی Hatim Ta,ee, a Romance in the Persian Language, revised and corrected under the superintendence of James Atkinson, Esq. for the use of the Junior Students in the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1818.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

دبستان مذاهب Dubistani Mizahib, or the *School of Religion*, [illegible] eating on the different Religions in the World, as well as [illegible] their Philosophy and Learning, written by Shuekh M[illegible] nud [illegible]oohsin, poetically styled Fanee. Edited by M[illegible] Nu[illegible]r Ushruf. Calcutta, one Vol. 4to. 1809.

ARITHMETIC.

خلاصه The Khoolasut ool Hisab: a Compendium of [illegible] tic and Geometry, in the Arabic Language, by Buha[illegible] ool in Syria, with a Translation into Persian, [illegible] mmentary, by the late Muoluvee Ruoshun Ụlee, of [illegible] poor; to which is added a Treatise on Algebra, by Nujm[illegible] [illegible] m Ụlee Khan, Qazee ool Qoozat, to the Sudur Deewanee and Nizamut Ụdalut. Revised and edited by Tarinee Churun Mitr, Muolvee Jan Ụlee, and Ghoolam Ukbur, under the patronage of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol Royal 8vo. 1812.

TRAVELS.

طالبی [illegible]useeri Talibee, or Travels in Europe and Asia, [illegible] [illegible] oo Ṭalib Khan. Published and edited by his son [illegible] Ho[illegible] en Ụlee, and Meer Qoodrut Ụlee Moonshee, under [illegible] H. H. Wilson, Esq. Calcutta, printed [illegible] [illegible] the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 8vo. 1812.

RHETORIC.

[illegible] Hudaiq ool Bulaghut, or the Bowers of Eloquence, being a Treatise on the Rhetoric, Poetry and Rhyme of the Persians, by Meer Shums ool-Deen Fuqeer of Dihlee. Corrected for the Press and published under the patronage of the College of Fort William, by Muoluvee Jan Ulee, and Ubdoor Ruheem. Calcutta, printed at the Press of Muoluvee Shookr Oollah, in one Vol. 8vo. 1814.

JURISPRUDENCE.

هدايه Hidayu, a very celebrated book of Moohummudan Law, translated from Arabic, edited by Muoluvee Moohummud Rashid, in 4 Vols. 8vo. *Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee* Press, the 1st and 2d Vols. 1807. The 3d and 4th Vols. 1808.

كتاب الجنايات وحدود Kitab ool Junayat o Hudood, translated from the Futaveeï Alumgeeree, by Moohummud Nujmood Deen Khan, *the* Qazee ool Qoozat *of Calcutta*, together with a treatise called Tuyzeerat by the same. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 8vo. 1813.

سراجيه Sirajeeyu, a Treatise on the *Law* of Succession and Inheritance, *translated* from the Arabic, by Mooftee Moohummud Rashid. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 8vo. 1811.

TRANSLATIONS FROM ENGLISH.

مجموعه شمسى Mujmooue Shumsee, or a concise View of the Copernican System of Astronomy, by Muoluvee Uboo'l Khuer, under the Superintendence of W. Hunter, M. D. Calcutta, printed by T. Hubbard, at the Hindoostanee one Vol. 8vo. 1807.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS IN PROSE AND VERSE, PRINTED FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS OF THE PERSIAN CLASS, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE PROFESSOR.

Vol. 1st. *Comprising a portion of the Ukhl* ohsinee and the Zuleekha. Published at the Press of *th* ge of Fort William, 4to. 1809.

Vol. 2d. Comprising a portion of the Goolistan and the Bostan, Published at the Persian Press of the College of Fort William, 4to. 1809.

Vol. 3d. Comprising a portion of the Buhari Danish and the [illegible] Sundee. Published at the Persian Press of the College of Fort William, 4to. 1809.

Vol. 4th. Comprising a portion of the Inshae Ubool Fuzl, and the Sikundur Namu. Published at the Persian Press of the College of Fort William, 4to. 1810.

Vol. 5th. Comprising the Ukhlaqi Julalee and the Luclee and Mujnoon of Umeer Khosro. Printed at the Persian Press of the College of Fort William, 4to 1811.

Vol. 6th. Comprising the Rooqati Jamee and the Soobhutool Ubrar. Published at the Persian Press of the College of Fort William, 4to. 1811.

Corrected for the Press, by Moolvees Ilahdad and Kurum Hoosuen, employed in the Arabic and Persian Departments of the College.

ARABIC.

GRAMMARS

A Grammar of the Arabic Language, according to the principles taught and maintained in the schools of Arabia; exhibiting a complete body of Elementary information, selected from the works of the most eminent Grammarians; together with definitions of the parts of Speech, and observations on the structure of the Language. Vol. I Comprising the System of Inflection, by M. Lumsden, LL. D. Professor of Arabic and Persian, in the College of Fort William, in Bengal. Calcutta, printed by F. [illegible], under the inspection of T. Watley, at the Honorable Company's Press, small folio, 1813.

N. B. *The 2d Volume has not been completed yet.*

An entire and correct edition of the five books upon Arabic Grammar, which together with the principles of Inflection in the Arabic Language, form the first part of a classical education throughout the Seminaries of Asia. Carefully collated with the most ancient and accurate Manuscripts which could be found in India, and now for the first time offered to the European world from the Press, by Lieutenant J. Baillie, Professor of Arabic, &c. In the College of Fort William Vol. I. Containing the Mi,ut Amil, *Shurhoo Mi,ut Amil*, and the *Misbah*. *Vol. II. Containing* the Hidayut-oon Nuho, 1803. Vol. III. Comprising the Kafiyu of Ibn Hajib, and an Appendix, consisting of an Address to the Students of the College, and a Praxis of amusing Extracts from Arabian Authors, in Prose and Verse, Printed at the Honorable Company's Press, 4to. 1805.

Baillie's Tables, illustrative of the Principles of Arabic Inflection, in one Vol. small folio.

مائة عامل The Mi,ut Amil, and Shurḥoo Mi,ut Amil, two Elementary Treatises on Arabic Syntax, translated from the original Arabic, with Annotations, Philological and Explanatory, in the form of a perpetual Commentary. The Rules exemplified by a series of Stories and Citations from various Arabian authors, with an Appendix, containing the original Text, by A. Lockett, Captain in the Bengal Native Infantry; Secretary to the Council of the College of Fort William, and Examiner in the Arabic, Persian and Hindoostanee Languages. Calcutta, printed by P. *Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press*, in one Vol. *4to.* 1814.

DICTIONARIES.

منتخب اللغات Moontukhub ool Loghat, a Dictionary of Arabic Words, with a Persian Translation, according to the authority of the Qamoos, the Kunz, the Ṣuhah, the Moohuzzub and other Arabic Lexicons of equal celebrity, originally compiled by *Ụbdoor-Rusheed, and now revised, corrected and published by* Muoluvee Ilah Dad and other Native Officers employed in the Persian Department of the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the Persian Press of the College, in one Vol. small folio, 1808.

شمس اللغات Shums ool Loughat, or a Dictionary of the Arabic and Persian Languages, the interpretation being in Persian, comprising all such words of the Turkish Language as occur in the works of Persian and Arabic authors, compiled from origi-

and Dictionaries of authority in those Languages, by learned Natives, under the inspection of Joseph Barretto, Junior Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in two Vols. 4to 1806.

صراح The Soorah, an esteemed Dictionary of Arabic Words explained in Persian, by Ubool Fuzl Moohummud bin Omr bin Khalid, commonly called Jumal, being a translation of a very celebrated Arabic Dictionary entitled the Sihah. Revised and corrected, according to the authority of the Qamoos, the Shums ool Ooloom, the Deewan ool Udub, and other Lexicons of equal authority, by Moluvees Durvesh Ulee, Jan Ulee, Meer Ghoolam Ulee, Ubd oor-Ruheem and Husun Ulee, under the patronage of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, Calcutta, printed at the Press of Mowlwee Shukr oollah, by Moluvees Mubaruk Ulee, and Nadir Hoosein, in two Vols. 4to. 1815.

قاموس Qamoos, or the Ocean; an Arabic Dictionary, by Mujd-ood-deen Moohummud-oobnoo Yaqoob, of Feerozabad; collated with many Manuscript copies of the Work, and corrected at the Press by Shykh Uhmud-oobnoo Moohummudin il Unsareeyool Yumunee-oosh-Shurwanee, a Native of Arabia, now employed in the Arabic Department of the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the Press of the Editor, in two Vols. Royal 4to. 1817.

BIOGRAPHY.

حديقة الافراح Hudeequt ool Ufrah, or the *Garden of Pleasure*. An Arabic Miscellany in Prose and Verse; containing an Account of the Arabian Poets, with Quotations from their Works, by Shykh Uhmud, in one Vol. 4to. 1813.

TALES

اخوان الصفا Ikhwan oos-Sufa, in the original Arabic. Revised and edited by Shykh Uhmud bin Moohummud Shirwanee ool Yumunee. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 8vo. 1812.

ليلة Ulif Luelu, or the Arabian Nights Entertainments; in the original Arabic. Published under the patronage of the

College of Fort William, by Shuekh Uhmud bin Moohummud Shirwanee ool Yumunee, of the Arabic Department, author of the Nufhut ool Yumun, Ul-Ujub ool Oojab, Hudeequ ool Ufrah, and various other Arabic Works. Vol. I. Containing the Stories of 100 Nights. Vol. II. Do Do. and also the story of Sindbad the Sailor, printed from the Paris Edition with some few alterations by Shuekh Uhmud. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, in two Vols. 8vo. 1814 and 1818.

مقامات حريری Muqamat Hureeree, or the Adventures of Uboo Zued of Surooj, in fifty Stories, written by the celebrated Uboo-Moohummud'n-il Qasim ool Hureereeyoo. Vol. I. comprising the first thirty Stories collated with eight Arabian Manuscript copies, and corrected for the Press by Muoluvees Ilahdad and Jan Ulee, now employed in the Arabic and Persian Departments of the College of Fort William. Printed at the Honorable Company's Press, 1809. Vol. II. comprising the last Twenty Stories, 4to. 1812.

Supplement to the Adventures of Uboo Zued of Surooj, comprising an Arabic and Persian Dictionary of all the Terms contained in that celebrated Work: compiled from the best authorities, such as the Qamoos, the Suhah, the Shums ool Oolоom, &c. by Muoluvee Jan Ulee, now employed in the Arabic and Persian Departments of the College of Fort William Calcutta, printed at the Honorable Company's Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1814.

عجائب المقدور فی اخبار تیمور The History of Teemoor, in the original Arabic, written by Uhmud bin Moohummud of Da[illegible] in Syria, generally known by the name of Ibnoo Urub Sha[illegible] Collated with four Manuscript copies of the W[illegible], and corrected for the Press, by Shuekh Uhmud oobnoo Moohummudu-l U[illegible]nee Yoosh-Shirwanee, a Native of Arabia, now employed in the Arabic Department of the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the Press of the Editor, in one Vol. 8vo. 1818.

RHETORIC.

المختصر Ul-Mookhtusur, commonly called Mookhtusuroolmuanee; or an abbreviated Commentary on the Rhetoric of the Arabs: comprising the Text of the Tulkheesool Miftah, by Jul[illegible] ood-Deen Moohummud: together with the shorter of two Commentaries on that celebrated Work, both written by Musqood oobnoo Oomr, [illegible] oot-Tuftazanee. Calcutta, printed at the Persian Press, under the inspection of Muoluvee Jan Ulee, now employed in [illegible] Arabic Department of the College of Fort William, in one Vol. 4to. 1813.

LOGIC

قطبي The Qootbee, a celebrated Treatise of Logic, written by Qootb ood-Deen in the Arabic Language. Revised and prepared for the Press, at the desire of M. Lumsden, LL. D. Professor of the Arabic and Persian Languages in the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the Honorable Company's Press, by T. Watley, in one Vol 8vo. 1815.

LETTERS.

العجب العجاب Ul-Ujub-ool Oojab; a complete Introduction to the [illegible] of Letter-writing, being a collection of Letters, upon various subjects, in the Arabic Language, compiled or composed by [illegible] Uhmud bin Moohummud ul Yumunee Yoosh-Shirwanee [illegible] the patronage of the Right Honorable the Governor [illegible] in Council, at the recommendation of the College of [illegible] liam. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoo[illegible] ress, in one Vol. 8vo. 1813.

POETRY.

ديوان المتنبي Deewan ool Mootunubbee, corrected and edited by Shuekh [illegible] d bin Moohummud Shirwanee ool Yumunee. Calcutta, printed [illegible] his Arabic Press one Vol. 8vo. 1814.

نفحة اليمن [illegible] hut ool Yumun, an Arabic Miscellany of Compositions in Prose and Verse, selected or original, by Shuekh Uhmud Shirwanee ool Yumunee. Published under the patronage of the College of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the Hindoostanee Press, in one Vol. 4to. 1811.

قصيدة ابن زهير The Quseedu of Ibni Zoheer, in the original Arabic, with a Commentary by Shuekh Uhmud, the learned Editor of the Qamoos, the History of Teemoor and other works.

This Poem is one of the most celebrated in the Arabic language and indispensably requires to be accompanied by a Commentary, without which it cannot be read by a foreigner and scarcely perhaps by very many of the Arabs. Printed at the Press of the Editor, *in one Volume 8vo. containing 150 pages, 1818.*

TRANSLATIONS FROM ARABIC.

مشكات المصابيح The Mishkat ool Musabeeh, or a collection of the most authentic Traditions regarding the actions and sayings of Moohummud, exhibiting the origin of the Manners and Customs, the Civil, Religious and Military Policy of the Moosulmans, translated from the original Arabic into English, by Captain A. N. Matthews, Bengal Artillery. Calcutta, printed by T. Hubbard, at the Hindoostanee Press, in two Vols. Royal 4to. 1809.

CHINESE.

Elements of the Chinese Grammar, with a Preliminary Dissertation on the Characters, and the Colloquial Medium of the Chinese, and an Appendix containing the Ta Hyoh of Confucius, with a translation by Rev. J. Marshman, D. D. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 1814.

A Grammar of the Chinese Language, by the Rev. Robert Morrison. Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 1815.

ENGLISH.

An Elementary Analysis of the Laws and Regulations enacted by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, for the Civil Government of the British Territories under that Presidency. In six Parts. *Vol. I. comprising General Legislative* Provisions, and Rules for Civil and Criminal Justice, and the Police. Vol. II. comprising Rules for the Public Officers in Revenue Department; the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue and subjects immediately connected, including the Coinage, V[illegible] II. [illegible] comprising the following heads: Sayer Duties abolished; Market Duties; Town Duties; Customs, Tax on G[illegible]s and [illegible]; Tax on Stone Quarries; Stamp Duties; [illegible] and [illegible]; Tax on Pilgrims; Rights of Landholders; R[illegible] Tenants; Regulations of the British Government [illegible] Institution of the Company; Trade on Sylhet Frontier; [illegible] Opium Monopoly; Salt Monopoly; Saltpetre Monopoly; and Miscellaneous; concluding with the College of Fort William. By John Herbert Harington, President of the Council of the College of Fort William; and late Professor under that Institution of the Laws and Regulations. Calcutta, printed at the Calcutta Gazette Press, in three Vols small folio, 1817.

No. III.

The Present Establishment of the College of Fort William; containing a list of the Names and Designations of the College Council, the Officers, Examiners, Professors, Native Teachers, &c.

COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

John Herbert Harington, Esq. *President.*
John Fendall, Esq. *Member.*
William Edward Rees, Esq. *Member*

Captain Abraham Lockett, *Secretary to the Council of the College, and Public Examiner.*
Captain Thomas Roebuck, *Public Examiner*
James Atkinson, Esq. *Acting Examiner in Hindoostanee.*

PROFESSORS.

Matthew Lumsden, LL. D. *Professor of the Persian and Arabic Languages.*
Major John Wilston, *Assistant Professor of ditto ditto.*
Major John William Taylor, *Professor of the Hindoostanee Language.*

Captain THOMAS ROEBUCK, *Acting Assistant Professor of ditto.*

The Reverend WILLIAM CAREY, D.D *Professor of the Bengalee and Sunskrit and Teacher of the Mahratta Language.*

Lieutenant WILLIAM PRICE, *Assistant Professor of Bengalee and Sunskrit and Teacher of Bruj Bhasha.*

Present Native Establishment of the College of Fort William.

PERSIAN AND ARABIC DEPARTMENTS.

HEAD MOONSHEE.

مولوي كرم حسين Muoluvee Kurum Hoosuen, ... May 1801.

SECOND MOONSHEE.

مولوي عبد الرحيم Muoluvee Ubdoor Ruheem, ... Oct. 1812.

مولوي جان علي Muoluvee Jan Ulee, ... } Employed in the Arabic Department only { July 1808,

شيخ احمد Sheikh Uhmud, a Native of Arabia, . . } Employed in the Arabic Department only { Aug. 1813.

MOONSHEES.

مولوي بدر علي Muoluvee Budur Ulee, May 1801,

مولوي حسن علي Muoluvee Husuen Ulee, Ditto,

تيغ علي Tegh Ulee, *Surishtadar,* Ditto,

مولوي حسام الدين Muoluvee Hisam ood deen, ... Nov. 1806,

*مرزا نور علي

مرزا نور علي	Mirza Noor Ụlee,	Oct	1801,
مولوی مولا بخش	Muoluvee Muola Bukhsh,	Sept.	1802,
مولوی عباس علي	Muoluvee Ụbbas Ụlee,	Feb.	1804,
قربان علي	Qoorban Ụlee,	Nov.	1802,
نادر علی	Nadir Ụlee,	Sept.	1808,
گنگا بشن	Gunga Bishun,	May	1801,
مرزا حسن علی	Mirza Ḥusun Ụlee,	Oct.	1802,
مولوی سید کاظم علي	Muoluvee Sueyid Kazim Ụlee,	April	1807,
مولوي فرحت علی	Muoluvee Furḥut Ụlee,	Aug.	1808,
مولوي محمد علی	Muoluvee Mooḥummud Ụlee,	Dec.	1811,
كلب علي	Kulb Ụlee, *Persian Writing Master,*	Sept.	1801.

HINDOOSTANEE DEPARTMENT.

HEAD MOONSHEE.

تارني چرن متر	Tarineechurun Mitr,	May	1801.

SECOND MOONSHEE.

مير بخشش علي	Meer Bukhshish Ụlee,	Nov.	1802

MOONSHEES.

مولوي محمد واجد	Muoluvee Mooḥummud Wajid,	Mar.	1802,
مرتضی خان	Moortuẓa Khan	May	1801,
يوسف علي	Yoosoof Ụlee, *Sur-rishtudar,*	Sept.	1801,
مولوي عبد الصمد	Muoluvee Ụbdoosṣumud,	Oct.	1801,
مولوي نذر الله	Muoluvee Nuẓr OOllaḥ,	Apr'l	1802,

مولوي واجب الدين

مولوي واجب الدين Mooluvee Wajib ood-deen, ... Nov. 1808,
مولوي محمد وصي Mooluvee Moohummud Wu, ... Jan. 1805,
مولوي باسالله Mooluvee Bab oollah, . Sept. 1801,
[illegible] ل الدين [illegible] ood-deen, . . . Oct. 1801,
مولوي محفوظ علي Mooluvee Muhfooz Ulee, Aug. 1806,
مولوي مير تصدق حسين Mooluvee Meer Tusuddooq Hoosyen, ... Nov. 1802,
مولوي بهادر علي Mooluvee Buhadoor Ulee, Dec. 1807,
مير منصور علي Meer Munsoor Ulee, . Feb. 1802,
[illegible] علي [illegible] Ulee, . . . July 1807,
[illegible] Muhanun, Nagree Writing Master, ... Feb. 1802.

BENGALEE DEPARTMENT.

HEAD PUNDIT.

রামনাথ ন্যায়বাচস্পতি Ramunathu, Nyayu Vachusputi, ... May 1801.

SECOND PUNDIT.

রামজয় তর্কালঙ্কার Ramujuyu, Turkalunkar, July 1816.

PUNDITS.

শ্রীপতি মুখোপাধ্যায় Shreeputi, Mookhopadhyayu . . . . May 1801,
কালীপ্রসাদ তর্কসিদ্ধান্ত Kaleeprusad, Turku Siddhantu, ... Sept. 1801,
পদ্মলোচন চূড়ামণি Pudmulochun, Chooramuni, ... May 1801,

শিবচন্দ্র

শিবচন্দ্র তর্কালঙ্কার Shivu Chundru, Turkalunkar,	Sept.	1801,
রামকিশোর তর্কচূড়ামণি Ramukishoru, Turkuchooramuni,	Nov.	1805,
রামকুমার শিরোমণি Ramukoomaru, Shiromuni,	Sept.	1801,
গদাধর তর্কবাগীশ Gudadhuru, Turkubageeshu,	Nov.	1805,
রামচন্দ্র রায় Ramuchundru Rae,	March	1803,
নরোত্তমবসু Nurottumu Bos,	March	1806,
কালীকুমার রায় Kaleekoomaru Rae, *Bengalee Writing Master, and Sur-rishtudar,*	March	1809.

MURHUTTA DEPARTMENT.

वैद्यनाथ पण्डित Vuedyunathu Pundit,	Sept.	1807.

BRUJ BHASHA DEPARTMENT.

श्रीलालकवि Shree Lal Kuvi,	Feb.	1802,
इन्द्रेश्वरपण्डित Indreshwur Pundit,	Jan.	1815.

HINDEE TRANSLATOR.

میر بہادر علی Meer Buhadoor Ulee, *formerly Head Moonshee of the Hindoostanee Department.*	Sept.	1801.

WRITERS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Mr. John Ward,	Dec.	1814,
জগমোহন চট্টোপাধ্যায় Jugumohun, Chuttopadhyayu,	Nov.	1802,

দাতারাম পাকড়াসী Dataram, Pakṛạsee, Sept. 1801,
কালীচরণ ঘোষাল Kaleechurun, Ghosh̤al, Aug. 1814.

NATIVE LIBRARIANS.

মোহনপ্রসাদ ঠাকুর Mohunprusad Ṭhakoor, Oct. 1807,
مولوی اکرام علی Muoluvee Ikram Ụlee, Oct. 1816,
منشی غلام حیدر Moonshee Ghoolam Ḥuedur, ... Sept. 1801.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,
1st *June*, 1818.

No. IV.

A General List of the names and Offices of those Persons who have borne any part in the conduct of the Institution since its foundation in 1800.

COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE.

	When Appointed.
The Reverend David Brown, Provost,	April 1801,
——— Claudius Buchanan, Vice Provost,	Ditto,
The Honorable Henry Wellesley,	Ditto,
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart.	Ditto,
Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq.	Ditto,
John Lumsden, Esq.	Jan. 180[illegible]
John Herbert Harington, Esq.	Mar. 1802,
Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq.	Ditto,
John Fombelle, Esq.	Jan. 1807,
James Stuart, Esq.	Aug. 1810,
Robert Ker, Esq.	Mar. 1817,
John Fendall, Esq.	Nov. 1817,
William Edward Rees, Esq.	May 1818.

SECRETARIES AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES TO THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE.

Charles Rothman, Esq. Secretary April, 1801,

Dr. William Hunter, Secretary 1st November, 1805.

Lieutenant William Macdougall, officiated as Secretary, May, 1807, during Dr. Hunter's absence an account of his health; appointed Assistant Secretary 14th July, 1807.

Dr.

[illegible] er, succeeded Lieutenant Macdougall, as Assistant [illegible] Sept. 1807.

[illegible] (now Captain) Abraham Lockett, succeeded Dr. [illegible] as Assistant Secretary on the 22d February, 1805, and Dr. [illegible] 14 Nov. 1811.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Archibald Galloway, acted as Secretary during the absence of Dr. Hunter, from 9th March, 1811, to 22d June, 1812; was appointed Assistant Secretary, 1st Nov. [illegible]

Lieutenant (now Captain) Thomas Roebuck,* acted as Assistant Secretary during the absence of Lieutenant Lockett in Persia and Arabia, from [illegible], 1811, to the 22d June, 1812; on the 1st July, 1812 [illegible] Assistant Secretary upon Captain [illegible]; was afterwards appointed to [illegible] the absence of Captain Lockett in Europe, [illegible] January, 1815, to 14th Oct. 1816, [illegible] Secretary from 8th January, 1817, to the [illegible] 1817, during Captain Lockett's absence at Ceylon.

James [illegible] acted as Assistant Secretary from the [illegible] to 16th June, 1816.

PROFESSORS.

Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Professor of the Laws and Regulations of the British Government in India, April 1801,

[illegible] Colebrooke, Esq. Professor of the Hindoo Law, and of the Sanskrit Language... May 1801,

John [illegible] Harington, Esq. succeeded Sir G. H. Barlow as Professor of the Laws and Regulations of the British Government in India, ...May 1801,

[illegible] Esq. LL.D. & F.R.S. Professor of the Hindoostanee Language,.. April 1801,

Francis Gladwin, Esq. Professor of the Persian Language, ... Ditto,

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* A [illegible] which [illegible] to the Office of Assistant Secretary was [illegible] by the Honourable Court of Directors on the 22d July [illegible] June, 1816, an order was received from the [illegible], dated [illegible] Sept. 1815, [illegible] the Office of Assistant Secretary, which had been originally [illegible] on the 11th July, 1807.

Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. Professor of the Persian Language, and Literature, ... April 1801

Lieutenant (now Lieut. Colonel) John Baillie, Professor of the Arabic and Persian Languages, and of Moohummudan Law, ... Ditto,

Reverend Claudius Buchanan, Professor of Greek and Latin Classics,........ .... Ditto,

Matthew Lumsden, Esq. First Assistant Professor of the Persian Language in April 1801; acted as Professor from 28th Nov. 1805, until the 25th June 1807, when he succeeded Capt. Baillie, as Professor of the Persian and Arabic Languages, who was appointed Resident at Lucknow,

Reverend William Carey, DD. Teacher of the Bengalee and Sunskrit Languages, April 1801; appointed Professor of the Bengalee and Sunskrit Languages on the 1st January, 1807,

Reverend Mr. Pæzold, Teacher of the Tamool Language,......... ....Mar. 1801,

Dr. James Dinwiddie, LL. D. Teacher of Mathematics....... ... .April 1801,

Monsieur Duplessis, Teacher of Modern Languages, . April 1801,

Edward Scott Waring, Esq. acted as Assistant Professor of the Hindoostanee Language from Aug. 1801, to January 1802

Ensign William Macdougall, Assistant Professor of the Hindoostanee Language, ...Nov. 1802,

Captain (now Major) James Mouat, First Assistant Professor in the Hindoostanee Language, February 1803, and afterwards succeeded Dr. Gilchrist as Hindoostanee Professor, 1st January 1806,

Captain (now Major) Charles Stewart, Second Assistant Professor in the Persian Language, March 1803, acted as 1st Assistant from 6th Feb. 1805, to February, 1806,

Captain (now Major) John William Taylor, succeeded Major Mouat as Professor of the Hindoostanee Language on the 22d February, 1808,

Captain (now Major) John Weston, was appointed Assistant Professor [illegible]ssor of [illegible] and Arabic Languages on the 1st October, 181[illegible], act[illegible] [illegible] during Dr. Lumsden's absence at the Cape of [illegible] Hope, from the 31st December, 1814, to 27th Jan[illegible] 181[illegible] resigned his situation on the 2d July, 18[illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] Corps on service to Ceylon.

[illegible] William [illegible] was appointed Assistant Professor of [illegible] and Sanskrit Languages on the 1st October, 1813.

[illegible] (now Captain) Russel Martin, was appointed Assistant Hindoostanee Professor on the 19th November, 1813; resigned his situation [illegible] December 1816, in order to return to [illegible] of his health.

[illegible] Samuel Coulthard, was appointed to officiate as [illegible] and Arabic Professor while Major [illegible] officiated [illegible] Professor, during Dr. Lumsden's absence [illegible], from [illegible] 31st Dec. 1814, to the 27th Jan. 1816.

[illegible] officiated as Assistant Persian and Arabic Professor during Major Weston's absence at the Cape on account of [illegible] health, from [illegible] May 1816, to the 27th March, 1818

Captain Thomas [illegible], was appointed in Dec. 1816 to officiate as Assistant Professor of the Hindoostanee Language, until the pleasure of the Honorable Court of Directors was known regarding his office of Assistant Secretary, which had been abolished by their orders, as noticed in page 53, q. v.

List of the Gentlemen who have performed the duties of Examiners in the College of Fort William, shewing at the same time the Languages in which they have examined.

REGULAR EXAMINERS.

[illegible] George Hilaro [illegible]ow, Bart. in Persian and Hindoostanee, ... June 1801

Henry Thomas [illegible], Esq. in Persian, Hindoostanee, Bengalee and Sunskrit, ... June 1801,

John Herbert Harington, Esq. in Persian and Hindoostanee, ...June 1801,
Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. in Persian and Hindoostanee, ...Ditto,
William Coats Blaquiere, Esq. in Bengalee, ...Ditto,
Dr. William Hunter, M. D. in Persian and Hindoostanee, ...Dec. 1801,
Mohummud Nujm ood-deen Qazee ool Quzat, in Arabic, from 1801 to 1805.
Moulvee Omeer Huedur, in Arabic..............June 1801,
Moulvee Mohummud Mooshurruf, in Arabic.....Ditto,
Moofte Siraj ood-deen, in Arabic................Jan. 1805.

OCCASIONAL EXAMINERS.

Francis Gladwin, Esq. in Persian, ...June 1801,
Burrish Crisp, Esq. in Bengalee and Sunskrit, ...Ditto,
Lieutenant Colonel David Thomas Richardson, in Persian and Hindoostanee, ...Dec. 1801,
John Lumsden, Esq. in Persian, ...Ditto,
Samuel Davis, Esq. Persian and Hindoostanee, ...Nov. 1801,
Andrew Macklew, Esq. in Persian, ...Ditto,
[illegible] John Malcolm, late Envoy to the Court of Persia, in Persian, ...July 1802,
Dr. John Peter Wade, in Persian and Hindoostanee, July, 1802

PUBLIC EXAMINERS.

Lieutenant William Macdougall, in Hindoostanee and Persian, 31st Dec. 1806.
The Rev. Dr. William Carey has acted as Examiner in the Bengalee, Sunskrit, and Muhratta languages since the Establishment of the College.
Matthew Lumsden, Esq. in Persian and Arabic, 31st Dec. 1806.
Dr. William Hunter, in Hindoostanee, Persian and Arabic, succeeded M. Lumsden, Esq. as Public Examiner. July 1807,
Dr. John Leyden, succeeded Lieutenant Macdougall, in Hindoostanee and Persian ....Sept. 1807,
Lieutenant (now Captain) Abraham Lockett, succeeded Dr. Leyden in Persian, Arabic and Hindoostanee...Feb. 1808,

Lieutenant (now Captain) Archibald Galloway, appointed on the 9th of [illegible], 1811, to act as Public Examiner for Dr. Hunter, in Persian and Arabic.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Thomas Roebuck, was appointed on the [illegible] March, 1811, to act as Public Examiner for Lieutenant Lockett, who had gone with the permission of Government to Persia and Arabia; Lieutenant Roebuck was afterwards permanently appointed as one of the Public Examiners on the 11th July 1812, upon the death of Dr. Hunter and the appointment of Lieutenant Galloway to another situation; in Persian, Arabic, Hindoostanee and Brij Bhasha.

James [illegible]son, Esq. acted as one of the Examiners, in Persian and [illegible], during the absence of Captain Lockett in Persia, from [illegible] January 1815 to October 1816; was appointed in Dec. [illegible] to act as Examiner in the Hindoostanee language during the time that Captain Roebuck should continue to act as Assistant Hindoostanee Professor.

No. V.

An Alphabetical List of the Students, Civil and Military, from the commencement of the Institution, to the 1st of June, 1818, shewing the Rank held by each in the scale of general Proficiency, at the time of leaving the College.

NAMES OF CIVIL STUDENTS.	*Date of Admission.*	*Date of Leaving College.*	*Rank when leaving College.*	*In what page or pages mentioned.*	*Remarks*
Agar, Henry	Aug. 15, 1801	Mar. 30, 1803.	6th	22, 25, 43, 45, 54.	Bomb. Estabt.
Agnew, John Vans	Aug. 31, 1801	Feb 5, 1802	——	22, 24	
Ainslie, Montague	Oct. 5, 1810.	Aug. 7, 1811	1st	272, 275, 277, 293, 295	
Alexander, Henry	Oct 23, 1802	Feb 6, 18[illegible]	[illegible]	61, 68, 69, 71, 75, 77, 84, 91, 96, [illegible].	
Alexander, Robert	May 15, 1806	Feb. 27, 1808	6th	138, 140, 148, 172, 173.	
Anderson, Andrew	Dec. 10, 1810	Aug. 7, 1811	3d	273, 274, 277, 293, 294, 295.	
Annesley, Hon Henry Arthur	Aug 6, 1813	July 15, 1816	17th	432, 487, 489, 490, 523, 525.	
Bagge, Edward	May 15, 1806	Feb. 27, 1808	8th	172, 174, 175	
Barlow, John Henry	Oct. 11, 1813	July 15, 1816	24th	483, 484, 487, 488, 500, 523, 524, 525.	
Barlow, Robert	Dec. 20, 1806.	Feb. 18, 1809	10th	111, 172, 174, 218, 221.	
Barnett, Edward	July 26, 1802	Unknown.	——	11, 50.	
Barwell, Arthur Champion	Aug. 3, 1807	Aug 7, 1811	20th	173, 218, 219, 221, 268, 269, 293, 296.	
Barwell, Edward Richard	Sept. 23, 1805.	Feb 27, 1808	7th	138, 140, 148, 172, 173, 174, 175.	

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[illegible]	Date of Admission	Date of [illegible] in College.	Rank when leaving College.	In what page or pages mentioned.	Remarks.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept 15 1810	5th	267, 183, [illegible], 4[illegible], 217, 270.	
Bart[illegible]	May [illegible]	Sept 20, 1804	24th	22, 24, 45, 74, 79.	
[illegible], H[illegible]	[illegible] 1803.	Unknown	--	41	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept 15 1810	[illegible]	235, 239, 2[illegible] 261, 269, 270	
[illegible], W[illegible]	May 4, 1801.	Mar. 30, 180[illegible]	1st	9, 15, 18, 19 21, 23, [illegible]4, 33, 38, 50 52	
[illegible]	A[illegible]	Sept 15 18[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]19, 220, 224 2[illegible]7, 234 [illegible], 51, 267, 263, [illegible]	
[illegible] R[illegible]	Jul 30, 1803	Unknown		40	
P[illegible] R[illegible]	A[illegible] 7, 1[illegible]	Unknown.	—	9[illegible]	
Bird[illegible] M[illegible]	Nov. 15, 1[illegible]	Sept 15, 1810.	1st	210, 213, [illegible]38 239, 241 251, 2[illegible]7, 268, 270	
B[illegible], Sl[illegible]	Aug. 2, 1802.	Feb. 9, 1805	10th	63 71 77, 81 93, 99,	
[illegible], W[illegible]	Sept. 6, 1803.	Mar. 3, 1806.	6th	67, 72, 85, 91, 96, 104, 109 110, 116, 119.	
[illegible] Vince[illegible]	Aug. 12, 18[illegible]	[illegible] 20, 1814	[illegible]th	381, 409, 392 411, 417, 457, 453.	
[illegible], T[illegible] Porter	Oct. 8 1814	July 13, 1816.	[illegible]	4[illegible]9, 523, 524, 525, 526	
Black[illegible], Thomas Te[illegible]ple	S[illegible], 1816.			557, 5[illegible],	St [illegible] College
Black[illegible] W[illegible]	[illegible] 1816			558, 598, 569.	St [illegible] College
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov 28, 1801.	—		Returned to England [illegible]
Bl[illegible], Ch[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept 15, 1810	14th	135 141, 173 218, 2[illegible] 226, [illegible] 267, 2[illegible]6, 270	
Bl[illegible], H[illegible]	A[illegible], 1[illegible]	June 20, 1814	6th	105 111, 112.	
Bo[illegible], R[illegible] Hart	[illegible] 3, 18[illegible]	J[illegible] 2[illegible], 1815	17th	310 358, 331 [illegible], [illegible] 4[illegible], [illegible], 457,	

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible], 18[illegible]9	Sep[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible] 31, 1818	Aug 17, 1813	[illegible]	[illegible] 71	
Bo[illegible] Morley	Aug. 22, 1811	Sept 20, 1813	4th	[illegible] 181, [illegible] 381, 384	
[illegible], S[illegible]	May 4, 1801	Mar 30, 1809	[illegible]h	[illegible] 52, [illegible]	Dom[illegible]
Bosanquet, Augustus Henry	Aug 22, 1811	June 20, 1814	5th	[illegible]11, 381, 409, 43[illegible]	
Bosanquet, John Ives	Aug. 5, 1812.	June 20, 1814	14th	3[illegible], 409, 432, 434	
Braddon, William	Apr 119, 1808	Feb. 27, 1808.	11th	173, 175.	
Brooke, Richard Wogan	Nov. 13, 1809.	—	—	268.	
Brown, Robert	Aug. 12, 1805	Mar 2, 1807.	1st	104, 118, 120, 128, 1[illegible]1, 186, 193, 184, 1[illegible]6,	
Brown, James Cowley	[illegible] 9, 1817	—	—	55	[illegible]
[illegible], Thomas	Dec. 20, 1806	Feb 18, 1809	1[illegible]	[illegible] 172 [illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible] 1814	[illegible] 20, 181[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
B[illegible]	M[illegible] 17, 1817	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C[illegible]	[illegible], 181[illegible]	[illegible]	—		
C[illegible], Thomas Potvin	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	
Campbell, Archibald	[illegible] 23, 1814	181[illegible]	—	31.	
Campbell, David	May 2, 1801	Feb [illegible] 18[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 21, [illegible]	
Campbell John	July 17, 1817	A[illegible] 15, 1819	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Carey, George [illegible]	Feb. 28 180[illegible]	Feb. 9, 180[illegible]	17th	[illegible]	
Card[illegible]w, C[illegible]lus	Mar. 7, 1819	—		387.	[illegible]
Ca[illegible], W[illegible]er	Dec 2, 1807	Unk[illegible]	—	171.	
Car[illegible], Joshua	Dec 14, 1810	Sept 30, 18[illegible]	21	303, 311, 331	
Cathcart, Robert	Aug 6, 1811	Aug [illegible] 1815	10th	[illegible]	
Cavendish, Hon. Richard	Nov 18, 1813	July 25, 1815	3d	[illegible]	
Cayley, John	Nov 5, 1812	Sept. 20, 1813	5th	411, 430, 437, 331, 383.	

[illegible]	Date of Admission.	Date of Leaving College.	Rank when leaving College	In what page or pages mentioned.	Remarks.
[illegible], A	[illegible], 1[illegible]7	Feb. 27, 1803	9th	140, 173, 175	
[illegible]	Aug. [illegible], 1[illegible]7	Feb. 18, 180[illegible]	8th	111, 173, 174, 218, 221.	
C[illegible], Cl	Aug. 29, 1803	Mar. 3, 1806	11th	95, 96, 104, 118, 119, 175	
[illegible], W	[illegible] 27, 1801.	Mar. 30, 180[illegible]	2d	21, 23, 25, 31, 33, 34, 39, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 51, 58	Madras Estabt.
Ch[illegible], Rich[illegible]	Sept. 4, 1811.	Mar. 21, 181[illegible]	—	[illegible]25, 526, [illegible]69	
Chastenay, H[illegible]	Dec. 5, 1811	Sep. 26, 181[illegible]	17th	218, 31[illegible], [illegible]81, 382, 394	
C[illegible], H[illegible] y J[illegible]	[illegible] 12, 1805	June 1805	—	—	
[illegible], Cha[illegible]	[illegible] 8, 180[illegible]	Mar. 3[illegible], 1803	6th	20, 22, 44, [illegible]3	
Chi[illegible] George	July 25, 180[illegible]	Mar. 7, 1806.	1st	[illegible]4, 71, 82, 8[illegible], 94, 102, 104, 108, 1[illegible]9, 116, 117, 11[illegible].	
Clarke, [illegible] Edward	July 19, 1816	Aug. 15, 1818	3d	[illegible], 557, 571, [illegible]93.	
Clark, William F[illegible]	Sept. 18, 1804	Mar. 2, 1807	3d	120, 122, 124, 133, 135, 136.	
C[illegible]	Aug. 2[illegible], 18[illegible]	July 15, 1816	1st	491, 499, 507, 524, 525.	
Cl[illegible] George Russell	Feb. [illegible], 1818	—	—	588.	Still in College
C[illegible]ckerell, Edward William	[illegible] 21, 181[illegible]	June 30, 1817	7th	484, 488, 523, 524, 526, 540	
Cole, Honorable Arthur Henry	Aug. 31. 1801	Sept. 20, 1804.	4th	23, 34, 45, 49, 56, 77, 80.	Madras Estabt.
Co[illegible] George [illegible]	Dec. 14, 1810	June 20, 1814	13th	340, 341, 381, 409, 432.	
Co[illegible], Alexander J[illegible]	Aug. 12, 1805	Feb. 27, 1808	2d	116, 124, 133, 136, 140, 147, 148, 172, 173, 174, 175.	
C[illegible]	[illegible] 10, 1803.	Mar. 1804	—	99.	
C[illegible]ghton, Henry	[illegible] 18, 1812	July 15, 1816	—	484, 485, 486, 487, [illegible]00, 523, [illegible]26.	
Creighton, R	[illegible]	July 25, 181[illegible].	10th	447, 483, 457, 453.	

Names of Civil Students.	*Date of Admission.*	*Date of Leaving College.*	*Rank when leaving College*	*In what page or pages mentioned*	*Remarks.*
Curtis, George	Oct. 27, 1801	Sept 20, 1804	20th	48, [illegible], 73, 74, 79.	
Curtis, James	Aug. 20, 1808	Sept 10, 1810.	15th	219, 257, 270.	
Cuthbert, Thomas Segiclay	Dec. 16, 1805	Feb. 27, 1808	14th	117, 134, 135, 174, 175	
Dashwood, Thomas John	Sept. 18, 1810	Aug. 9, 1811.	4th	273, 274, 293, 295.	
Dale, David	Dec. 9, 1814	July 23, 1815	11th	450, 487.	
Davidson, Chas James	April 10, 1807	Jan — 1810	9th	173, 220, 263.	
Dawes, Charles	Aug. 18, 1804	May 1806.	—	—	
Dawes, Henry	Aug 2, 1802	Feb. 1805.	—	46, 95, 117	
Dent, William	Jan. 22, 1816	June 30, 1817.	8th	526, 546, 557, 558.	
Dawar, James	Oct. 22, 1811.	Aug. 15, 1818.	13th	341, 438, 455, 484, 557.	
Dick, Abercromby	Nov. 17, 1813	July 25, 1815.	2d	433, 434, 437, 443, 450, 463, 487.	
k, James Charters	Oct. 3, 1810.	June 20, 1814	6th	340, 341, 358, 381, 382, 409, 432.	
k, John	Mar. 28. 1818	—	—	577, 578, 589.	Still in College
el, William Fleming	Sept. 9, 1805	Feb 27, 1808.	14th	117, 123, 133, 134, 13[illegible], [illegible], 174, 175.	
Digby, John	April 27, 1801	Sept 20, 1804.	23d	44, 46, 47, 50, 73, 74, 77, 79.	
rm, William	Dec. 7 1804	Mar. 3, 1806	2d	94, 95, 103, 104, 108, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.	
yly, John adley	Aug. 24, 1812	Sept. 20, 1813	18th	38[illegible], 382, 384	
ndas, William	Sept 9, 1816	June 30, 1817.	1st	528, 529, 546, 557, 558.	
Drew, John	Aug. 28, 1808.	Sept. 30, 1812	4th	219, 257, 268, 294, 298, 335, 340.	
Dumbleton, Henry	May 4, 1801	Mar. 30, 1803.	3d	16, 21, 23, 25, 42, 44, 47, 52.	
Dunsmure, John	Sept. 9, 1816	June 30, 1817.	16th	526, 557.	
Duntze, Samuel Muckley	Nov. 17, 1813.	July 25, 1815	5th	398, 408, 450.	

NAMES OF CIVIL STUDENTS.	*Date of Admission.*	*Date of Leaving College*	*Rank when leaving College*	*In what page or pages mentioned*	*Remarks.*
El[illegible], John C[illegible]	[illegible] 16, 1814	July 15, 1816	8th	483, 484, 487, 488, 489.	
[illegible]ce, George	Dec. 16, 1805	Feb. 27, 1808	12th	117, 134, 135, 141, 172, 173, 175.	
E[illegible]ott, John [illegible]adoe	Feb. 9, 1802	1804.	—	34, 44, 49, 69.	
E[illegible], William Pearson	May 6, 1801	1804.	—	19, 24, 44.	
Ellis, Henry	Sept. 16, 1805	Mar. 2, 1807	5th	104, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 133, 134, 156	
E[illegible]wer, John.	April 27, 1801.	Sept. 20, 1804	7th	13, 45, 78.	
Ewer, Walter	Dec. 17, 1803.	Mar. 3, 1806.	3d	[illegible]2, 85, 94, 96, 97, 98, 102, 103, 104, 108, 109, 116, 117, 120.	
Ewi[illegible], James	Feb. 14, 1804	Mar. 2, 1807	10th	95, 116, 136	
Eyre, John	Aug. 18, 1804.	July 1806.	—	95, 117.	
Fa[illegible]e, William	Aug. 24, 1803	Sept. 15, 1810	13th	219, 267, 268, 270.	
F[illegible]ult, John	Dec. 10, 1810.	Aug. [illegible], 1811	7th	272, 274, 293, 294, 295.	
Fleming, William Malcolm	May 4, 1801.	Mar. 20, [illegible]03.	1[illegible]th	44, 47, 58.	
Flower, Augustus Charles	Sept. 30, 1816.	Aug. [illegible], 1819	7th	571, 588, 589, 590.	
Forde, Arthur Nicholas	Aug. 18, 180[illegible]	Aug. 7, 181[illegible]	—	219, 220, 268, 303	
Forrester, William	Aug. 3, 1807.	Feb. 18, 1809,	4th	173, 174, 178, 179, 180, 186, 198, 205, 218, 220, 221.	
Franco, George	[illegible] 29, 1817.	—	—	577, 578.	St[illegible] College
Fraser, Alexander Charles	Aug. 26, 1808	Jan. 1810	8th	218, 264,	
Fraser, James John	Dec. 24, 1806	Unknown	—	174, 1[illegible], 219, 220.	
Fraser, James	July 3, 1809	Mar 22, 1817.	—	340, 381.	
Fraser, Hugh	Dec 8, 1814	June 30, 1817.	10th	524, 526, 536, 537, 558.	
Fraser, J[illegible]	Feb. [illegible], 1802	Feb. 9, 1805	5th	58, [illegible], [illegible], 74, 77, 91, 95, 98	

NAMES OF CIVIL STUDENTS.	*Date of Admission.*	*Date of Leaving College*	*Rank when leaving College*	*In what page or pages mentioned.*	*Remarks.*
Fraser, Charles	Sept. 9, 1816	Aug 11, 1818	1st	560, 561, 569, 570, 571, 572, 574, 588, 589, 590.	
French, George	May 2, 1801.	January 1802	—	20, 22	
Furneaux, James	Aug. 6, 1807	Feb. 18, 1809	2d	173, 178, 179, 180, 181, 188, 218, 221.	
Gardner, Chas Wright	July 20, 1802	Feb. 9, 1805	14th	73, 95, 97, 99	
Gardner, Honorable Edward	July 20, 1802	Feb. 9, 1805	9th	94, 97, 98, 99.	
Gardner, Rawson Boddam	Dec. 7, 1804	March 2, 1807	11th	95, 116, 133, 134, 136.	
Garrett, William Norris	Aug. 30, 1816	—	—	587, 588, 589.	Still in College
Gibson, John	May 11, 1809	May 1812.	—	268.	
Glyn, Richard Carr	Aug 24, 1812	Sept 20, 1813	1st	381, 382, 383.	
Glyn, Robert Thomas John	Sept 28, 1805	March 2, 1807	2d	116, 122, 124, 126, 133, 136.	
Glass, Cudbert Thornhill	Dec. 22, 1813	July 25, 1815	10th	432, 434, 483, 487, 490.	
Goodwin, Richard Thomas	April 27, 1801	Mar. 30, 1802	2d	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 33, 34, 39, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, [illegible]	[illegible] Estabt.
Gordon, Francis Dempster	Dec. 26, 1803	March 3, 1806	12th	102, 116, 119	
Gordon, William Beckford	Sept. 5, 18[illegible]	Mar. [illegible]3, 1806	14th	95, 96, 104, 116, 117, 118, 120.	
Gorton, William	May 1, 1801	Sept. 20 1804	8th	23, 45, 46, 56, 62, 65, 73, 74, 75, 78.	
Gowan, Clotworthy	April 27, 1801.	Sept. 20, 1804.	4th	22, 23, 47, 50, 55, 59, 62, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77	
Graham, Henry	Dec. 5, 1814.	July 15, 1816	9th	488, 507, 523, 525.	
Gray, John	April 3, 1818	—	—	580.	Still in College
Grant, James William	May 22, 1801	Feb. 6, 1802.	17th	20, 26.	
Grant, Hew	Oct. 31, 1814	—	—	484.	
G[illegible]ndall, Rivers	Aug. 2, 1802	Feb. 1808	—	46.	
Dem[illegible]r, George	May 4, 1801	Feb. 6, 1802.	5th	15, 21, 25, 26.	
Halhed, Charles	Oct. 27, 1815	Dec. 4, 1818.	—	524, 526.	Bencoolen Estabt.

N[illegible] [illegible] Civil Students	*Date of Admission*	*Date of Leaving College*	*Rank when leaving College*	*In what page or pages mentioned.*	*Remarks.*
H[illegible], Nat[illegible] John	[illegible] 1805	[illegible] 2 1807	8th	122, 133, 13[illegible]	
Hamilton, Ferrick	Apr 27 [illegible]01	[illegible] 30, 1803	1st	18 19 2[illegible] 23 24 25 31 33 34. 39 42 44 47, 48 50 51, 53	Madras Estabt.
Harding, Charles	[illegible] 5, 1812	Sept 20, 1813	14th	344, 349, 356 357, 381, 382, 383	
Harding, William Judd	[illegible] 180[illegible]	[illegible] 18, 1809	17th	[illegible] 173, [illegible]19 220, 222	
H[illegible], Ed[illegible] John	[illegible] 1812	[illegible] 20 1813	10th	344 349, 356, 357, 362 381, 382 383.	
H[illegible], James	Aug. 21, 1807	Sept 15, 1810	8th	1[illegible] 218, 267, 270	
H[illegible], Michael Thomas	Aug 31 1801	Unknown.	—	—	Madras Estabt.
H[illegible], George	May 4, 1801	Feb 6, 1802	9th	20, 22, 23, 24, 26.	
Hayes, John	Oct. 26, [illegible]01	Sept 20, 1804	11th	43, 60, 74, 78	
Hayes, Sir Thomas Pelham	Nov. 19, 1813	July 15, 1816	16th	482, 483, 487, 499, 523, 525.	
Higginson, Chas.	May 9, 18[illegible]	Mar. 10, 1803	[illegible]	20, 28, 45, 54	Madras Estabt.
Hobhouse, Henry William	Aug 26, [illegible]	Sept. 20, 1813	2d	344, 349, 356, 357, 381, 382, 383	
Hodgson, Henry	May 2, 180[illegible]	Feb. 6, 1802	8[illegible]	15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25	
Hope, Hugh	Aug. 30, 180[illegible]	Feb 9, 1805	7th	71, 84, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99.	
Ho[illegible]ner, Catharine Hampden	Dec. 8, 180[illegible]	Unknown.	—	95.	
Hu[illegible], Abraham	Oct 11, 181[illegible]	—	—	620.	
Hunter, James	Mar 1 1801	[illegible] 30, 1803.	40th	9, 19, 21, 24, 31, 34, 46, 49, 52.	
H[illegible]er, John	Aug 4, 1802	Feb. 1803	—	43, 46	
Hunter, John	Sept 9, 1816	—	—	558, 588, 589.	Still in College
Hunter, Richard	S[illegible] 20 1808	Jan. 1810	6th	[illegible]10, 269.	
H[illegible], [illegible] Ross	Dec. 14, 1810	Aug. [illegible], 1811	6th	[illegible]4, 277, 29[illegible], 294, 295.	
Hyde, Charles Cholmeley	Aug. 22, 1811	Sept 20, 1813.	8th	341 342 357 381 382 383.	

NAME OF CIVIL STUDENTS.	Date of Admission.	Date of Leaving College.	Rank when leaving College.	In what pages of Register mentioned.	Remarks.
Jenkins, Richard	July 4, 1801.	Mar 30, 1803.	1st	16, 21, 23, 24, 31, 33, 34, 38, 42, 44, 46, 48, 51, 61	Bomb. Estabt.
Jennings, William Robert	June 30, 1806	Sept. 15, 1810.	11th	144, 177, 218, 245, 267, 270.	
Inglis, Thomas	Dec. 16, 1805	Feb 27, 1808.	17th	117, 135, 173, 176.	
I[illegible], Geo. Edward Josiah	Nov. 6, 1812	—	—	—	
I[illegible], Peter	Nov 2, 1808	January, 1810	10th	219, 269.	
Impey, Edward	Oct 26, 1801	Sept. 20, 1804.	14th	22, 43, 56, 73, 74, 79.	[illegible]
Impey, Hastings	April 27, 1801	Sept. 20, 1804.	12th	20, 22, 44, 55, 56, 60, 62, 71, 73, 74, 78.	[illegible]
Keene, Henry George	Oct. 24, 1801	Sept. 20, 1804.	23d	22, 25, 42, 46, 47, 55, 56 62 65 72 74 76 77 79	Madras Estabt.
Kelso, Alexander Hamilton	April 27, 1801	Unknown.	—	21, 23, 24, 25.	
Kennedy, Langford	Nov. 17, 1806	Aug. 7, 1811.	11th	134, 185, 218, 220, 261, 268, 294, 295.	
Kerr, William Drury	Oct. 10, 1810	Sept 20 181[illegible]	6th	[illegible], 341, 356, 357, 381, 383.	
King, Thomas Harper	Apr. 27, 1801.	Unknown.	—	20.	
Laing, John William	May 1, 1801	Feb 6, 1802	6th	20, 21, 23, 24, 26.	
Lambert, William	July 21, 1806	Feb. 27, 1808.	16th	131, 135, 173, 176.	
Lance, William	Oct. 21, 1811	—	—	132, 483.	
Law, Ewan	Aug. 21, 1816	Aug. 15, 1818	14th	557, 588, 589, 590.	
Law, George Ewan	Oct 20, 1814	July 15, 1816	6th	484, 487, 494, 523.	
Law, Mathew	May 4, 1801	Feb. 6, 1802	11th	21, 23, 26.	
Lawrence, Effingham Calvert	Oct 24, 1801	Sept. 20, 1804	21st	23, 56, 74, 79.	
Lewin, Richard	Sept. 16, 1806.	Sept 30, 1812	8th	267, 268, 273, 274, 293, 294, 295.	
Liell, Thomas	May 1, 1801	Sept. 20, 1804.	19th	20, 22, 46, 55, 71, 74, 79.	
Lind, Francis Alexander	Aug. 8, 1814	July 25, 181[illegible]	18th	480, 486, 487, 488.	

[illegible]	Date of Admission.	Date of Leaving College.	Rank when leaving College	In what page or pages mentioned	Remarks.
[illegible] D[illegible]	[illegible] 1812	Sept 20, 1819	3d	331, [illegible]33.	
[illegible]y, [illegible] R[illegible]	[illegible] 1803	M[illegible] 3, 18[illegible]	18th	73, 95, 120.	
[illegible], Ph[illegible]	Nov 22, 1813	Feb. [illegible] 18[illegible]6	—	43[illegible], 483, 500	
[illegible]y, Will[illegible]	[illegible] 17, 180[illegible]	[illegible]b. [illegible]7, 1808	3d	134, 135, 140, 148, 172, 173, 171, 175	
[illegible], Joseph	[illegible] 20 18[illegible]2	Feb 11, 1805	3d	73, 86, 94, [illegible]5, 97, 9[illegible]	
[illegible], W[illegible]	[illegible]p [illegible] 18[illegible]	M[illegible] 3, 18[illegible]	17th	[illegible], 30, 116, 120.	
[illegible]	[illegible] 1, [illegible]	Nov. 30, 18[illegible]3	6th	[illegible] 54.	Madras Estab.
[illegible]	Aug [illegible], 18[illegible]1	F[illegible] 6, 180[illegible]	1st	[illegible], 16, 21, 23, 24, [illegible]9, [illegible]1.	Bomb. Estab.
[illegible]	[illegible] 30 1[illegible]	—	—	—	
[illegible]	[illegible] 31, 1[illegible]	[illegible]e 20, 1814.	18th	341, [illegible] 342, 431	
[illegible]	[illegible]y 18, 180[illegible]	M[illegible]r. 2, 1806	19th	9[illegible], 120.	
[illegible]d, C[illegible]	May 1, 1801.	Feb 6, 1802	1st	4, 9, 10, 1[illegible], 1[illegible], 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25.	
[illegible] Ja[illegible]	Aug 31, 1801.	Sept 22, 1804	15th	13, 55, 73, 79.	
[illegible]y[illegible], John	Ju[illegible] 23, 18[illegible]7	Feb. 18, 1809	9th	218, 221.	
Mac[illegible]ar[illegible], David	Sep 6, 1816.	June 30, 1817.	3d	520, 546, 557,	
Mac[illegible]ntosh, William	Mar. [illegible], 1808	January 1810	5th	2[illegible]8, 227, 269.	
Macan, Richard	Feb 3, 1[illegible]12	A[illegible] 15, 1816	6th	[illegible]71, 5[illegible]3, [illegible]74, 588, 590.	
Macken[illegible], Alex[illegible]	July 28, 1803	Feb. 9, 1805	[illegible]th	[illegible]2, 90, 99	
Ma[illegible], Charles Grant	[illegible] 28, 180[illegible]	Unknown.	—	7[illegible].	
Ma[illegible], Charles	Aug. 2, 18[illegible]	[illegible]known.	—	173, 174.	
Macken[illegible]e, Holt	Nov. 22, 1808	Ja[illegible] 1810	1st	181, 190, [illegible]18, 2[illegible]6, 23[illegible], [illegible]3[illegible], 250, 26[illegible].	
M[illegible], N[illegible]	[illegible] 10, 1807	F[illegible]b 18, 18[illegible]	11th	17[illegible], 221	
M[illegible] Ma[illegible]	July 1[illegible], 18[illegible]	[illegible], 1808	6th	131, 145, [illegible]48, 17[illegible], 175.	
[illegible] W[illegible]	Oct 19 1814	July 25, 1815	1st	436, 437, 443 450, 486, 4[illegible], [illegible]08, 509, [illegible]10, 511, [illegible]12, 548, [illegible]51.	

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	In what [illegible] mentioned	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] 81	[illegible] 1817	11th	[illegible], 351, [illegible]	
M[illegible]	Aug. 1, 1810	Sept 30, 1815	10th	15, 345.	
M[illegible] H[illegible]	[illegible] 7 1811	[illegible] 1815	9th	47, 450, 451	
M[illegible], Ch	Oct 27, 1801	Unknown	—	[illegible] 44.	Madras [illegible]
Ma[illegible], Ro	[illegible] 31, 1801	Unknown.	—	4, 24, 41	Ditto.
M[illegible]	Sept. 5, 1801	Sept. 22, 1804	27th	21, 43, 56, 72, 74, 79	
M[illegible]	[illegible] 6, 18[illegible]	Sept 20 1813.	19th	294, 314, 351, 382, 381.	
M[illegible], H[illegible]	Sept 9, 1816	—	—	357, 588, 589	Still in College
Ma[illegible] H[illegible]y	Aug. 2, 1802	Feb. 9, 1805	12th	44, 71, 73, 95, 96, 99.	
Martin, George	Oct. 1, 1810	June 20, 1814	7th	204, 340, 351, 409.	
Martin, William Byam	May 4, 1801.	Mar. 30, 1803	2d	10, 15, 16, 21, 24, 25, 34, 33, 31, 39, 48, 51, 52.	
M[illegible], Edward	Dec. 20, 1810	Sept 21, 1813	16th	10, 381, 393	
M[illegible] James	July 20, 1802	Feb. 9, 18[illegible]	[illegible]	15, 53, 79, [illegible], 86, 91, [illegible], 97, 95	
Ma[illegible]	Sept 29, 18[illegible]	[illegible] 27, 18[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], 123, [illegible], 73, [illegible]	
Master, John	[illegible] 20, 18[illegible]	Jan 21, 1811	[illegible]	98, 311, 401, 41[illegible], 91.	
Magniac, Fry	Nov. 5, 1808	February 1810	31st	179, 181, 188, 190, 190, 191, 218, 219, 220, 223, 248, 249.	
Magniac, Lane	Dec. 3, 1811	July 15, 1817	20th	188, 481, 523, 545, 520	
Maxwell, Edward	Aug. 17, 1801	Mar. 2, 18[illegible]	9th	85, 93, 116, 179, 191, 130	
Maxwell Robert Wilson	Aug. 31, 18[illegible]	June 20 1811	17th	410, 432.	
Melville, Hon William Leslie	Nov 4, 1808	Aug. 7, 1811	18th	[illegible], 267, 283, 296	
Metcalfe, Chas. Theophilus	April 27, 1801	July 180[illegible]	—	19, 21, 25.	
Metcalfe, Thos. Theophilus	Feb 26, 1813	Sept. 20, 1813	15th	381, 382, 393	

ভূমিকা।

পবিত্র ভারতভূমি যোগী, ঋষি, ধার্ম্মিক, দার্শনিক ও পণ্ডিতদিগের প্রসূতি। নৈতিক চরিত্র, আচার, আধ্যাত্মিক উৎকর্ষ সাধন, বিনয়, শিষ্টতা, নম্রতা ও ধর্ম্মপ্রাণতা প্রভৃতি সদ্গুণরাশি ভারতের চিরভূষণ ভারতবর্ষ হইতে প্রতিযুগে যোগী, ঋষি, ধার্ম্মিক, দার্শনিক, কবি, পণ্ডিত, শাস্তা—জগতগুরু আবির্ভূত হন বলিয়া সমগ্র পৃথিবীর নিকট ভারত চিরআদৃত—গৌরবান্বিত ও পূজ্য। বুদ্ধের পূর্ব্ববর্ত্তী ধর্ম্মপ্রচারকগণ যেইমত প্রচার করিয়া গিয়াছেন; তাহা চরম মুক্তির সম্যক্ পন্থা নহে বলিয়া এবং তাঁহারা কার্য্য কারণনীতির যে হেতু প্রদর্শন করিয়া গিয়াছেন, তাহাতে সম্যক্ পথ নির্দ্দিষ্ট না হওয়ায় তিনি প্রতীত্য-সমুৎপাদ দেশনা করেন। আমরা অতি সংক্ষেপে ইহার আলোচনা করিয়াছি। ভবিষ্যতে আমরা ইহার সুবৃহৎ সংস্করণ প্রকাশ করিবার চেষ্টায় আছি। ইহাতে যদি দর্শন আলোচনা কারীদের কিঞ্চিৎমাত্রও উপকার হয় তাহা হইলে নিজকে ধন্য ও কৃতার্থ মনে করিব। এই সন্দর্ভের উপাদান অগ্র-মহাপণ্ডিত দার্শনিকপ্রবর লেডি ছায়াদ মহোদয়ের "প্রতীত্য-সমুৎপাদ দীপনী" নামক বৃহৎ গ্রন্থ হইতে অনেকটা সংগৃহীত হইয়াছে, নিজস্বও সামান্য কিছু আছে উক্ত ছায়াদ মহোদয়ের নিকট হইতে উপাদান সংগ্রহ করার জন্য তাঁহার অনুমতি চাহিয়া আমরা পত্র লিখি; তিনিও আমাদিগকে সে অনুমতি দিয়া কৃতার্থ করিয়াছেন সেইজন্য আমরা উক্ত মহাত্মার নিকট অন্তরের কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন করিতেছি এবং তজ্জন্য আমরা তাঁহার চরণে আজীবন ঋণী। ইহাতে যদি সুধীবৃন্দের কিছু মাত্রও উপকার হয় তাহা হইলে সেই গৌরব ও শ্লাঘা ভাজন এই ক্ষুদ্র লেখক নহে, উক্ত মহাত্মাই ইহাতে কোন ত্রুটি, বিচ্যুতি, ভুল, ভ্রান্তি হইয়া থাকিলে এই ক্ষুদ্র লেখক তাহারই অংশী।

কলিকাতা, } দীন "গ্রন্থকার"।
১০ই ভাদ্র ১৩২৫ সাল। }

Names of Civil Servants.	Date of Admission.	Date of leaving College.	Rank at leaving College.	Pages in which mentioned.	[illegible]
North[illegible], Henry	Nov. 1?, 180?	[illegible] 181	[illegible]	1?1, 215, 21?, [illegible] 2?, 2?9	M[illegible] E[illegible]
Morton, W	May 1, 18??	Ma[illegible] ?, 18??	?nd	?, 1?, ?0, [illegible], 11, 14, 19, 1?, 52.	
Murray, Arch[illegible]	J[illegible] 14, 18??	July 2?, 18??	19th	181, 382, 13?, 431, 1?, ?4?.	
Murray, Charles	[illegible] 6, 180?	Ma[illegible] 9, 180?	1??	[illegible] 36	
Neave, [illegible]	April ?, 1817	—— ——	——	587, 5??	St. H[illegible] C[illegible]
Nepean, Frederick	Oct. 2?, 1813	—— ——	——	144, 181, 187, 188	P[illegible]
Newnham, Henry	Sept. 12, 1803	Mar. 9, 1806	?th	77, ?1, 90, 104, 10?, 1??, 116, 117, 11?, 11?	
Newnham, Thomas	May 1, 1801.	Mar. 30, 1804	[illegible]	?, 1?, ?, 24, ?, ??, ?1, 47, 1?, ?, 51	M[illegible] [illegible]
N[illegible], H[illegible]y	Aug. ?2, 1814	July [illegible]	1?	4?1, ??1	
N[illegible] R[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 27, 181?	[illegible]	1?	[illegible], ?, 4??	
[illegible] W[illegible]	[illegible] 1, 180?	[illegible] 15 181?	1??	2?, ?, 6?, ?70	
[illegible], H[illegible]y	Jan. 5, 18??	Mar. 9, 180?	[illegible]	11?, 1?1, ??, 136	
Oakes, William Henry	Dec. 1?, 1810	Sept. 20, 1813	1?th	391, 311, ?, 3?7, 162, ??, ?4	
O[illegible]ford, Henry Edward	Mar. 14, 1817	Aug. 1?, 1818	11th	?17, 555, 571, 586, ?9?	
Oliver, William	Aug. 31, 1801	Sept. 22, 1804	1st	??, ?, ?6, 47, ?, 5?, 60, ??, 6?, ?, ?4, 76, 77, 91	M[illegible] [illegible]
Ogilvy, Adam	Oct. 8, 1810	Ju[illegible] ?0 1814	9th	2?4, ??1, ?9, 109, ?8	
Owen, Henry Travers	Mar. 11, 1817.	Aug. 1?, 1818	4th	?7, 5?5, 571, 574, 588, 590.	
Parker, Henry Meredith	Aug. 6, 1814	July 15, 1816	1?	184, 187, 188, 4?9, ?24.	
Pakenham, Thomas	Aug. 29, 1803	Mar. 9, 180?	10th	72, ??, 98, 116, 117, 119	

NAMES [illegible]	Date of Admission.	Date of Leaving College	Rank when leaving College	In what pages of [illegible] mentioned	Remarks.
[illegible]	Oct 1, 1810	Aug. 7, 1811	13th	[illegible] 296.	
[illegible]	July 25, 1[illegible]3	Mar. 3, 1806	5th	71, 8[illegible], 94 10[illegible], 110, 11[illegible], 11[illegible]	
[illegible], W[illegible]	May 7, 1801	Ma[illegible], 1803	9d	[illegible], 1[illegible], 16, [illegible]	
[illegible], Phil[illegible]	[illegible] 180[illegible]	[illegible]pt 15, 1810	12[illegible]	26[illegible] 270.	
[illegible], Henry [illegible]	Aug 29, 181[illegible]	———	———	[illegible], [illegible]24, [illegible], 558	St[illegible] Col[illegible]
[illegible], Paul [illegible]	May 4, 1801	Mar 30, 1803	8th	11, [illegible]0, 22, 21, [illegible], 12 [illegible], 17, [illegible]	
Per[illegible] Thomas	May 4, 1801	Sept 22, 1801	5th	20, 2[illegible], [illegible], 1[illegible] 40, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 7 [illegible], [illegible]	
P[illegible], R	Aug 31, 1801	Sep 22, 1801	[illegible]	[illegible] 7[illegible]	Mac[illegible] F[illegible]ght
[illegible] W[illegible]	May [illegible], 1808	Sept 30, 1812	19th	[illegible]	
[illegible], Charles	Aug [illegible] 1814.	July 13, 1816	10	18[illegible], 187, 1[illegible] [illegible]23	
Pigou, Henry Mun[illegible]n	Aug. 2[illegible], 1812	Sept 20, 1813	9th	[illegible], 351, 1[illegible]	
Plowden, George Augustus	Dec. 17, 1808	———	———	72	
Plowden, Richard Chicheley	May 4, 1801	Mar. 30, 1803.	10[illegible]	11, 20, 22. 34, 43, 45, 47, 53	
Plowden, Trevor Chicheley	Oct 26, 1801	Sept 22, 1804.	9th	22, 4[illegible] 45, 49, 55, 56, 75 77, 78	
Plowden, William Augustus Chicheley	Dec. [illegible], 1811.	June 30, 1817.	———	311, 451	
[illegible]d, Edward	April 19, 1806	[illegible]b 18, 1809.	19th	1[illegible]4, 1[illegible], 17[illegible], 17[illegible], 220, 222	
[illegible]ol[illegible], George	Oct 26, 1809	Sept. 15, 1810	3d	2[illegible], 2[illegible], 2[illegible], [illegible]49, 2[illegible]7, [illegible]0.	
[illegible], Thomas [illegible]	[illegible] 16, 1[illegible]	Unknown	———	151.	
[illegible], William [illegible]	May 4 1801	Feb 6, 1802	[illegible]d	20, 23, 28.	
[illegible], Richard [illegible]	May 4, 1811	[illegible] 18[illegible]	———	[illegible]9, 20.	
[illegible], John [illegible]	[illegible] 11, 1[illegible]	Aug 7, 1811	11th	271, 279, 2[illegible], [illegible]91, 29[illegible]	
[illegible] William [illegible]	Oct 15, 1811	July 15, 1910	4th	311, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]3, [illegible], 491 [illegible], [illegible],	

[illegible]	Date of Admission.	Date of leaving College.	[illegible] College.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], H[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. 17, 181[illegible]	21[illegible]	[illegible], 208	
P[illegible], H[illegible]	[illegible], 1802	Sept. 22, 18[illegible]4	10	[illegible] 19, 55, 71, 78	
R[illegible], R[illegible]	May 4, 1801	Feb. [illegible] 180[illegible]	2[illegible]d	[illegible], 29, 44, [illegible] 97	
R[illegible]	Sept. 12, 1816.	June 30, 1817	[illegible]	[illegible], [illegible]19, [illegible]7	
R[illegible] Andrew	Feb. 27, 1815.	July 15, 1816	7th	81, 132, [illegible], 187, [illegible] 192, [illegible]9 525.	
[illegible] John F[illegible] Ma[illegible]	Oct. 6, 1815.	July 15, 1816	25th	[illegible]0, 525	
R[illegible], W[illegible]	May 9, 1801.	Jan. — 1802	—	23	
Re[illegible]y, Algernon	July 18, 1803	Mar. 9, 1806	15th	72, 95, 110, 117, 119.	
Richardson, George	Nov. 30, 1811.	Sept. 30, 1812	7th	340, 342, 535.	
Ricketts, Mordaunt	Sept. 8, 1803	Mar. 9, 1806	7th	72, 77, 116, 117, 11[illegible].	
Ri[illegible], Walter	Oct. 31, 1814	July 15, 1816	23d	184, 457, 18[illegible] 510.	
Roberts, G[illegible]	May 4, 1801	Unknown.	—	—	
Rob[illegible]	[illegible] 9, 1804	Feb. [illegible] 180[illegible]	[illegible]	9[illegible], 117, 141, [illegible]	
R[illegible] W[illegible]	[illegible] 22, 1817	[illegible] 1817	[illegible]	51[illegible], [illegible]16, [illegible]	
R[illegible]	[illegible] 20, 1806	[illegible] 180[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
R[illegible] W[illegible]	[illegible] 1812	Unknown.		[illegible] 68, 77	
R[illegible]	[illegible] 12, 1813.	Ditto.			
Rol[illegible], H[illegible] Wh[illegible]	Nov. [illegible], 1819	July 15, 181[illegible]	22[illegible]	111, 181, 141, 184, [illegible]	
Romer, John	July 3[illegible], 1801	Sept. 22, 1801	[illegible]	[illegible] 21, 25, 31, 33, 34, 4[illegible], 48, 49, 50, [illegible] 51, 55, 57, 6[illegible], [illegible] 71, 8[illegible]	Bomb. Estabt.
Ross, Alexander	May 4, 1801	Feb. 6, 1802	[illegible]	[illegible], 21, 39, 46.	
Ross, Robert Charles	April 27, 1801	Mar. 30, 1803.	[illegible]	20, 25, 21, 27, 34, 31, 18, 31, 35, 17, 41, 50, 51, 53	Madras Estabt.
Rowles, [illegible]	June 29, 1801	Sept. 22, 1801	[illegible]	57, 58, 73, 75, 77, 80.	Bomb. Estabt.
Russell, Charles Du Pré	Dec. 12, 1814	—	—	24.	St. [illegible] College
Russell, Francis Whitworth	Nov. 7, 1808	—	—	302.	

NAMES OF C[illegible] STUD[illegible]	*Date of Admission.*	*Date of Leaving College.*	*Rank when leaving College*	*In what page or pages mentioned.*	*Remarks.*
Russell, J	— 1811	Sept. 30, 1812.	1st	298, 301, 302, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 313, 334, 340.	Madras Estabt.
Salter, Sa[illegible]	[illegible] 20, 1801	Unknown.	——	23, 46.	
Sander[illegible]	[illegible] 31, 1801	Sept. 22, 1804	3d	22, 47, 55, 71, 73, 75, 80.	Madras Estabt.
Sand[illegible], W[illegible] John	[illegible] 4, 1801.	Feb. 6, 1802	12th	21, 22, 24, 26.	
Sage, J[illegible] Wh[illegible]	[illegible] 27, 1801.	Jan. — 1802	——	23.	
Sargent, Henry	No[illegible] 19, 1806	Feb. 18, 1809	3d	178, 179, 180, 218, 219, 220, 221.	
Saunders, Geo	July 21, 1803.	1804.	——	90, 99.	
Saunder[illegible], Rob	F[illegible] 23, 1811.	Sept. 30, 1812.	12th	203, 335.	
[illegible]ge, J. L.	Oc[illegible] 19, 1804.	Unknown.	——	95.	
[illegible]pit, Dav[illegible]	Aug. 22, 1808.	Sept. 30, 1812.	15th	219, 220, 293, 335.	
Scott, Rich[illegible] Hasting[illegible]	Nov. 7, 1814.	June 30, 1817.	6th	481, 540.	
Scott, Th[illegible] Chisholm	Ju[illegible] 20, 1802.	Feb. 9, 1805.	1st	55, 50, 82, 84, 86, 94, 96, 98.	
Scott, W[illegible]	May 5, 1801	Feb. 6, 1802	9th	20, 22, 23, 26.	
Shak[illegible], Henry	Aug. [illegible]2, 1802	Feb. 11, 1805	6th	63, 73, 75, 84, 94, 98.	
Sh[illegible]	[illegible] 27, 1801	Unknown.	——	22, 45, 48.	
Sl[illegible]	Aug. 31, 1801.	Do.	——	23, 44, 65.	Madras Estabt.
[illegible]	[illegible]ug. 31, 1801	—— ——	——	46.	Madras Estabt.
[illegible], Thom[illegible] Ambrose	Sept. 30, 1816.	June 30, 1817.	11th	557, 558.	
Sho[illegible], John	Aug 19, 1804.	May — 1806.	——	95, 117.	
Sidd[illegible], George John	S[illegible] 6, 1803	Mar. 3, 1806	8th	72, 95, 96, 116, 117, 118.	
S[illegible], Thomas	[illegible] 17, 1806	Feb. 27, 1808	5th	124, 134, 138, 140. 148, 172, 175.	
[illegible]anfor[illegible]	[illegible] 23, 1818	—— ——	——	559.	Still in College
S[illegible] A[illegible]	No[illegible] 11, 1807.	Aug 7, 1811	8th	219, 267, 271, 293, 295.	
Smith, Charl[illegible]	[illegible] 23, 1805.	Aug. — 1808	——	134.	

Names of Civil Students	Date of Admission	Date of Leaving College	Rank when leaving College	In what pages mentioned.	Remarks.
Smith, C[illegible] W[illegible]	Nov. 22, 1811	June 20, 1814	3d	[illegible] 42,	
Smith, Edward [illegible]	Mar. 24, 1808	Sept. 30, 1812	9th	[illegible] 310	
F[illegible], David C[illegible]	Dec. 7, 1814	July 25, 1815	7th	[illegible]47, 150, 487	
Smith, William	Apr. 9, 1812	June 20, 1814	13th	381, 1[illegible], 43[illegible]	
Smith, Henry	Nov. 6, 1816	—	—	558, 589.	S[illegible] Co[illegible] Bomb. Establt.
Smith, George	May 2, 1801	Mar. 30, 1803	9th	15, 55.	
Smith, Francis Curwen	Aug. 14, 1807.	Aug. 7, 1811	17th	1[illegible]3, 174, 219, 207, 296.	
Smith, Nathaniel	Jan. 3, 1815	July 25, 1815.	8th	447, 430, 488.	
Smyth, James	Aug. 31, 1801	Unknown.	—	93.	Madras Establt.
Smyth, William Henry Carmichael	Oct. 5, 1804	Mar. 2, 1807	6th	116, 133, 135, 136.	
Sotheby, George	Sept. 16, 1807	Feb. 18, 1809	1st	141, 152, 153, 154, 172, 178, 179, 180, 194, 198, 199, 2[illegible]8, 219, 241	Bomb. Establt.
Sotheby, Hans	Aug. 19, 1808	Jan. — 1810	4th	[illegible]18, 226, [illegible]	
Sparks, James	Feb. 14, 1807	Aug. 7, 1811.	15th	219, 20[illegible], [illegible]91, [illegible]	
Sparrow, James Joseph	May 1, 1801	Mar. 30, 1803.	5th	[illegible], [illegible]3, 25, 34, 15, 61, 91	B[illegible] Establt.
Sprot, James	Sept. 21, 1801	Sept. 22, 1804	19th	[illegible], 72,	
Sp[illegible]woode, H[illegible]	Aug. 31, 1801	Sept. 22, 1804.	5th	[illegible], 71, 81.	Madras Establt.
Ste[illegible]r, Charles William	Aug. 2, 1802	Feb. — 1803	—	15.	
Stirling, Andrew	Dec. 19, 1813	June 20, 1814	1st	398, 409, 404, 412, 491.	
Stirling, Edward	Aug. 24, 1816	June 30, 1817	18th	516, 557,	
Stockwell, George	July 20, 1809	Aug. 7, 1811	9th	267, 268, [illegible], 284	
Stonhouse, Sir John Brooke	Dec. 3, 1811	July 15, 1816	14th	187, 199, [illegible]8, 595	
Stuart, Robert	Oct. 22, 1811	Sept. 20, 1813	7th	241, 381, 489	
Stuart, Charles	Dec. 7, 1814	July 15, 1816	5th	18[illegible], 169, [illegible], 95, 524	
Sullivan, John	Jan. 3, 1805	Unknown.	—	95.	
Sutherland, James Charles Colebrooke	Dec. 10, 1810	Aug. 7, 1811.	2d	272, 274, 275, 277, 2[illegible]9, [illegible]9, 29[illegible].	

[illegible]	*Date of Admission.*	*Date of Leaving College.*	*Rank when leaving College*	*In what page or pages mentioned.*	*Remarks.*
[illegible] Henry	Nov. 20, 1811.	Sept. 30, 1812	11th	304, 308, 320, 335, 340.	
[illegible]	April 27, 1801.	Unknown.	—	20, 22.	
[illegible] George	Sept. 27, 1802	Sept. 22, 1801	1st	44, 55, 57, 59, 62, 65, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77.	
Tayler, Benjamin	Nov. 17, 1813	July 25, 1815	6th	432, 433, 450, 483, 487.	
Tayler, John	Nov. 17, 1813	July 25, 1815.	15th	432, 433, 450, 483, 487.	
Tayle[illegible], H[illegible]	Sept. 9, 1816.	June 30, 1817.	12th	557, 558.	
[illegible]	Dec. 2, 1813.	July 15, 1816.	18th	433, 434, 484, 499.	
[illegible]	Feb. 21, 1818.	—	—	588, 589.	Still in College
[illegible] Edmund	May 5, 1801.	—	—	20, 22, 29, 36.	
[illegible] Henry Harrington	Dec. 3, 1814.	July 15, 1816	2d	409, 503, 523, 525.	
Thomas, W[illegible]	Sept. 23, 1805	Feb. 27, 1808	18th	172, 176.	
Thompson, Charles A[illegible]	July 19, 1817.	Unknown.	—	—	Madras Establt.
Th[illegible]	Nov. 11, 1815	June 30, 1817.	13th	523, 524, 525, 526, 546, 557.	
[illegible]	Oct. 14, 1813.	July 18, 1816	19th	433, 434, 484, 487, 499.	
[illegible]	Sept. 26, 1803	Feb. 11, 1805	15th	72, 93.	
[illegible]	April 27, 1801	Sept. 22, 1804	6th	22, 41, 46, 56, 73, 78.	
[illegible]	Oct. 21, 1801.	Sept. 22, 1804	18th	20, 43, 45, 55, 56, 73, 79.	
[illegible]	May 15, 1806	Feb. 18, 1809	5th	173, 178, 179, 180, 189, 198, 203, 204, 218, 221.	
[illegible]	Oct. 3, 1810.	Unknown.	—	—	
[illegible]	Sept 9, 1817	—	—	589.	Still in College
[illegible]	Dec. 10, 1810	Aug. 7, 1811.	5th	273, 274, 293, 295.	
[illegible] Archibald	Dec. 1, 1807	Sept. 15, 1810	6th	219, 224, 267, 268, 270	
[illegible]	Oct. 29, 1808	Aug. 7, 1811.	10th	219, 267, 295.	

NAMES OF CIVIL SERVANTS.	Date of Admission.	Date of leaving College.	Rank at leaving College.	In what page or pages mentioned.	Remarks.
Trower, William	May 31, 1803	Feb 11, 1805	11th	55, 71, 83, [illegible]	
Tucker Charles	April 11, 1806	Feb 18, 1809	16th	[illegible], 173, 174, 218, 220, 222.	
Tuloh, Robert Henry	Aug. 1, 1807	Feb. 18, 1809	6th	174, 178, 180, 181, 185, [illegible], 218, 220, 221.	
Turnbull Montague Henry	July 20, 1802	Feb 11, 1805	2d	34, 45, 47, 49, 55, 65, 71, 73, 75, 82, 84, 86, 94, 95, 97, 98.	
Turquand, William James	Dec. 27, 1815	June 30, 1817.	9th	516, 537, 538.	
Tytler, Alexander Fraser	Sep. 16, 1805	Feb 27, 1808	1st	117, 123, 124, 133, 139, 140, 147, 172, 175.	
Valpy, William Henry	Aug 4, 1812	Sept 30, 1813.	11th	314, 356, 357, 381, 388.	
Vansittart, Robert	May 9, 1801.	Feb. 6, 1802	10th	20, 22, 26.	
Vaughan, John	Aug — 1801	Mar. [illegible] 1804	——	41.	
Vibart, John Gowan	Aug. — 1813	July 15, 1816	12th	432, 434, 484, 487, 488, 492, 499, 503, 523.	
Wakeman, Henry	June 30, 1807	Unknown.	——	178	
Walker, John	Aug 31, 1801	Sept. 22, 1804	3d	19, 47, 49, 55, 59, 65, 71, 73, 77, 78.	
Walker, Robert	Sept. 19, 1812	Aug 15, 1813	8th	108, 433, 434, 454, 483, 484, 487, 571, 588, 590.	
Walters, Henry	Nov. 17, 1813.	July 25, 1815	14th	432, 450, 483, 487.	
Walpole, Richard	July 25, 1803	Mar. 3, 1806	16th	72, 104, 110, 118, 120	
Warde, George	Aug. 12, 1805.	Feb. 27, 1808	13th	117, 131, 135, [illegible], 171, 175	
Ward, John Pettey	Oct. 3, 1810	Sept. 30, 1812	13th	[illegible]	
Ward, Robert Arthur	Dec. 19, 1810	July 25, 1815	18th	[illegible], 311, 381, 451, 453, 457.	

Names of Civil Students.	Date of Admission.	Date of Leaving College.	Rank when leaving College.	In what page or pages mentioned.	Remarks
W[illegible]	Ja[illegible] 3 1805	Mar. 2, 1807	12th	134, 135, 136	
[illegible]	Oct. 24, 1801	Sept. 22, 1804	13th	22, 43, 55, 79.	
W[illegible] John	April 27, 1801	Sept. 22, 1804	2d	20, 23, 34, 42, 46, 47, 55, 56, 60, 62, 65, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78.	
W[illegible] Gera[illegible]	Sept. 13, [illegible]806	Jan. [illegible] 1810	7th	218, 2[illegible]9, 260	
W[illegible]	May 4, 1801	Feb. 6, 1802	13	[illegible] 21, 26	
W[illegible] S.	Nov. 21, 180[illegible]	[illegible] 19, 18[illegible]	12th	[illegible]78, [illegible]18, 222	
W[illegible], Jno. Edw[illegible]	Oct. 18, 18[illegible]	[illegible] 20, 1818	[illegible]	[illegible]	
W[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible] 19, 181[illegible]	[illegible] 15, 181[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], Henry A[illegible]	Sept. 6, 18[illegible]	Mar. 9, 1806	9th	[illegible] 11[illegible], 11[illegible], 115.	
W[illegible], Robert	Jan. 26, 1818	—	—	588, 589.	[illegible] Colleg
W[illegible], Thomas	Aug. 24, 1806	Aug. 7, 1811	18th	219, 268, 274, 293.	
W[illegible], William	Aug. 29, 1811	Nov. — 1818	—	341, 382, 452, 464.	
Wood, Edward	April 27, 1801	Mar. 20, 1803	2d	16, 21, 25, 28, 33, 39, [illegible], 44, 46, 47, 48, 57, 63.	Madra Establi
Wright, William	Feb. 23, 1804	Mar. 9, 1807	7th	95, 116, 133, 136.	
Wynch, Paul Marriott	Nov. 29, 1811	Sept. 30, 1812	1st	299, 304, 305, 306, 307, 320, 334, 340, 508, 509, 511, 512, 522, 588.	
Wynne, Richard Owen	May 4, 1801	Feb. 6, 1802	16th	20, 22, 23, 24, 26.	
Woodward, Richard	Oct. 7, 1817	Aug. 15, 1818	12th	571, 588, 590.	
Younge, John	Oct. 3d 1810	Aug. 7, 1811	12th	272, 274, 293, 296.	

Names of Military Students	Date of Admission	Date of Leaving College	In what page or pages mentioned	Remarks.
Ayton, Ensign (now Lieut.) James Alexander	July 11, 1813	Jan 10, 1814	34[illegible], 347, [illegible], 38[illegible]	Obtained Degrees of Honor in Persian, Arabic and Hindoostanee and Medal of Merit in Bengalee.
Bagnold, Ensign (now Lieut.) John Henry	July 19, 1814	Feb 1, 1815	419, 448; 485, 486.	Degrees of Honor in Hindoostanee and Persian, Medals of Merit in Brij Bhasha, & in Nagree & Persian Writing.
Beckett, Lieut. John [illegible]	July 9, 1814	Jan. 31, 18[illegible]	445, 446, 485, 486.	Degrees of Honor in Persian and Hindoostanee, a Medal for Persian & Nagree Writing.
Bedford, Ensign (now Lieut.) James	[illegible] 9, 181[illegible]	[illegible]	117, 4[illegible]	A Medal of Merit in Persian and Hindoostanee
[illegible] David	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Honor in Hin[illegible] and Arabic
B[illegible], Ensign (now Lieut.) James [illegible]	May 2[illegible] 1811	Dec 5, 181[illegible]	117, 18[illegible]	A Medal of Merit in Brij Bhasha.
Dakin, Ensign	—	—	—	
Coulthard, Lieut. (now Captain) Samuel	Mar. 28, 1814,	Feb 6, 1815	409, 433, 44[illegible], 485, 486.	A Medal of Merit in Persian.
Crocklow, Cadet (now Lieut.)	Nov. — 1813,	[illegible], 1814	401, 419, [illegible], 453.	A Degree of Honor in Hindoostanee, a Medal of Merit in Persian and a Medal for Persian Writing.
[illegible], Cadet (now Lieut.) [illegible]	July — 1812,	Jan 15, 181[illegible]	—	

SP 11

[illegible] succeeded Major Weston, as Assistant Professor of the [illegible] and [illegible] Languages, on the 7th August 1818.

[illegible] February 1815, Lieutenant Coulthard was appointed to act as Assistant [illegible] of the Persian and Arabic Languages: see page [illegible]